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COUNTIES

OF

CLAY AND OWEN,

INDIANA.

HISTORIAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHARLES BLANCHARD, EDITOR.

CHICAGO:
F. A. BATTEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
1884.

JOHN MORRIS, SUCCESSOR TO



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PREFACE.

THIS volume goes forth to our patrons the result of months of arduous, unremitting and conscientious labor. None so well know as those who have been associated with us the almost insurmountable difficulties to be met with in the preparation of a work of this character. Since the inauguration of the enterprise, a large force has been employed in gathering material. During this time, most of the citizens of the two counties have been called upon to contribute from their recollections, carefully preserved letters, scraps of manuscript, printed fragments, memoranda, etc. Public records and semi-official documents have been searched, the newspaper files of the counties have been overhauled, and former citizens, now living out of the counties, have been corresponded with, for the verification of the information by a conference with many. In gathering from these numerous sources, both for the historical and biographical departments, the conflicting statements, the discrepancies and the fallible and incomplete nature of public documents, were almost appalling to our historians and biographers, who were expected to weave therefrom with some degree of accuracy, in panoramic review, a record of events. Members of the same families disagree as to the spelling of the family name, contradict each other's statements as to dates of birth, of settlement in the counties, nativity and other matters of fact. In this entangled condition, we have given preference to the preponderance of authority, and while we acknowledge the existence of errors and our inability to furnish a *perfect* history, we claim to have come up to the standard of our promises, and given as accurate a work as the nature of the surroundings would permit. Whatever may be the verdict of those who do not and *will* not comprehend the difficulties to be met with, we feel assured that all just and thoughtful people will appreciate our efforts, and recognize the importance of the undertaking and the great public benefit that has been accomplished in preserving the valuable historical matter of the counties and biographies of many of their citizens, that perhaps would otherwise have passed into oblivion. To those who have given us their support and encouragement, we acknowledge our gratitude, and can assure them that as years go by the book will grow in value as a repository not only of pleasing reading matter, but of treasured information of the past that will become an enduring monument.

APRIL, 1884.

THE PUBLISHERS.

Medford, \$32.50



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ERRATA.

On page 56, eighth and ninth lines from the top, instead of "Dempsey Seybold, Sr., of Putnam County," read "Dempsey Seybold, Sr., of Parke County."

Page 562, nineteenth line from top, instead of "deeded for the proposed county seat by John Dunn," read "not deeded," etc.

Page 564, eleventh line from bottom, instead of "Peter Zeal," read "Peter Teal." Page 573, in table, instead of "Chairman," read "chainman."

Page 574, in table, at the end of the line reading, "To Joshua Matheny, for ferrying on the day of sale of lots," place \$1.25, and omit the line following: "To George Ham, from Spencer to Southport, \$1.25."

Page 580, nineteenth line from top, instead of "twelve-feet wide court house door," read "twelve-feet wide *yard at the* court house door."

Page 587, second line from bottom, instead of "resolutions of respects," read "resolutions of *respect*," etc.

Page 605, eighteenth line from bottom, instead of "granges attempting to prevent the objects," read "granges attempting to *pervert* the objects," etc.

HISTORY OF CLAY COUNTY.

BY WILLIAM TRAVIS.

ORGANIZATION, BOUNDARY, EXTENT.

CLAY COUNTY was organized in 1825, nine years after the admission of the State, and immediately after the removal of the seat of government from Corydon to Indianapolis. In 1818, the counties of Vigo and Owen were organized with range line number six west of the Second Principal Meridian dividing them, including the territory now comprised within the county of Clay. This line lies immediately west of Middlebury, crossing Eel River near the railroad bridge, and passing the woolen factory at Brazil. At that time Daniel Harris, who lived near Spencer, was the member of the General Assembly from Owen County, and is credited with having introduced the proposition to organize the new county. Mr. Harris was a Whig, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, the distinguished Kentucky statesman, and named the county in honor of him. In the early history, he was known familiarly as Old Clay and the father of Clay County. The following is a copy of the act organizing the county, approved February 12, 1825:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana,* That from and after the first day of April next, all the tract of country included within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county to be known and designated by the name of the county of Clay, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Township 9 north, Range 7 west, thence east ten miles, thence north twelve miles, thence east six miles, thence north nine miles, thence west four miles, thence north nine miles, thence west ten miles, thence south six miles, thence west two miles, thence south twenty-four miles to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The said new county of Clay shall, from and after the first day of April next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate and independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

SEC. 3. That John Denny, of Putnam County, John Bigger, of Owen County, Rezin Stulby, of Vigo County, Jacob Bell, of Parke County, and James Smith, of Greene County, are hereby appointed Commissioners agreeably to the act entitled "An act fixing the seat of Justice of all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The said Commissioners shall meet at the house of David Thomas, in the said county of Clay, on the second Monday in May next, and shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of Owen County to notify said Commissioners, either in person or by writing, of their appointment, on or before the first Monday in May next, and for such services he

shall receive such compensation out of the county treasury of the said county of Clay as the Board of Justices thereof may deem just and reasonable, to be ordered and paid as other county claims are paid.

SEC. 4. The County Board of Justices of the said new county shall, within twelve months after the permanent seat of justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary public buildings therein.

SEC. 5. That all suits, pleas, complaints, actions, prosecutions or proceedings heretofore commenced and pending within the limits of the said county of Clay, shall be prosecuted to final issue in the same manner, and the State and County taxes which may be due on the 1st day of April next, within the bounds of the said county of Clay, shall be collected and paid in the same manner and by the same officers, as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 6. The county Board of Justices shall meet at the house of David Thomas in said county, on the 1st Monday in November next, and then and there proceed to do and transact all such necessary county business as may be required by law.

SEC. 7. The said county of Clay shall be attached to the First Judicial Circuit and shall continue to be attached to the several counties from which it has been taken for the purpose of electing Senators and Representatives to the State Legislature and the other State officers, and in all elections for any of said officers the citizens thereof shall vote in the same places and in the same manner they would have done if the erection of said new county had not taken place.

The border lines of the county as defined in this act have never undergone any change. The length of the county is thirty miles, the width from ten to sixteen miles, the average width twelve miles, making an area of 360 square miles, or 230,400 acres. The aggregate extent of border line, which describes ten right angles, is ninety-two miles. All the counties bordering on Clay, six in number, antedate it in organization. On the north lies Parke, organized in 1821; on the east, Putnam and Owen, 1822 and 1818; on the south, Greene, 1821; and on the west, Sullivan and Vigo, 1817 and 1818 respectively.

LOCATION, SURFACE, DRAINAGE, SOIL.

Clay County is a part of the elevated lands of the Wabash Valley, lying in Western Indiana, within less than twenty miles of the Illinois line, and about 100 miles north of the Ohio River. The general surface is neither level nor hilly, but undulated. It is, therefore, not marked by any great topographical diversities and contrasts. With respect to the level of the ocean, the most elevated point within the limits of the county is estimated at 800 feet, the lowest at 533 feet, and the approximate average elevation at 667 feet, which is within a few feet of the general average surface level of the State. With respect to the level of Lake Erie, the extremes are estimated at 227 feet above and forty feet below, making an approximate average elevation of 133 feet. The mean surface of the county lies 234 feet above low water mark in the Wabash at Terre Haute. The approximate elevation of the Feeder Dam above the Wabash at Terre Haute is 122 feet; hence, the average elevation of the

surface of the county above Eel River, at the dam, is 112 feet. The bluff on the east side of the river, on which the court house stands at Bowling Green, is 160 feet above the site on which the Terre Haute court house stands. The site of the new court house at Brazil is 165 feet above the site of the court house at Terre Haute. The highest point is in the northeast part of the county, near the line of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and the lowest in the southeast part, where Eel River crosses the county line. The most elevated point along the line of the Vandalia Railroad is the Wools Hill, near Newburg. In the central part of the county, the Grimes Hill, on Sugar Ridge, rises above all the surrounding contiguous country, and is thought by many to be the maximum elevation in the county. In the southern part, the highest point is the Sand Hill, on the old Coopridger place at Middlebury, which is ninety feet above the grade of the Terre Haute & South Eastern Railroad, at Clay City.

The surface of the county is drained by Eel River and its tributaries, and tributaries of the Wabash, hence, there are several water-sheds, or summit divides of drainage, within its borders. There are two Eel Rivers in Indiana. The one in the north part of the State was named by the Indians "Shoa-maque," meaning slippery fish, and by the explorers and early settlers, Anguilla, meaning the river of eels. The eels or slippery fish in the stream suggested its name both to the native and the explorer. Our Eel River, about the same length and volume, derived its name from the same circumstance. This stream has three distinct sources. Walnut Fork, or Eel River proper, rises near Jamestown, Boone County, and flows southwest through Hendricks and Putnam Counties. Mill Creek, often called Eel River, rises near Danville, Hendricks County, and flows southwest through Morgan, Putnam and Owen Counties. These are the principal branches. Deer Creek rises on the eastern border of Putnam County, flows southwest and empties into Mill Creek about one mile from the confluence of Walnut and Mill, in Washington Township, Putnam County, two miles north of the Cass Township, Clay County line. Though Walnut is larger than Mill Creek, the latter is the more noted, because of its rapids and falls, known as Cataract, in Jennings Township, Owen County, a romantic site frequently visited by pleasure parties from all parts of the surrounding country. From the point at which the river crosses into the county, it flows in a direction a little west of south until it strikes the rocky bluff at Bellaire, a distance of ten miles on the straight line, where it is deflected, then flows in a direction a little south of west until it strikes the foot of the old hill, another course of ten miles, when it is again deflected, and then flows continuously in a southeastern direction a distance of thirteen miles, to the extreme southeast corner of the county. The entire length of the stream from the source of Walnut to the mouth, at Point Cou-

merce, including all its meanderings, cannot be accurately estimated, though it may be approximated at 300 miles. A straight line from the source in Boone County, to the confluence with White River, will measure about 100 miles. Counting from the source of Mill Creek, the distance is less. In its course it crosses the county twice. At a point just below Bellaire, it approaches within half a mile of the Owen County line, at the Old Hill, within two miles of the Vigo County line, and as it flows out of the county it touches within half a mile of the Greene County line. It divides the county into two very irregular and unequal sections; the territory on the east side being to that on the west as 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$. In its circuit from the Rhodes Rock to the Owen County line, a distance of ninety miles, it forms a remarkable triangular shaped bend, presenting numerous equally remarkable horseshoe crooks all along its course. The distance between these two points direct, which lie on the same meridian, is twelve miles.

Eel River has not much fall in its course through the county, hence it is not a rapid stream. From this feature we deduce the following conclusions: 1. It does not abound in numerous valuable water privileges for milling purposes. 2. It readily overflows and inundates the lands bordering on it. 3. It affords facilities for navigation. There are several flouring mills on the stream, but at times in the dry and in the wet season of the year, the stage of the water is such as to render them inoperative. The overflowing of the stream is both an advantage and a disadvantage. It contributes largely to the productiveness of the soil, but is detrimental to health and to crops. The river bottom proper, which varies from a half mile to three miles in width, has been overflowed frequently to a depth varying from a few inches to six feet. Naturally, this overflow accumulates a great deal of drift, which tends to the channel as the water recedes. As a consequence, in the earlier history of the county, there were big drifts in the great bend, the most noted of which were near the Greenwell place and New Brunswick. The former became so dense and formidable as to divide and change the channel of the river. These obstructions were removed by firing and burning them during the dry seasons. In the big drift at New Brunswick, cedar logs were taken out, which had floated down from the vicinity of Cataract, 200 miles above. To show that Eel River ranked among the navigable streams of the State, in the estimation of the pioneer legislator, we cite the fact that in 1829 the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the Board of Justices for Clay County to remove obstructions from its channel as far up as Croy's Mill, for purposes of navigation.

The tributaries of Eel River on the east are Knob Creek, Jordan, Six Mile, Prairie Creek, Big Creek, Lick Branch, White Oak and Pond Creek; on the west, Croy's Creek, Tighlman, McIntyre, Hog Creek, Tur-

key Creek, Birch Creek, Clear Branch, Splunge Creek, Briley's and Barber's Creeks. The principal of these are Jordan, Six Mile and Big Creek, on the east, and Croy's, Birch and Splunge Creek, on the west. Jordan rises in Jackson, Jennings and Morgan Townships, Owen County. The main source is near Cataract. The three branches flow together one mile north of Jordan Village, a mile and a half east of the county line. The main stream then flows west and empties into Eel River, at Bowling Green. This bears the most memorable name of all the water-courses of the county. It was named by David Thomas, the first settler on the river, who came here a number of years before the organization of the county. On reaching the creek, as he came from the east, and beholding the stately timber, the beautiful verdure and the fertile soil of the plain lying between the creek and the river, he thought of the Land of Promise, and, as he passed over to take possession, christened the stream Jordan. It is about twelve miles in length. The surface which it drains is uneven and rugged, some places precipitous and hilly. Six Mile rises in Morgan Township, Owen County, at two points a mile and a half distant from each other. The two branches come together in the southeast corner of Washington Township, and flow almost directly west into the river at Bellaire. This stream derives its name from the circumstance that it is just six miles from its source to the mouth. Big Creek rises at different points in the northern, eastern and central parts of Harrison Township. The basin of this stream blends with that of the river, forming one common plain. At some places, the bed of this stream is so superficial that it almost loses its identity, its waters being diffused promiscuously over the bottom. However, that part of it known as The Lake, more than a mile in extent, lying two miles northwest of Clay City, is a marked exception. Its well-defined banks, depth of channel and volume of water would seem to indicate that it might have been at one time a section of a much more pretentious stream. This and The Lake, at Howesville, were undoubtedly sections of the former Eel River. At ordinary water stage, Big Creek courses its way to Eel River through two channels. The natural one lies from The Lake to the southwest, entering the river a short distance below Woodrów's Mill. The artificial one, known as The Ditch, begins at a point one mile north of the Kosuth road, is about five and a half miles in length, and opens into the river near the Brunswick bridge. This channel was cut by the State in 1855, to drain the swamp lands, when the channel of the stream was also cleared as far up as the Cromwell place. Ordinarily, this is not a large stream, as its name would indicate, but in the wet seasons it spreads to such an extent as to mingle with the waters of the river, inundating the common bottom. At such times, the observer could scarcely suggest a more appropriate name.

Croy's Creek rises in Madison Township, Putnam County, about three

miles northeast of Lena, flows southwest across the corner of Parke County, crosses the Clay County line half way between Lena and Calcutta, flows south through Van Buren Township, intersects the northeast corner of Jackson in a southeast direction, crosses the southwest corner of Washington Township. Putnam County, and empties into Eel River on the county line, at Carpenter's mill. A west branch rises near Benwood, runs southeast and makes the junction with the main stream in the northeast corner of Jackson Township. The valley of this creek, like that of Jordan, is very narrow, bordered by short and rugged hills, the rocky bluffs approaching each other so closely at places as to leave but gorges for the passage of the stream. It is about fifteen miles in length, and bears the name of a family of pioneer settlers. Birch Creek drains the central part of the county. The creek proper is formed in the southwest part of Jackson Township, just above the iron bridge on the Brazil & Bowling Green road. The east branch rises near Knightsville, the middle branch, near Brazil, and the west branch, at several points in the vicinity of Staunton and Newburg. These have smaller tributaries from different directions, which do not bear distinct names. From the junction, Birch Creek flows southwest, emptying into the river about three miles northeast of Splunge Creek Reservoir, opposite the Dan Harris place. The length of the creek from source to mouth is about eighteen miles. The principal tributaries of this stream are Wolf Creek on the east and Brush Creek on the west. The valley of this creek is wider and the surface of the lands bordering on it milder, than those of other streams which we have described. The valley is frequently flooded by sudden rises, as the middle and lower courses of the stream are sluggish. In very dry seasons it ceases to flow entirely. It owes its name to the abundance of birch timber found along its course. Birch Creek is historic from its immediate connection with the Wabash & Erie Canal, having been dammed to form a feeder at the present site of Saline City, and crossed by the aqueduct less than a mile above its confluence with the river. Splunge Creek rises in the southeastern part of Vigo County, flows east and empties into Eel River at the Old Hill. This stream, too, was made historic in the construction of the canal. By throwing up an embankment of two miles, reaching from the foot of the Old Hill to the junction of the side-cut canal with the trunk line, Splunge Creek Reservoir was made. This stream was named from a circumstance in the adventure of a pioneer merchant of Rockville, who used to make horseback trips to Louisville to buy his goods, fording the creek on the Terre Haute & Louisville road. Once, on the return trip, coming to the bank of the creek, the waters having swollen, his faithful horse missed the ford, stumbled and plunged him headlong into the channel, hence, named Splunge (or Plunge) Creek.

That part of the county drained by Otter Creek, including all of Dick

Johnson and parts of Van Buren, Brazil and Posey Townships, about one-tenth of the area of the county, does not belong to the basin of Eel River, but lies tributary to the Wabash. The main creek rises in Jackson Township, Parke County, crosses the Dick Johnson Township line three-fourths of a mile west of the northwest corner of Van Buren, and flows across the township into Vigo County. A second branch rises south of Carbon, and forms the junction with the north branch near Lodi. A third branch rises south of Calcutta, flows southwest, intersecting the north part of Brazil Township and the south part of Dick Johnson. A considerable branch of this stream rises near Staunton, crossed by the National road near Williamstown, and forms the junction with the south branch at the point of its crossing the Vigo County line. In the southwest corner of Nevins Township, Vigo County, Otter Creek proper is formed, and flows into the Wabash. This stream is named from the otter. There is, also, on the extreme western border of Lewis Township, a small area drained by the Rocky Fork of Busseron, a tributary of the Wabash.

Of the smaller streams we may name a few, specially, to show how local geographical names are acquired: Tighlman, in Cass Township, which empties into the river at the Poland bridge, bears the name of Tighlman Chance, one of the pioneer settlers of that locality, a prominent merchant at Bowling Green at an early day; McIntyre, which rises in Jackson Township and flows into the river above the Thomas Ferry, perpetuates the family name of the first sheriff of the county; Scammahorn, in Sugar Ridge Township, hands down to succeeding generations the memories of the pioneer hunter and the pioneer fiddler of the central part of the county; the Briley Branch and the Baber Branch, in Lewis Township, flowing from the west side into Eel River, bear the names of James Briley and Robert Baber, who were among the first to locate in the respective localities of these streams.

The surface of Clay County presents a variety of soil, from the deep, black muck of the sloughs and marshes to the thin, gray and yellow clays of the uplands. On the small openings, or prairies, the low surface is a dark muck, and the high, a black sandy loam. The bottom land on the margin of the streams, is a rich clay loam, with a clay subsoil. These loamy soils of the prairies and the first bottom are the most productive lands in the county, yielding bountiful crops of wheat and corn, vegetables and grasses, with but little attention to fertilization. That part of the bottom farthest from the stream and skirting the hills is, mostly, a tough, gray clay, with a surface deposit made by successive overflows. Between these extremes is a belt of second bottom, variable in composition. The clay soil of the flat uplands is, mostly, tenacious and wet, but rendered porous and abundantly productive by proper cultivation, aided by alkaline and manurial applications. It yields all the products adapted to this particular climate.

Much the larger area of the county, in its primal state, is heavily timbered. On the bottoms the principal growth is the oaks—white, burr and water—shellbark hickory, ash, beech, gum, elm, etc.; on the margin of the streams, sycamore and cottonwood; and on the highest banks, black walnut and burr oak of the largest size. On the uplands are the red, black and white oaks, smooth hickory, sugar maple, beech and some ash, and on the strongest uplands an abundance of stately poplars. The undergrowth is redbud, sassafras, dogwood, papaw, black haw, hazel and other varieties. In the western central part of the county are two small openings, called Clay Prairie and Christie's Prairie, and in the southern part, a third one, called Puckett's Prairie. The first of these covers an area of ten, the second, twelve, and the third, fifteen, miles. Besides these, there are several smaller areas, skirting the sloughs, which have the characteristics of the prairie. Bordering all these sections, the growth of timber is a scrubby oak, with persimmon, the latter being found also in clumps in the interior.

GEOLOGY.

The rock and coal strata fully attest the fact that the territory of Clay County has been above the ocean level from a period anterior to the close of the coal age in the annals of our planet. Its place is well down in the geological basin of the geographical plane drained by the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. Alternating strata of sandstone, shales, coal, etc., occur west to the center of the basin in Illinois. A boring at Knightsville gives about 2,000 feet of strata to the Lower Silurian formation, which crops out in the southeast corner of the State. The geological strata have an inclination to the horizontal plane, dipping from east and northeast to west and southwest, from twenty to thirty feet to the mile. No signs of violent upheaval or violent rupture of the strata is perceivable, excepting that slight "faults" and "horsebacks" occur occasionally in the coal mines. In the untold ages which have intervened since Old Ocean retired from the long, vacillating contest so persistently maintained after the fiat of the third day of creation, the retreating waters have been scooping out valleys and deepening channels and rivers, and ravines have a maximum depth of a hundred feet. Eel River, Croy's Creek and Jordan have cut a wide and deep channel from a point in the northeast part of the county, breaking over the upturned rocks, wearing them down far to the southwest, then rebounding, cut their way back, and leave at the southeast corner. Many undulations and valleys are perceptible in the higher planes of the county, showing the denudations of the waters as they sought the new level of the retiring ocean, where now the heaviest rains scarce show a rivulet. Some grand records of the slow, persistent work of the waters and the gnawings of the "tooth of time" are well preserved in rock volume of geo-



1892
William Travis

logic time, in which Eel River has been carving out her present devious and sluggish bed. For example, we may point to the grand and bold escarpment in the great sand rock ledge at the base of the coal measures on the present lands of James Carrithers, above Bowling Green. Here is the rock grandly and wonderfully cut, the unmistakable work of water, a hundred feet above, and nearly half a mile distant from the bed of the river. In its bold and massive front, its cavern-like recesses, its inimitably fine filigree chiselings, and its great cavernous gorge cut in the northeast angle of the bluff, are enough of the curious, the grand and the sublime to compensate one for a visit of observation and close inspection. Near this site, at a quarry, the rock is distinctly cut as a former shore line of the river, yet so far interior and so high above, that the river is not now visible from the quarry. The joint work of Eel River and Jordan is visible in the knobs, the sand deposits of the old eddies, the sand knoll and deep gulches at Bowling Green. The bluffs at Bellaire and at Rhodes's show well the work of carving out rivers on the bosom of Mother Earth. Whilst Eel River was cutting down these rocks by her falls and her cascades, her floods carved out the valley between the heights at Center Point and the Sugar Ridge, and cut out the broad valley of Birch Creek to the south. The work is no less marked, curious and interesting, as we go south through the county. Since the river channels were cut thus broad and deep, some wondrous deluge filled gulches, valleys, pools and lakes with a dark mud, drift of coniferous forests, rocks, both native and foreign, fragments of coal, and yet other matter, varying in thickness from a very slight covering to many feet, usually called "hardpan," a kind of enigma on the scroll of time, little discussed and yet less understood. Yet later, came the glacial avalanche of ice and rock, and the wreck of animal and vegetable life, called the "boulder drift." Its deposit is the yellow clay with rounded pebbles and boulders of granite, gneiss, trapp and other foreign rocks. Its course is marked on the rocks where the surface was ground off by its action. Its course in this county was $32^{\circ} 30' 10''$ east of south. The rocks thus marked are well exposed on the Frump and the Rhodes farm, below Bowling Green, on the Cullen farm, half mile east of the same place, and, also, at the stone quarries north of the town, heretofore named. The lines on the planished surfaces are exactly parallel, and the course indicated by them is very nearly uniform in the different localities. These rocks may be appealed to as undubitable evidence of the irresistible movement of some wonderful agency over the face of the earth from the far Northwest to the regions of the Ohio and Kentucky, and from the lakes down to Tennessee. In this drift is found the sameness of forest and lesser vegetation—the sameness of agricultural worth uninfluenced by the strata beneath. Eel River and Jordan cut and expose the subcarboniferous limestone on the northeast. Next in the

ascending scale is a heavy bed of black slate, or shale, with nodules of iron ore. Two thin beds of coal occur. On these strata is imposed a heavy bed of sand rock, variable in character. In the north part of the county, on Croy's Creek, it is massive and conglomerate; at Bowling Green, it is irregular in its line of cleavage, and only fit for rubble walls. At the points named, where planed by glacial action, the rock is fine grained, cleaves well, cuts or saws readily into caps, lintels, copings, etc. In color and texture it excels the far famed Waverly Rock of Ohio. Some forty feet above this rock occurs the first bed of "block coal," so named by the miners, and adopted by State Geologist Cox. This bed of coal is usually about four feet in thickness. From seventeen to forty-five feet above this is the second bed of block coal, about three feet in thickness; and from thirty to fifty feet higher in the series is a variable bed of coal, usually bituminous, varying from one and a half to two and a half feet in thickness, and next in the series comes a seven feet bed of bituminous coal, in many instances composed of three slightly divided beds of equal thickness; but unlike each other, and still higher in the series is another bed of bituminous coal, about five feet in thickness. The line of strike indicates, also, that a four or five feet bed, known in Vigo County, crosses Lewis Township, of this county. The workable block coal beds are dry, finely laminated, horizontally, free from sulphur, and having frequent vertical seams. It burns with a bright, cheerful blaze in the grate, maintaining its block form almost as well as hickory chips, leaves no clinkers, and gives about three per cent of ashes. This remarkable coal deposit has been traced on the eastern edge of the coal field from the Wabash, near La Fayette, to the interior of Kentucky, and is without a rival, perhaps, on the globe. The bituminous coal beds are almost equally persistent and extensive.

Having sketched this subject briefly in the scientific sense, it is now in order to treat it in the economic and practical sense. The past quarter of a century has demonstrated that the market value of the surface products of Clay County is but nominal in contrast with the immense treasury of wealth beneath the surface. In practical utility and value, the mineral resources of the county may be classed thus: First, the coals; second, the building stones; third, the plastic clays. The qualities of the block coal fit it alike for the grate, the forge, the foundry, the furnace and the mill. Its successive use in all these capacities has been tested effectually, not only in Clay County, but in all the cities from St. Louis on the west to Dayton and Cincinnati on the east, and from the lakes on the north to Kentucky on the south. The available block coal area of the county may be estimated at twenty-five miles in length and six miles in width, with an average depth of six feet. These dimensions will give, in round numbers, as the product of one acre, 10,000 tons, which, if estimated at \$2 per ton delivered on the railroad within the

county, will amount to \$20,000 an acre. On the same basis of estimate, the total market value of the block coal deposit of the county is \$2,000,000,000, a much greater value than it is possible for the surface of the county, with all of its improvements, public and private, ever to attain, and a sum double the present assessed value of the property of the State, both real and personal. At 6 cents a ton in its native bed, this coal is worth \$58,000,000, equal to the value of the total agricultural products of the county for a period of twenty-five years. The extent and value of the bituminous and cannel coals, principally the former, are scarcely less than of the block coal. Each of these has its peculiar adaptability in the economy of the useful arts. With block coal for the smelting of ores and the production of iron and steel, bituminous coal for the production of heat and steam, and cannel coal for the production of gas, we have here, imbedded in the bowels of Mother Earth, within the limits of our county, in almost inexhaustible quantities, the most potent agencies of civilization known to the human family. The order of development and utilization in the progress of the county was, first, the bituminous; second, the block; third, the cannel—an order more natural than fortuitous.

Forty years ago, Michael Combs, of Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, removed to this county, locating on the site of the town of Staunton. Then the owner of lands here, felling timber by heavy and well-directed blows, then wrestling with huge and stubborn roots until patience and muscle were exhausted, pursued his daily routine of toil, stimulated by the hope of a livelihood, perhaps reaping a little surplus by way of reward, wholly unmindful of the rich storehouse of wealth and power garnered but a few feet beneath his beaten track. But Mr. Combs was a close observer, and to him belongs the honor of having made the first discovery of coal in Clay County, as well as that of having shipped the first car-load on the Vandalia Railroad, in the fall of 1852. He will be remembered by many of the citizens of the county as one of the early and able ministers of the Christian Church, and as a member of the State Senate from 1852 to 1856. From the time of making this development up to 1850, aided by his son, Alexander C. Combs, at present a coal dealer at Terre Haute, he mined and wagoned to that city the supplies for the smiths and the only foundry then there.

Block coal was first developed in the West in the vicinity of Brazil, but to whom belongs the honor of having first discovered it there are several claims and a diversity of opinion. It was claimed by Dr. A. W. Knight, of Brazil, one of the most intelligent men of his day, that a Prof. Lawrence, a man of some scientific attainments, from the East, came to Brazil in the spring of 1853 and engaged in making brick, giving his attention, also, to the supposed mineral resources of that section, and that in the same year he located the sites for the two prospective

coal shafts, one near the present woolen factory, the other near the depot, both immediately on the line of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad. In the spring of 1854, he began operations and sunk the one near the factory, but never completed it so as to hoist any coal. In the latter part of the summer of the same year, John Andrew, William Campbell, James Kennedy and David Thomas put down the excavation for the one near the depot, hoisting all the dirt by hand power. From the lack of means, or from some other cause, the work was abandoned. Several years later, about 1858, David C. Stunkard resumed operations by the application of horse-power machinery, and began hoisting and shipping coal. But at an earlier period than this, John Weaver opened and operated a slope a short distance northeast of Brazil, and shipped the first coal sent over the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad to Indianapolis. The deposit of cannel coal is but limited, as at present known. The only point at which it has developed and is now operated is on the Phipps or Coopriders place, within a mile of Clay City. The first car-load of this coal was shipped by Eli Coopriders to the Terre Haute gas works in the latter part of the year 1881.

Of the building stones there is an abundance of sandstone, variable in quality in different localities. So general is the distribution throughout the county, that one or more quarries are accessible to almost every section. Some of these were opened and worked at a very early day. As early as 1834-35, perhaps, quarries were worked in the locality of Judge Wools's, near the present site of Newburg, to supply stone for the building of bridges and culverts on the National road. A species of limestone was also quarried in the same neighborhood and used for the same purpose, but did not prove to be durable. At the Bellaire and the Rhodes bluff, a massive rock of good qualities crops out into the river. Here was quarried all the stone used in the construction of the Feeder Dam as early as 1837. Here, too, were obtained the supplies for the building of the basements and walls of the warehouses put up at Bellaire from 1852 to 1857. And here, too, the contractors on the river bridge at the dam, in 1878, quarried and boated down the stone for the abutments of that structure. There are various outcroppings around the margin of the Middlebury Hill. Three quarries have been in operation for some years—on the John Coopriders place, on the north side of town, on the Elias Coopriders place, a little to the west, and on the Brandenburg place, on the southwest. From the first of these, now known as the Chamberlain quarry, the stone was hauled for the building of the original aqueduct across Birch Creek in 1837. It now supplies, in the main, the building stone used at Clay City. The qualities of the product of these quarries are similar, excepting a difference in favor of that taken from the Elias Coopriders place, which admits of a polish. On the Sammy Risley place, west side of Eel River, a few miles above the

Thomas Ferry, is an excellent white sandstone, which has been much used. At this place were obtained the supplies for the Poland River bridge in 1872. Near this point is, also, the generally well-known quarry on the former John Rocky place. This is a seamless rock. Years ago, though but little worked now, the Cornwell quarry, on Otter Creek, two miles north of Brazil, was the most noted one in the north part of the county. This stone is a very fine grit, and was manufactured into grindstones at an early day. On the Simonson place, a mile and a half south of Brazil, a very durable sandstone has been worked, which for many years supplied Brazil foundation stones, lintels, steps, etc. This stone is, also, a good grit. In the building of the Hooker's Point bridge, in 1876, the stone were quarried on the Rodgers place, near the west border of the county, which are pronounced a very good quality. A quantity was first quarried for this purpose at the outcropping in the bluff of the old canal, just below the bridge, but was rejected. A superior quality of sandstone for building and for the base of marble monuments, apparently inexhaustible in quantity, is now quarried on the M. H. Kennedy or Pierce place, one mile northwest of Newburg. From this point Brazil has drawn its supplies mostly for the past few years. Considerable quantities have been quarried, at different times, covering a period of many years, on the site and immediately to the east of the town of Bowling Green. Here were obtained, in 1861, the stone used in the building of the present jail at that place.

If there is any limestone in the county which will serve to make a good quality of quick-lime, its locality has not yet been fixed by actual experiment. If any exists, it is to be found on Jordan.

Of the valuable clays, there are two kinds—fire clay and potter's clay. The former, because of its refractory property, is used in the manufacture of fire-brick, employed when a high degree of resistance to heat is required, and in the construction of proof buildings. This clay has been mined, mostly on Otter Creek, two miles north of Brazil, where Dr. Mansur Wright, of Indianapolis, established works for the manufacture of such brick and terra cotta work in 1873, which were operated but for a few years. The ordinary clay brick have been made extensively in all parts of the county for many years. The first kiln was burned near the present town of Harmony just fifty years ago.

Potter's clay is abundant, and stoneware, as it is called, has been manufactured in various parts of the county. Early in the '40's, perhaps, a shop and kiln were located at Cloverland, and another, on a smaller scale, on the Perry place, northeast of Brazil. Some years later, shops were put in operation on Otter Creek and in the vicinity by Kelsey, Brackney, Cordray, Sapp and others. In 1847, Truman Smith & Son went from Cloverland to Middlebury, and put up the shop and kiln on the present Everhart place. Soon after this, another was located on the

adjoining place by Peter Harp. In 1859, Torbert & Baker began the manufacture of this ware with enlarged facilities at Brazil, turning out from 75,000 to 100,000 gallons per annum. Prior to this date, Isaac Cordray was the largest manufacturer of this ware. About 1869, Samuel H. Brown engaged in its manufacture on a large scale at Harmony. The Brazil factory, which is now owned and operated by William H. Torbert, is the only one now in active operation in the county.

Bog-iron, in limited quantities, is also found in Clay County. The principal deposit, as yet developed, is on the Cromwell place, south of Eel River, half way between Bowling Green and Clay City, said to be a mile in length and sixty feet in width.

The supply of fresh water is abundant. Good, perennial springs are not very numerous, although they exist in some localities. Water is easily accessible by means of wells, the usual depth varying from fifteen to forty feet, the latter being regarded the extreme depth of the drift, or surface covering of the county. The hardpan is the horizon of the fresh water supply. Of the springs, the most worthy of note are at James Ferguson's, near Ashboro, and at Thomas Kincaid's, northeast of Bowling Green, which possess mineral properties, diuretic, aperient and alterative in their effects. The Kincaid spring may be said to be the strongest surface flow of water in the county. Perhaps the greatest depth yet reached in providing fresh water supplies for domestic purposes is that on the John Steed place, adjoining Harmony, where, after digging in the usual way to the depth of forty feet, a boring of eighty feet more was made, making a total depth of 120 feet.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

By the conditions of a treaty concluded by Gov. Harrison with the Delaware, Miami and Pottawatomie tribes, at Fort Wayne, September, 1809, the Indians sold and ceded to the United States several million acres of land east of the Wabash, including the present territory of Clay County. In October, 1818, at St. Mary's, Ohio, the Delawares made a final cession of all their claims to the lands lying within the borders of the State of Indiana. The Delawares and Pottawatomies were the occupants of this territory when the white man first became acquainted with it. Just at what time the white man first put foot upon the soil of the county may not be known, but certainly at as early a date as that of the war of 1812, when it was crossed by United States soldiers in the campaigns attending that war. It is currently said that in marching from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, a party of soldiery crossed Eel River above the site of Bowling Green, among whom was Samuel Risley, who afterward located near the point of their crossing. Though many of the Indians vacated the ceded territory as early as 1819, going to Missouri and Kansas, yet their camp-fires did not die out here until about the

time of the organization of the county, when many went to the Reservation in Miami County, and there were those who still lingered for several years later. There are no historical reminiscences nor traditions extant detailing any hostilities nor serious troubles between the natives and the pioneers of the county during all the time they associated. They seem to have been on friendly terms, and at peace. Nor did the aboriginal inhabitants of the territory of this county leave behind them many well-defined and noteworthy marks or traces of their occupancy. Sandy Knoll, about a mile west of Eel River, east of a line from Coffee to Howesville, has attracted more attention, as such, than any other or, perhaps, all other points, in the county. In its primitive state, this knoll was elevated from four to five feet above the surrounding level, circular in shape, and several hundred feet in diameter. Though the surrounding surface is a clay soil, the mound is sand, the same as that on the margin of the river, which leads to the conclusion that the natives carried and deposited the sand. To strengthen this theory, its advocates assert, with a great deal of assurance, too, that the depression or channel, yet plainly visible just a few rods to the east, was the bed of the river at the time the mound was made. But whether or not the natives made the knoll for the purpose, it is evident that they used it as a burial place. It has been visited frequently by curiosity seekers at home and from abroad. Dr. A. Briley, of Lewis Township, who is somewhat of an archæologist, has given the matter some attention, and in his researches has exhumed bones, teeth, beads and other specimens. Others have, also, digged out similar remains. Some of the beads and trinkets exhumed were in a state of good preservation. Bones of the lower leg have been taken out several inches longer than those of the average-size man, indicating a stature of seven feet. It is related that a party of young folks from Illinois, on a visit to friends in the locality some years ago, visited the knoll to test the truth of what had been told them of its history. The party consisted of several young men and women. They carried with them the necessary implements to make the desired excavations. Soon after the work had been commenced, one of the young men uncovered and exposed the skull of a huge Indian, of which the open mouth and protruding teeth presented a sight so unexpected and ghastly that the doubting and inquisitive Sucker scattered unceremoniously his implements of research and beat a hasty retreat. This knoll has not been well preserved, having been plowed over and cultivated for several years past, so that, partially, it has lost its identity. On the east side of Eel River, above Bowling Green, in the Walker settlement, was another aboriginal burial ground. At this point a natural elevation was selected. Here, too, excavations were made, and the remains of bodies exhumed, but not at a late date. It is related of Dr. Davis, an early physician of that locality, that he collected "several sackfulls of

bones," intending to prepare an artificial skeleton for professional use, but was driven by public sentiment to abandon his purpose and re-inter them. Of their rude weapons and utensils, there remains no great variety of specimens. Arrowheads of different sizes, carved out of flint not native to this territory, but of sections of the country far to the east, are found on all the uplands of the county. Fragments of implements and utensils used in their domestic arts are not wholly wanting.

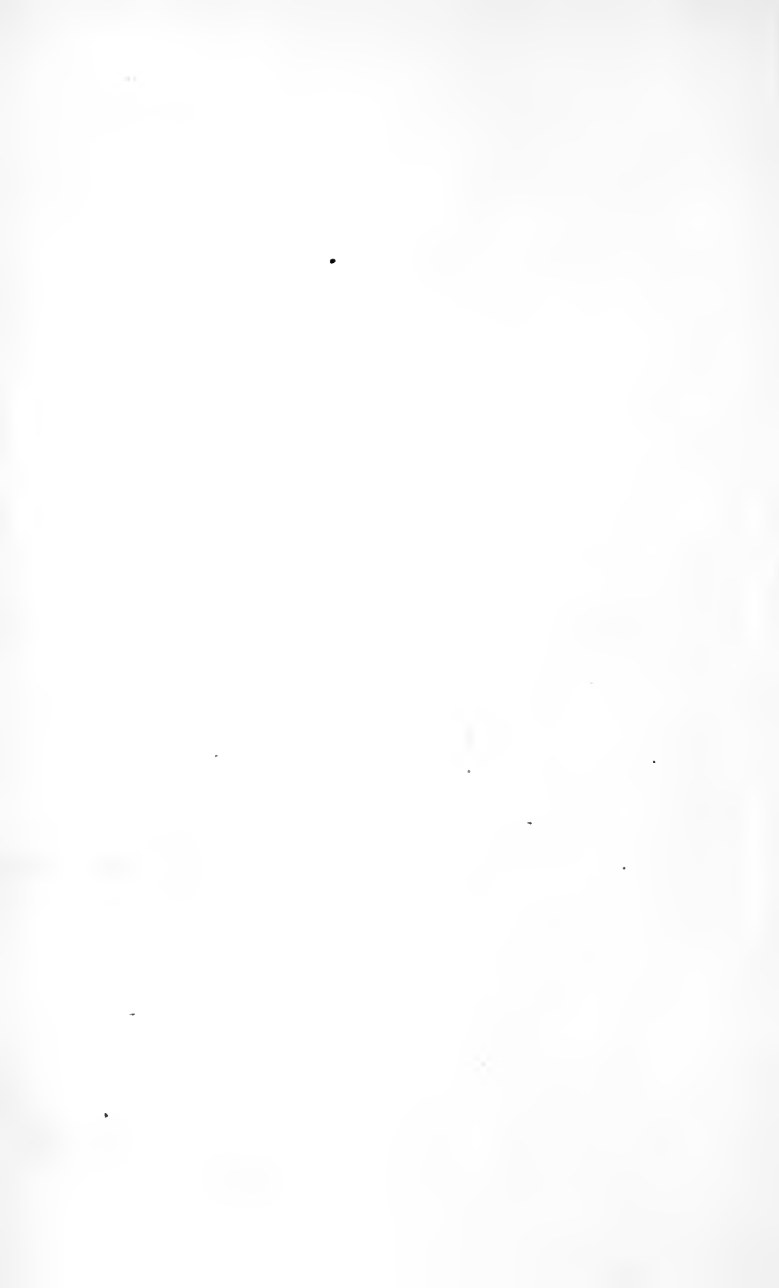
The earliest settlements were made on the bluffs and knolls along the river. At that day the flats and lowlands were entirely too wet for settlement and cultivation. It is generally conceded that to David Thomas belongs the honor of having made the original settlement on Eel River, on the bluff on which his son, James P. Thomas, lived up to the time of his death, just a few years ago. As nearly as can be ascertained, he came there in the fall of 1818. Two years prior to that time, Mr. Thomas came to White River, near the present site of Spencer, and was also the first white man to settle within the bounds of Owen County. In the spring of 1819, Samuel Risley came from Knox County and located at the point which we have already designated. Here, on the 13th day of February, 1820, was born to him a daughter, Eliza Risley, the first white child born within the territory of the county, who is now the wife of Simeon Stacy, residing on the river, near the place of her birth. It is due to the memory of Mr. Risley, whose eventful and useful life closed February 3, 1868, at the age of seventy-six years, to relate an experience which befalls but few men in the pioneer history of a State. Soon after his settlement on Eel River, he was chosen a member of the County Board for the transaction of public business, and, two years later, when Putnam County was organized, his residence falling within the bounds of that county, he became a member of the board for the new organization, and then, three years afterward, when Clay County was surveyed and stricken off, his home being embraced within its limits, he became a member of the board for this county. Without any change in residence, and within a period of five years, he was a citizen and an officer of three different counties. He taught the first school in the county, it is said, and was one of the first Associate Judges.

As early as 1821, the highlands and bluffs on the west side of the river, south of Splunge Creek, were settled by Peter and John Coopridier, Robert Grose and James Delay, and a year later by James Briley, Elijah Rawley and Elijah Mayfield. Peter Coopridier built the first cabin within the present limits of Lewis Township, on the Kossuth bluff, near the Centennial Mill. He went to the land office at Vincennes and entered five eighty-acre tracts of land, the first entries made in the south half of the county. Two or three years later it was discovered by William Maxwell that a mistake had been made in executing the titles to Mr. Coopridier's lands, the Government having conveyed to him five tracts



1891

Yours Truly,
W. W. Carter.



lying a mile south of those selected and already partially improved. All efforts on his part to have the error corrected proved fruitless. As he did not want the lands conveyed to him, he abandoned his chosen location, crossed the river and settled on the Sand Hill in 1823. Subsequently he disposed of his tracts west of the river to the best advantage he could, having traded one of the five eighties for a clock. William Maxwell and James H. Downey had previously settled on the Sand Hill in 1823, and very soon after the Cooperiders came the three families were joined by Thomas G. Gallaspie and Mordecai Denny. James Briley built his cabin near the river, a little east of Edmond Phegley's present residence. Here Dr. Absalom Briley was born February 21, 1823, the first white child born within that part of the county lying west of the river and south of the Old Hill. Elijah Rawley pitched his tent on the hillside at the confluence of Splunge Creek with the river, where, in the summer of 1823, he built the first mill ever put up on Eel River, which, for a number of years, cracked the corn for the pioneer settlers throughout a circuit of many miles. Elijah Mayfield settled on the bluff near the Woodrow Cemetery, where, in 1822, perhaps, was buried one of his children, the first white person interred within the borders of the county west of the river. Mayfield was the most noted pioneer hunter in the county. By imitating the bleating of a fawn, which he could do perfectly, he could collect about him all the animals of the neighboring forest. At one time, having made his call, a doe came up, which he shot and proceeded to skin. While busily engaged he heard a noise closely behind him, and on looking around saw a panther on a log just ready to spring upon him. Deliberately, he rose, reached his gun, and lodged a bullet between his glaring eyes. After finishing the doe, he proceeded to flay the panther, which measured eleven feet from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail. At another time while at work skinning a deer, he was startled by a crash in the brush immediately behind him, and on looking back saw a bear and a panther engaged in fierce combat. He shot the bear, when the panther scampered away. He was a hardy and daring pioneer, never feeling fear from any source, neither by day nor by night. This locality was settled, also, before the organization of the county, by William Stewart, Levi Reed, William Shepherd, and others. In 1822, William Christie settled on what is known as the Gilbert place, just south of the lower Bloomington road, the first settlement made within the present limits of Perry Township. Christie's Prairie, having an area of ten or twelve miles, and the post office of the same name, which was in existence for a number of years on the Bowling Green and Terre Haute mail route, were named in honor of Uncle Billy, as he was familiarly called. His son, James B. Christie, was born in 1824, the first white child born within that part of the territory of the county lying west of Birch Creek, between the upper Bloomington road

and the Old Hill. At the time of his birth, his mother was the only white woman within a circuit of several miles, and several squaws officiated as midwives. Before the close of the year 1824, Mr. Christie was joined by his brother, David Christie, and a few years later by Ebenezer Gilbert and others.

Prominent among the earliest settlements were those made on the hills east of the river, near the present town of Poland. Among those located in this section from 1820 up to 1825, were Oliver Cromwell, Nicholas G. Cromwell, Jared Payton, Purnell Chance and sons, Daniel and Tighlman, the Andersons, Walkers, Dyars and Lathams. At the time of the organization of the county, 1825, this neighborhood ranked as the most populous one within the territory. At that date, there were no white settlers within the present bounds of Posey, Dick Johnson, Brazil, Van Buren, Jackson and Sugar Ridge Townships. In 1826, William McBride came from Ohio and settled on Otter Creek, north of Cloverland, and the same year Jacob Goodrich came from New York and built the first cabin on the site of the town of Williamsburg. In 1828, they were joined by Martin Bowles, from Virginia, and John R. Smith, from Ohio. About 1827, Mark Bolin settled at the present town of Harmony, and the year following George G. McKinley located one mile south. In 1828, Posey Township was organized, and named by William McBride in honor of Gov. Posey. When twitted about the inappropriateness of the name, the old pioneer replied, "Though we are a wilderness now, yet the day will come when we shall bloom as the rose." The same year an election was held for the first Justice of the Peace, when William McBride and Mark Bolin were the opposing candidates, the former receiving five and the latter three votes. Soon after this, Joseph and Major Ringo and Morgan Bryant came from Kentucky, and settled in Posey Township. An incident, related to the writer by Martin Bowles, will serve to show what was the condition of the county as to settlements in 1829. In the spring of that year, one of his horses strayed away, and he went out in search, directing his course toward Bowling Green. After leaving his cabin, one mile south of Cloverland, he did not see another until he reached that of Levi Walker, on the site now occupied by the residence of Dr. Gilfillan's widow, at Center Point, which was the only one between his home and that of David Thomas, on the river. Another incident detailed by Mr. Bowles will illustrate pretty clearly the inconveniences, hardships and trying times experienced by the pioneers of the county. In the spring of 1830, the supply of corn in his neighborhood was very short and money very scarce; so much so, that it became a matter of serious consideration with him. When out in the woods one day his dogs came upon an otter, which was captured and killed by his assistance. He took the hide to Terre Haute and sold it for \$2.50, then went to a Mr. Baldwin's, in Parke County, and bought

corn, which he took to Kilgore's Mill, on Big Raccoon, where he waited patiently three days until his turn came to have it ground into meal. He went home with a little surplus change, happy and rich from the proceeds of the otter skin. Settlements were made at as early a day as the date of organization on the river, between Bellaire and Auguilla, and at points two or three miles south. In the fall of 1825, or earlier, perhaps, Daniel Harris and his son Thomas, who lived then near Spencer, went down White River, entered the mouth of Eel River, and came up as far as the Rhodes Bluff, where they found Michael Luther, on the present Hudson place. They were the first white men to paddle a canoe up Eel River. They were on a hunting expedition, and put in part of the winter trapping otter and muskrats on the lake between Luther's and the Henry Hardin place, now called the Rose Patch, making their home with Luther during the time. About this time, William Luther settled on the Wilkinson place, and Joseph Luther on the Isaac Stwalley place. Peter Luther and son William came in 1827 or 1828, driving hogs with them all the way from Crawford County. Ephraim Walker and William Cole were among the very first settlers in this part of the county. Prior to 1830, this locality was settled also by Jacob Hudson and William Kendall. Between Middlebury and Brunswick, settlements were planted as early as 1827 by William Edmonson and James Buckallew, and a year later by Joseph Alexander and others. The first wagon ever seen in this part of the county was that of Joseph Holt, who came here from Tennessee on a visit to his daughters, Mrs. Edmonson and Mrs. Buckallew, in 1830. Among the first to locate in the central part of the county, following Levi Walker, whom we have already named, were Eli Melton and George Moss. Melton began the improvement of the C. W. Moss place in 1830. Moss first stopped on the Peyton, later, the Fogle place, but in 1830 bought out Melton's improvement, giving him in exchange a two-year-old colt.

The pioneers of the county, principally, came from Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas. But a very few came from the East. At the date of organization, there were fewer than a hundred families, and a total population of less than five hundred within the borders of the county. The increase was but gradual. At the time of the first census following, 1830, the total population was 1,616. Bowling Green was the only town laid out prior to this time. But in 1831, Williamsburg, in the northwest part of the county, on the line of the proposed National road, and New Brunswick, in the extreme south part, on Eel River, were platted and lots put to sale. James Townsend was the proprietor of the former, and William Maxwell and R. A. Ferguson, proprietors of the latter. When the former was platted and put to record, Lots 23 and 24 were reserved and donated for the purpose of an academy, the only instance of the kind in the history of the county. In 1834, a

special act of the State Legislature was approved, providing that the Board of Commissioners for Clay County might change the name of this town to whatever name they might select. Thereafter, it was usually called Williamstown, and Billtown for short. In the early times, this was the most important town in the county. New Brunswick derived its name, probably, from the circumstance that Mr. Ferguson, one of the proprietors, had been a citizen of Brunswick, N. J. From 1830 to 1840, considerable importance attached to this place as a shipping point. Flat-boats were loaded here with the products of the surrounding country, for New Orleans. There were two yards on the river, near this place, where boats were built and launched. The first hewed-log house in the south end of the county was built at this place by William Maxwell. In the fall of 1827, John Coopridger and son, Elias, put to seed the first wheat ever deposited in the virgin soil of Clay County. Instead of reaping a bountiful harvest the next year, as they anticipated from the outlook in the spring, their crop at maturity proved to be all cheat. In the fall of 1828, they made a trip to the Ohio River for 100 pounds of flour, the first ever brought to southern Clay County.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1832, the National road was surveyed through the north part of the county, by the way of Williamsburg, then the only town in the county north of Bowling Green. In the spring of 1833, contracts were let for the grading and bridging of the road, and work began the same year. In 1835, this thoroughfare was put in passable condition. This improvement afforded an opportunity to the early settlers to earn a little cash money, and many of them took advantage of it. Among those who shoveled dirt in its construction at 62½ cents a day, who afterward became conspicuous in the history of the county, may be named Morgan B. Ringo, Esau Presnell and Jesse B. Yocom. Mr. Ringo, by this means, earned the money to make his first purchase of forty acres of land, laying the foundation for future prosperity and wealth. He became the heaviest tax payer in the county, and was honored with a seat in the State Senate in 1872. Mr. Presnell also husbanded his little means realized from this source, and became a wealthy merchant, land-owner and railroad stockholder, and was intrusted with the responsible position of County Commissioner from 1862 to 1865. Mr. Yocom acquired a good farm and home, and served as Sheriff of the county from 1875 to 1877. Scores of others made substantial beginnings in the same way. Besides affording profitable employment, the building of this road made Terre Haute accessible to the people of the north part of the county.

In the year 1827, the Congress of the United States made a grant of lands for the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal. In 1830 and 1831, the Legislature of the State authorized the commencement of its

construction, and work was actually begun in 1832, on that section lying between Toledo and La Fayette. That part of this thoroughfare lying between the Wabash River at Terre Haute and White River at Worthington, was known as the Cross Cut. This section crossed Clay County, intersecting Perry, Lewis and Harrison Townships. Its course through the county was from northwest to southeast, nearly twenty miles in extent. Of the several grants of land made in aid of this improvement, 37,171 acres lay in Clay County, of which 25,980 acres were afterward put into market by the canal company at \$2.50, 10,756 acres at \$2, and 435 acres at \$1.25. The construction of this canal was a part of the system of internal improvements undertaken by the State. As a summit divide between the Wabash and White River lies in this county, in part, both ends of the Cross Cut had to be fed from the waters of Eel River and its tributaries. This necessitated the construction of the Feeder Dam and Splunge Creek Reservoir. The building of the former was commenced about 1837, and completed within two years. At the same time, the construction of the side cut for conducting the water from the dam to the main canal was in progress. As the line of this channel lay across Birch Creek, an aqueduct across the stream was built in 1838. No work was done by the State on the lower section of the Cross Cut, between the junction and White River. Owing to the depressing effects of the financial panic of 1837, the State was unable to meet its obligations incurred in the progress of its internal improvements, and work on the Wabash & Erie Canal ceased in 1839.

In 1845, the people along the line of the proposed canal began a general agitation of the necessity for its resumption and completion, and petitioned the Legislature accordingly. In answer, on the 19th day of January, 1846, an elaborate bill was passed, which was supplemented by another in January, 1847, and operations were resumed the same year. Much of the work which had been previously done by the State was going rapidly into decay. The canal was completed to Terre Haute in the fall of 1849, the first boat arriving on the 25th of October. Meanwhile, the work was progressing in Clay County on the Cross Cut, the Side Cut and the Feeders. Eel River dam, and the Birch Creek aqueduct were rebuilt. Splunge Creek reservoir was made by throwing up an embankment across the valley from the foot of the Old Hill two miles north to the junction of the Side Cut with the main canal. This work was completed in 1849, or early in 1850, and the reservoir filled with water in the fall of the latter year. The Side Cut, leading from the dam to the reservoir, a distance of seven miles, was completed and the water let into it in the spring of 1850. On the 1st day of May, the water from Eel River first reached Terre Haute through the Cross Cut. As soon as the channel was sufficiently filled to admit of navigation, communication was established between Terre Haute and Bowling Green, as slack water on

Eel River extended as far up as the Thomas Ferry. The people of Clay County were very highly elated over the consummation of the work and its promises for the future, and not a few of them were ecstatic with enthusiasm and excitement. Prominent citizens of Terre Haute and officers of the canal company were equally impulsive and jubilant, and over-anxious to open the communication and celebrate appropriately the event. So, on the 13th day of May, 1850, a party set out from Prairie City, with a small cannon aboard, bound for Bowling Green, but their launching out proved premature, as their boat was grounded before going any considerable distance, and they were compelled to return and await the arrival of more water. Very soon after this, however, perhaps latter part of May or first of June, the boat Oleus made the trip, carrying aboard a number of distinguished personages, with cannon and ammunition. Men, women and children flocked from all directions to witness the event, and the Oleus and her crew were given big ovations at the Junction, the Dam, Bellaire and Bowling Green, which were reciprocated by numerous salutes from the cannon. At Bowling Green, it is said, resident citizens and their visitors indulged in a drunken jollification. This was the only trip ever made to Bowling Green by a boat plying on the main canal, not owned and operated by Clay Countians. The opening of the canal stimulated business enterprise and commercial activity. At Bowling Green, the head of slack-water navigation, the firm of Fuller, Melton & Kennedy, composed of Jesse Fuller, John M. Melton and Joseph Kennedy, built a warehouse, just below the bridge, which was afterward converted into a brewery, and also built the canal boat Belle of Bowling Green, which first went out in August, 1850, in command of John W. Ecret, loaded with grain, and bound for La Fayette. From this time on the Belle continued to make regular trips to La Fayette and Toledo, taking out grain and produce, and bringing back to Bowling Green such freights as the local business demanded. After passing from the Side Cut into Eel River, boats were pulled or towed to Bowling Green. As a motive power, to facilitate this work, the firm heretofore named constructed a rude tow-boat, which bore the euphonic name, Bull of the Woods. In 1851, a company was organized to build a small steamer to propel canal boats up from the dam, of which Oliver Cromwell, Sr., was the leading spirit, but from delay of execution the project was abandoned. Some years later, after the dissolution of the firm of Fuller, Melton & Kennedy, the Ohio, owned and operated by John W. Ecret and John M. Melton, made regular trips up to the spring of 1861, when it went out for the last time, taking a mixed load of produce. This was the last boat ever seen at Bowling Green. After the opening of navigation, A. H. L. Baker, who had real estate interests at the bend of the river, three miles south of Bowling Green, at the mouth of Six Mile, conceived the idea of building up an important commercial center and resort at this point. Though

his plans were much more visionary than substantial, he proved his faith by his works in the building of a large warehouse, and a commodious hotel, having a large number of rooms and numerous outlooks, a house of greater proportions and pretensions than any hotel building now in the county. This building, however, was never completed and used as originally designed. The town which he laid out at this point in 1852 was named Bellaire, from the circumstance that Mr. Baker had lived for a time at Bellaire, Harford County, Md. He, too, engaged in canaling, and owned and operated the boat known as the Eight O's. The Julia Dean, which was owned and run by James Mushett, did business regularly at Bellaire, and made occasional trips to Bowling Green. Mr. Baker was succeeded in business by Lewis Row, who bought and shipped a great deal of grain. In 1857, Nicholas Goshorn & Son located at this point, built a second warehouse, did shipping for several years, and continued merchandising up to 1865. Though this town had several stores, a post office, and shops for several years, there are now no marks remaining on the site to indicate that it ever existed. At the dam, private investment and improvement began at a much earlier date. The town of Anguilla, at first known as New Amsterdam, was laid out in 1838. As early as 1842 or 1843, the Wines Brothers, Terre Haute, built a large flouring mill and saw mill, and also engaged in general merchandising. The mill was run for several years, up to 1850 probably, when the machinery was removed because of the instability of the foundation from the encroachments of the water. The frame afterward toppled over into the river and drifted away. The Wines Brothers were succeeded in the mercantile business by Thomas Harris, and W. F. T. McKee built a saw mill and a small grist mill near the site of the former ones, which he operated up to the time of the abandonment of the canal, shipping lumber to many distant parts of the country. There was, also, a post office at this place for a period of twelve or fifteen years, having been kept last in the building yet standing by the road side, on Jesse Allee's place, occupied several years past as a stable. This town, too, has been vacated, and the passer-by does not now see that a manufacturing and business point, nor a canal feeder, ever existed there. Besides Eel River and Splunge Creek, Birch Creek was made to contribute to the water supplies of the Wabash & Erie by the construction of Birch Creek Reservoir, in the central part of the county, to which a branch or side cut was made from that connecting the river with the main canal. The levee, or embankment, confining this body of water, was thrown across the valley from east to west between elevated grounds on either side, and was a half mile in length. A part of Saline City, and a section of the track of the Terre Haute & South Eastern Railroad, are now on the site of this feeder. This reservoir was built as late as 1853. The total extent of water transportation in the county, including the side cuts and Eel River

slack water, was about forty miles. From the best information which we have been able to command, the Cross Cut was used for a period of ten years, the first boat having passed through from Terre Haute to Worthington in the spring of 1851, loaded with salt, and the last one, from Worthington to Terre Haute, in the spring of 1861, loaded with flour, belonging to Augustus Stark, and bound for La Fayette and Toledo.

The construction of Splunge Creek Reservoir was very objectionable to the people of the vicinity, because of its supposed effects detrimental to health. All the ague and fever in the neighborhood were attributed to this cause, and the construction of Eel River Feeder and Birch Creek Reservoir intensified the opposition, until the public indignation assumed so serious an outlook as to induce the canal company to lay the matter before the State Legislature, and ask security against threats and violence. The people adjacent to these feeders demanded of the canal company that all the timber should be removed before inundation, and that the water should in no place be less than two feet in depth. These conditions were not conceded. On the 4th of March, 1853, the Legislature enacted a law authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee of five competent physicians from different parts of the State, to visit and examine the feeders of Clay and Gibson Counties, and to report their condition and sanitary influences. This committee consisted of Joseph H. Cook, of Vermillion County; A. D. Gall, of Marion; John S. Ford, of Jackson; Samuel Grimes, of Carroll; and Matthew Smith, of Rush, who visited the feeders in the latter part of the summer of 1853, and submitted their report, which is as follows, as to Splunge Creek Reservoir:

“This body of water covers an area of about 4,000 acres, one-fourth of which is covered with timber in a state of decay.

“The grounds now covered with the waters of this reservoir were, previous to inundation, a low, wet and swampy bottom immediately adjacent to Eel River, which flooded it at every considerable rise. Near the center of this reservoir was a pond which covered from 1,200 to 1,500 acres, which slowly dried away during the drier months of summer, and left exposed a heavy alluvial deposit, which emitted a most offensive smell. At such time the inhabitants were sure to become the sufferers from intermittent and remittent fevers. The higher portions of these grounds were overgrown in summer with a most luxuriant growth of grass and vegetable matter from two to six feet high. This, too, was destroyed by the overflows, and left to decay after the waters had subsided. All the lower places were left full of water to slowly dry away by evaporation and percolation.

“These grounds have been covered with water about three years. The water is pure and clear, with the exception of that portion of it which surrounds the timber, which is slightly colored from vegetable extracts, which can in no wise contribute to the production of malaria. The wa-



1894/2.

Yours Truly
Silas W. Coffey
Done in 1894/2



ter, in depth, ranges from a few inches to fifteen feet, and is in an almost constant state of agitation, which greatly favors its purification. At the north end of the embankment there is constructed a tumble, passing a part of the waters of Eel River Feeder into this reservoir. About the center of the embankment is the bulkhead, passing the waters directly into the canal. Although Splunge Creek does not furnish running water during the dry season, yet the reservoir is constantly in receipt of fresh supplies of water. The amount of water discharged over that received from the feeder is supposed to be about one-half inch per twenty-four hours; the water passing over the tumble and displacement both have a beneficial influence in preventing stagnation. The water seems perfectly free from all unpleasant odor, and at no point does malaria seem to be generated, except around the exposed margin, which is the portion left uncovered from the lowering of the water one-half inch per twenty-four hours. When standing to the northeast, along the prairie side, there seems to be a decided pernicious influence exerted, none of which is attributable to the standing timber, which is on the southeast border of the reservoir.

□ "Malaria, or miasmata, has at all times, and under all circumstances, eluded the finest chemical analysis, and no manipulation, however delicate, has ever been able to detect its presence. We see vegetable matter under the combined influence of heat and moisture, we smell an unpleasant and offensive odor, we see, in those exposed to those influences, intermittent and remittent diseases; we say malaria is the remote cause; but little more is known of it than that, in certain localities emitting offensive odors, certain diseases are prevalent. We call them malarious. Experience proves that an excess of moisture suspends, to a great extent, the generation of this agent; and, likewise, an entire want of moisture stops the decay of vegetation. Therefore, malaria ceases to exist in those very places where a short time before the most pestilential diseases were prevailing. Timber, standing or fallen, divested of its foliage, can, in no wise, contribute to the production of this agent. The decomposition of the ligneous fiber can but restore itself into its original gases—carbon, hydrogen and oxygen—or into carbonic acid, hydrogen, or light carburetted hydrogen. When the cellulose connection of timber is destroyed, and the succulency dissipated, the dry process commences; and, though moisture may be externally applied, no malaria can be the result. If the ligneous fiber resolve itself into its original gases, and they are those mentioned, if they hold any connection whatever with miasmata, why does not chemical analysis make the same manifest? In the most marshy and pestilential portions of Italy, where no man has ever slept without an attack, no more carbonic acid exists in the atmosphere than in the most salubrious climes. If carbonic acid were generated by an excess of moisture, a great portion of it would be absorbed by the water,

while the light, carburetted hydrogen, generated under these circumstances, when free, would ascend into the higher regions, where no influence could be exerted upon the hygiene of the surrounding country. Carbonic acid, no doubt, may become an agent of disease when concentrated, but not while slowly produced in the open air from the denudation of ligneous fiber.

"If the timber in falling should stop at or near the surface of the water, footing would be given for the growth of moss and other aquatic plants, none of which can, while living, contribute in the least as cause of disease. They would be destroyed by the freezes of winter, and slowly decomposed during the warmer periods of that portion of the year, but little deleterious influence would be exerted.

"There seems to be no source of malaria at this reservoir, except the exposed edge from the lowering of the water, and this is but small in comparison to the previous state of those grounds.

"It is the opinion of this committee, that any body of fresh water, receiving and discharging the same amount that this reservoir does, and constantly kept in motion by the winds of that prairie country, could not alone, under the most adverse circumstances, become a source of disease. We are of the opinion, after carefully comparing and investigating the present condition of this reservoir with its previous state, that there is far less cause of disease at present than before these grounds were permanently submerged."

This report was far from satisfactory to those whom it was intended to pacify. The committee were charged with corruption. The *Eel River Propeller* of September 10, 1853, published the following brief editorial comment on the report:

"We call the attention of the citizens of Clay County to the report on Splunge Creek Reservoir, in to-day's paper. Those who read it will be more than ever convinced that money is a powerful weapon with which to overcome difficulties."

The report was severely criticised through the columns of the press by citizens in different parts of the county, and the committee charged with having evaded a candid investigation of the subject.

The following is the report of the committee as to Birch Creek Reservoir:

"This feeder was constructed in 1853 at a cost of \$30,000, is in the central part of the county, and covers an area of 1,000 acres. The soil is argillaceous and but little fitted for the escape of water by percolation. The surface is flat, covered with a layer of vegetable matter in a state of decay. The surface is subject to overflow from the creek and from any considerable rain. Numerous inundations, partially filled with stagnant water, strongly impregnated with vegetable matter in a most offensive condition, are spread out all over the entire territory. The timber is

heavy, and composed of almost every variety of forest trees, undergrown with brush and grass, many places so thick that it is with difficulty penetrated. The heavy growth of the timber does, to a certain extent, prevent both generation and spread of malaria. The whole presents to the view a most ghastly appearance, having in its very midst the elements of disease most common to our country. Will the submerging of these grounds exert a deleterious influence upon the hygiene of the surrounding country? If submerged in the midsummer, when the foliage is upon the ground, there would be exerted for a time a pernicious influence; but if submerged in the latter part of the fall or in the winter, no direct evil influence would be generated.

“What effect would follow from the complete removal of the timber? If the timber be cut away and the direct rays of the sun let in upon its surface in its present condition, an infinitely worse state of things would follow than from the submerging of the same grounds under the most unfavorable circumstances. By this process, we expose vegetable matter, stagnated pools of water impregnated with vegetable matter and alluvial deposit, all the most favorable circumstances for the generation of malarious poison. Aside from that, the destruction of the timber will give free circulation to the atmosphere, and malaria, rapidly generated in this way, would spread with greater facility, and disease would be the impendent result. In all cases where heat and moisture are present in their proper proportions, the effect will be comparative to the relative state of decay. The more readily the substances enter decomposition, the greater will be the amount of deleterious agencies given off in a given time. Of all conditions favoring the rapid generation of a poisonous agent from decomposition, water impregnated with such vegetable products as most decompose is the most favorable for the rapid generation of miasma, especially where these pools are shallow and stagnant, and motion and air are precluded. In reference to the standing timber, it can have, in the opinion of this committee, no bad effect upon the health of the surrounding country.

“From inquiry, we learn that the greatest complaint against Splunge Creek Reservoir comes from regions which decidedly are and ever have been pestilential and filled with malarious diseases, at a distance of from two to five miles from the Reservoir, which has claimed to be the great source of difficulty. There is between those persons and this body of water a dense forest, which all experience proves would act as a barrier to the spread of this poison. Then some occult cause must have been the executing agent in this case and not the waters of the reservoir.

“There is no doubt that if the grounds of Birch Creek Reservoir were once cleared and then submerged, an infinitely better state of things would exist than does or can exist under any other circumstances. But if those grounds were once permanently submerged with the timber

standing, after a time all deleterious influences would be at an end; but while permitted to exist in its present condition, time knows no termination to its pernicious influences, while heat and moisture are elements of decay. The free edges of this reservoir are also being cleared of their timber, which can have but little good effect. Permanently submerging is all these grounds want to greatly improve the health of their immediate neighborhood. In reference to the feeder dam in Eel River, all the bad effects that would probably result would be from the exposure of the sand and mud bars in the bed of the river below the dam. These, no doubt, do exert an influence while undergoing the decaying process. The difference between this and ordinary dams for milling purposes is that the water in this pond remains at the same level during a regular stage of water, keeping entirely submerged its overflowed banks, while small streams are subject to constant changes, thereby exposing alternately the sand and muddy banks to the direct rays of the sun."

These reports exasperated the people and further intensified the opposition to the construction and maintenance of pools and feeders on Clay County soil. On the 25th of January, 1854, the following notice was published in the *Clay County Advocate*:

There will be a public meeting of the citizens of Clay County, without regard to party, to consult upon their interests involved in the erection and maintenance of reservoirs, dams and pools of water in our county, by the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal. Said meeting to be held at the residence of George Moss, on the 23d day of February, 1854.

MANY CITIZENS.

This meeting was addressed by Daniel Dunlavy, Representative in the State Legislature, and other citizens of the county. The sense of the meeting, as manifested by its proceedings, was that of hostility to any further prosecution of Birch Creek Reservoir works, unless all the timber should be removed before inundation, and the owners of the lands and timbers compensated for their property. Resolutions were adopted declaring the determination to use only legal means for the removal of the "nuisances," or the correction of the evils attending them. Previous to this meeting, the opposition had appealed to the courts, and secured an injunction against the filling of Birch Creek Reservoir. The Trustees of the canal offered to contract the removal of the timber from the reservoir at the rate of \$7 per acre, but failing to succeed on this proposition, proceeded to fill the pond. In May, 1854, the bank was slightly cut, but discovered in time to prevent any serious trouble. On the night of the 22d of June following, 100 feet of the embankment was cut and the body of the water let out. On the 19th of July, J. McLean Hanna, attorney for the State, published the following call:

"A meeting of the citizens of Clay County, and especially those interested in the Birch Creek Reservoir, will be held at the Feeder Dam, in said county, on Friday, the 28th of July, at 10 o'clock A. M., to con-

sider the best means of arranging the difficulties which exist in regard to the said reservoir. Assurance has been given that two of the Trustees of the Wabash & Erie Canal will be present on the occasion."

This meeting was liberally attended, and on the part of a majority of citizens present a compromise was effected through the influence of Mr. Hanna. The Trustees agreed to cut down and remove the timber so far as practicable, which they practically did while reconstructing the embankment, which delayed navigation south of Terre Haute for a period of three months.

On the 19th of October, Gov. Wright issued this proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 19, 1854.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS, It has been represented to this department that certain evil-disposed persons (supposed to reside in the county of Clay), in violation of law, and to the disturbance of the public peace, are attempting to damage and destroy the Wabash & Erie Canal by firing the wiers, locks, dams and other combustible works, cutting the embankment, etc.; and whereas, it is also represented that during the past seven months these evil-disposed persons (supposed to be few in number) have from time to time actually destroyed a large amount of the property of said canal;

THEREFORE, That the laws may be sustained, public property preserved, and these offenders brought to punishment, I do hereby offer a reward of \$500 for the apprehension, arrest and lodgment in custody of said offenders, or any of them.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the State this 19th day of October, 1854.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

A. HAYDEN, *Secretary of State*.

But this did not allay the trouble, which assumed a more serious aspect in the spring and summer of 1855. On the 10th day of May of this year, a body of men, said to have been 100 strong, repaired to Birch Creek Reservoir in open day and cut the embankment so completely as to let out principally all the water. They were armed and disguised and drove away the guards who had been stationed there some time before to protect the work and repel any attacks which might be made.

Immediately following this, Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, one of the Canal Trustees, communicated the following to Gov. Wright:

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, W. & E. CANAL, Terre Haute, May 18, 1855.

It is my unpleasant duty to communicate to you the destruction of the Birch Creek Reservoir, in Clay County, on Thursday, the 10th inst. This outrage was perpetrated by a body of armed men at mid-day, who appeared in disguise with blackened faces and other concealments of personal identity. There were, it is supposed, 100 persons engaged in the lawless proceeding.

It will be remembered that on the night of the 23d of June, 1854, a similar outrage was committed on the same work, doubtless by a portion of the actors in the recent scandalous proceeding. Navigation on the canal was suspended south of Terre Haute for three months, causing a large expenditure of money by the Trustees in repairs, and greatly embarrassing those having capital invested in boats and produce. Though the repairs were promptly made, no rains fell to fill the reservoir, and no further use could be availed until the fall rains set in.

In July last, after conferring with some 200 citizens of Clay County, near the Eel River dam, the Trustees caused all the standing timber to be cut down and removed so far as was practicable. The persons there assented (but three or four dissenters) expressed, by a vote, their entire satisfaction with the proposed expenditure, and we had no reason to anticipate any further annoyance on the part of those living in the neighborhood. James McLean Hanna, Esq., was present at that meeting, and he, being attorney for complainants, and employed by yourself, fully concurred in the proceedings, and, by his influence, brought about the meeting proposed and held. The contract for cleaning off the timber was awarded to Mr. W. K. Houston, a citizen of Bowling Green, and the expenditure is somewhere in the neighborhood of \$10,000. This outlay, let me add, was made solely to allay the excitement prevailing, and not because the Trustees concurred in the reasoning or fears of those who threatened injurious results from the standing timber. No such results have followed in Ohio nor elsewhere, as we are abundantly able to show, and by the testimony of those who resided for years on the margins of the Ohio and Indiana reservoirs. It appears, however, that, notwithstanding the sacrifices made for the sake of peace and pledges given at the meeting in July, the spirit of outrage is yet abroad, and where it is to end the authorities of the State only can determine. This condition of affairs should be arrested in some legal manner, but how it is to be done is left to the wisdom of the State government. The Trustees can do no more than has already been done to appease the discontent of those whose fears, felt or feigned, drove them to such excesses.

The property conveyed to the Trustees for the most sacred purpose, has been three times destroyed by citizens of Clay County, and is still *threatened*, as the enclosed letter will show, postmarked at Brazil.

If the State will not protect the Trustees, their officers and agents in the quiet and peaceable possession of trust property, it will become a question how far we should go in repairing it. The losses already accrued are large, and will greatly increase should we fail to have a supply of water for summer navigation. I do not wish to indulge in any harsh expressions in concluding this communication, and will not charge all the citizens of Clay County with a participation in these outrages. I know that all good men there deplore them, and feel that their county is deeply involved in these scandalous proceedings. Even some of the participants, let me hope, will see reason to repent their ill-advised agency, and avoid similar alliances hereafter. Time will determine the judgment that awaits such conduct.

I inclose a letter from Mr. Ball, the resident engineer, having charge of that division. His letter more fully sets forth the extent of the damage, and gives details of the outrage.

This mode is adopted of communicating with you on this serious subject, affecting alike the State and her creditors.

Very truly, THOMAS DOWLING, *Resident Trustee.*

Gov. WRIGHT, Indianapolis, Ind.

The following is Engineer Ball's letter, referred to by Mr. Dowling:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 15, 1855.

Gov. WRIGHT:

Dear Sir—On last Thursday an *armed* force of near one hundred men assembled about noon, at the Birch Creek Reservoir. They were provided with drums, fifes, and the National flag. After making their arrangements, they deliberately cut a hole in the reservoir embankment and allowed all the water to flow out. But as the water was low, it was a work of considerable labor to make the excavation and remove the plank wall in the center, and the flow of water, not being very rapid,

did not make a very large breach. Probably 1,500 cubic yards of embankment will fill the opening.

Our men, stationed there to guard the embankment, were unable to recognize, certainly, any of the desperadoes, as they were *disguised*, and prevented a nearer approach than about three hundred yards. Attempts were made to get closer, but our men were *fired* at and driven back; fortunately no one was killed. After their work of destruction was completed, the scoundrels gave notice, which was communicated to our men, that *any one attempting to repair the break would forfeit his life*. They remained on the ground until night, then scattered to their homes. We have not been able, as yet, to trace any of them, although we have strong suspicions. I doubt not that such facts will soon transpire, as, in the hands of an efficient prosecution and an honest jury, would lead to the conviction of some of them. It is believed that a very considerable portion of the men engaged in the outrage live from five to ten and even fifteen miles from the site of the reservoir, and therefore cannot suppose themselves detrimentally affected by its construction. They are a lawless band of scoundrels who delight in doing mischief.

You are doubtless aware that without this reservoir we can not maintain navigation south of Terre Haute during the dry summer and fall months. If the breach is repaired immediately, there is a strong probability of the reservoir's filling again in June, but it would seem to be useless to expend more money upon that work until some efficient means are adopted for its protection. The officers of the canal can take the necessary measures to guard against breaches occurring in the ordinary way, and we have had watchmen stationed, at the Birch Creek Reservoir to guard it both night and day against ordinary attempts to cut the embankment or injure the works, but they have no authority to employ a military force sufficient to control a company of desperadoes, armed to the teeth, and determined upon the accomplishment of their purpose at the risk of life and limb. When this emergency arises, I respectfully suggest that it is the duty of the State authorities to provide the necessary force to protect the canal, and its officers in the lawful discharge of their duty. After all the efforts that have been made to conciliate the parties, I know nothing that can be done consistent with the honor of the State, than for your Excellency to station a sufficient number of *armed* men (say fifty) to protect the works of the canal at that point *at all hazards*.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM J. BALL.

The foregoing official information given by Trustee Dowling and Engineer Ball was followed by the Governor's proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 24, 1855.

WHEREAS, It is represented to me, on reliable authority, that a great outrage has been committed in Clay County, Ind., by the destruction of the Birch Creek Reservoir, a necessary and indispensable feeder of the Wabash & Erie Canal; and, whereas, it further appears that an armed mob of persons, consisting of 100 or more, did, on the 10th day of May, instant, at the hour of 12 M., appear on the banks of said work, and, after firing at the guard stationed thereon, and driving him away, proceeded to cut the embankment of the same, discharging the water which had been collected, and otherwise damaging the property of the trust; and, whereas, all the persons engaged in that nefarious and unlawful proceeding were disguised, by the appropriate concealment of blackened faces and other outward disguises befitting such a deed; and, whereas, I have reasons to believe that but few of the persons engaged reside near the Reservoir, or have just cause for complaint, if any exist, but are, for the most part, an organized and unlawful association of persons, resolved to set at defiance the legal right of persons, and the security of their property, as has been manifested on many occasions; and, whereas, it is the duty of the Executive of Indiana to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and the public peace preserved; therefore

Be it known, That I, Joseph A. Wright, Governor of the State of Indiana, by virtue of the power vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of \$500 for any information that may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons, or any of them, who aided and assisted in the cutting of the embankment of the Birch Creek Reservoir, in Clay County, Ind., on Thursday, May 10, 1855.

And it is further declared and made known, that the sacred promises and pledges given by the State of Indiana to her creditors, by the laws establishing the trust, and the protection that was promised and guaranteed therein, shall be faithfully kept and fulfilled, so far as the employment of all regular and constitutional means shall be necessary, to arrest those lawless proceedings, and to prevent the repetition of conduct disgraceful to the actors, their aiders and abettors. To accomplish this, force may be necessary; in that event, I shall not fail to invoke it, for the safety of the work is placed under the guarantee of law, and that shall not be disregarded. The State has a deep interest in this matter, and the confiding men who placed a moiety of the debt due by the people of Indiana, into the canal, shall not have their confidence abused without an effort to save our beloved State from the disgrace and dishonor which these mobs would entail upon her citizens. This spirit of lawlessness must be met and arrested, if we do not desire to have our State a by-word and a reproach in the land. It will be no fault of mine if irresponsible associations shall control and override the written laws of the State, and become the avenger of imaginary wrongs. No man's property can long be secure, if armed men in disguise can do these things with impunity, and go unpunished and unrestrained.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the State to be affixed, at the city of Indianapolis, this 24th day of May, 1855.

By the Governor,

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

ERASMUS B. COLLINS, *Secretary of State*.

A short time after the cutting of the reservoir and the official action of the Governor relating thereto, the Cincinnati *Commercial* published the following editorial comment:

"We were yesterday surprised to receive a paper from Clay County, Ind. We did not presume that the people read the papers in that swampy, sloppy, soggy, sticky, stinking, stifling, stubborn, starving, subsidiary, slavoring, slavish, swinish, sheepish, sorrowfully dark, desolate, direful, devilish, dim, doleful, downcast, dirty, despairing, deluded, degenerate, dismal, dreary, drivelling, demoniac, dilapidated locality, where public works are destroyed, and the officers, whose duty it is to defend the laws, with blacked faces, trample them under feet. On first opening this paper, we felt hopeful, thinking there would be light shining in the midst of darkness, but we discovered that the *Clay County Citizen* only makes darkness visible, as it is the organ of the 'canal cutters.'"

In compliance with the urgent appeal of the canal company for protection, Gov. Wright ordered two companies of militia to repair to the scene of trouble, under command of John W. Dodd, of the Governor's staff, who acquired the title of General in that campaign, which he has ever since retained. Gen. John W. Dodd, unless recently retired, is at present a resident and active business man of the city of Indianapolis. The force, preparatory to the march to the seat of war, was organized and equipped at Evansville. At a public meeting held at the court house, at that place in pursuance of the Governor's proclamation, a number of young



879 of 1871.

Truly Yours,


D. W. Robertson,

and single men enlisted, in obedience to public sentiment, to fill up the ranks. The compensation was \$1 per day, from date of enlistment to the close of the campaign. This part of the force was under the immediate command of John S. Gavett, then Sheriff of Vanderburgh County. On arriving at the Junction, some time in June, 1855, the command was divided into two detachments, about fifteen remaining camped there under command of Capt. Charles Denby, now a prominent lawyer of Evansville, to protect the lower reservoir, and about fifty or more going on up to Birch Creek, where they occupied two old canal boats. They employed most of their time in fishing, chasing ducks, playing cards and shooting at a mark with the Clay Countians. It is said that after seeing Clay County riflemen knock a dime out of a forked stick, at a distance of twenty steps, at every shot, the army of occupation had no anxiety to bring on an engagement. On behalf of the people of Clay County, Gov. Wright had ordered Col. John B. Nees to report at the reservoir and confer with the command of the military. The result of this conference was the calling of a meeting of the citizens, at the old schoolhouse on the Grimes place, which was addressed by the officer in command, and a proposition submitted to the effect that they should sign an agreement not to molest the canal property and, also, to use their influence to persuade and prevent others from doing the same. To this proposition, C. W. Moss responded in behalf of the citizens present, declining to accede. Nothing was accomplished. A number of resident citizens were arrested by Constable William Curry, supported by Sheriff Gavett, on charge of incendiarism, the shanties standing on the bank of the reservoir having been fired and burned about the same time that the embankment was cut. Among those arrested were Samuel Tribble, who was pursued and taken in custody at Bowling Green, and Bennett Norton, who was imprisoned one night in one of the old canal boats occupied by the soldiery. The accused were tried before Esquire John Robinson, of Perry Township, and acquitted. The State was represented by John P. Usher and William K. Edwards, of Terre Haute, and the defense by James M. Hanna and John Osborn, of Bowling Green. At the expiration of ten days, the army of occupation evacuated and fell back to Terre Haute, where they were appropriately banqueted, and, under the influence of a basket of champagne, opened by William Bement, they became patriotic, made speeches and recited all their deeds of valor.

Corresponding with the attempts made to render the Birch Creek Feeder useless, on the night of September 9, 1854, the breastwork of the Feeder Dam was burned to the water's edge; and in the early part of 1855, perhaps, Splunge Creek Reservoir was drained by letting the water out into the canal, and then out through the waste-way at Kossuth. The people of Clay County, whether right or wrong in their judgment, held the feeders to be nuisances, which they had the right to abate in self-

protection, and a subsequent decision of the Supreme Court covering the ground of controversy, almost justified them in cutting the banks. All this, coupled with the construction and operation of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad, the projection and building of the Terre Haute & Alton, and the Evansville & Crawfordsville, led to the neglect and gradual decay of the canal interests, and but a few years later, its abandonment on the part of the canal company.

The first railroad survey through the county was made about 1849, that of the Terre Haute & Richmond. A competitive line was run through the southern part of Parke County, and for some time the choice of route was suspended in doubt. The Croy's Creek cut and fill, the heaviest work on the survey, was the principal objection to the Clay County line. To George G. McKinley, of Croy's Creek, and Michael Combs, of Staunton, the people of the county are largely indebted for the location of the road. Mr. McKinley agreed to take the contract for the grading of the road through the county. The heavy work on Croy's Creek he did himself, and sub-contracted other sections of the work. Among the Clay Countians who had contracts from him were Michael Combs, Esau Presnell and Jesse Fuller. Work was begun vigorously in 1850, and proceeded from both ends of the division—Indianapolis and Terre Haute. Construction trains, carrying freight and passengers, were crossing the county in the summer of 1851. The track was completed and through connection made early in 1852. The first passenger train went over the road in April. On the 10th of May, the first round trip was made between Terre Haute and Indianapolis by daylight. This road crosses the county from east to west at an angle of twenty-five degrees, intersecting Van Buren, Brazil and Posey Townships. At the time of its location, Brazil was the only town on the line of the survey. True, Harmony had previously existed, but had been vacated, and was then re-surveyed and revived. Auxiliary to this road, which has been known for many years as the Vandalia, there are several switches north and south, traversing the developed coal field. The length of main tract in the county is 13.81 miles, and that of side track 44.27 miles; total, 58.08 miles. The assessed value of the track of this road within the county is \$268,070, and the value of the rolling stock and improvements, \$110,072; total valuation for taxation, \$378,142. The Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad was built in 1869-70, and went into operation in July of the latter year. This road crosses the extreme northern part of the county, running parallel with the Vandalia, intersecting Van Buren and Dick Johnson Townships. At the time of the location of this road, there were no towns in the county touched by the survey, but a half dozen sprang almost immediately into existence. The length of main track is 10.19 miles, and that of side track 3.14 miles; total, 13.33 miles. The assessed value of track is \$95,093, and the value of rolling



stock and improvements \$29,932; total valuation for taxation, \$125,025. In 1871, the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad was projected as a narrow gauge, double track, air line between the Prairie and the Queen City. On the 4th of December of the same year, the first shovelful of dirt was thrown near Lockport, by L. A. Burnett, Vice President. The city of Terre Haute having donated \$100,000 in aid of the road on condition that it should all be expended in the completion of the line to the town of Middlebury, work was pushed vigorously on this division. But the narrow gauge, double track, air line features of the road were abandoned, and the standard gauge adopted. By the 1st of August, 1872, the track was completed to a point twenty-six miles distant from Terre Haute, at the crossing of the Bowling Green & Middlebury wagon road, where the Champer Bros. flouring mill now stands. In the month of August, the road was formally opened by an excursion from the Prairie City to the terminus, where the event was appropriately celebrated by a mass meeting and grand demonstration on the premises of Henry Cooprider. Though the road had been graded to Coal City, six miles further to the southeast, the point named continued to be the terminus for six years. In 1879, the road passed into the hands of W. B. Tuell, of Terre Haute, who completed it to Worthington before the close of the year. Under Tuell's proprietorship, a change in the charter was made, and it became the Terre Haute & Southeastern. This road crosses the county from northwest to southeast, intersecting Perry, Sugar Ridge and Harrison Townships. The length of main track is 16.57 miles, and that of side track 3.72 miles; total 20.29 miles. The assessed value of track is \$71,488, and the value of rolling stock and improvements \$13,771; total valuation for taxation, \$85,259. The Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago, usually called the Peavine, was located and built in the latter part of 1878. This is a coal road, or feeder, running from the main line of the E., T. H. & C. to Brazil, 4.53 miles of the track lying within this county, intersecting Dick Johnson and Brazil Townships. The total assessed value of this branch road within Clay County, including rolling stock, is \$37,131. The North & South Railroad was surveyed and located through the county in 1869, by way of Carbon, Brazil, Bowling Green, Middlebury and Howesville. In January, 1870, an election was held in the county, to determine whether a donation of two per cent should be made by taxation in aid of this road, which was defeated. In the spring following, the tax was voted in Brazil, Washington and Harrison Townships, levied and collected in the former two, and refunded to the tax-payers in 1874. The road was graded as far south as Brazil; then abandoned. In 1881, the Greencastle, Eel River & Vincennes Railroad was surveyed by way of Poland, Bowling Green, Clay City and Middlebury. In July of the same year, a tax was voted in aid by Cass and Washington Townships, but was defeated in Harrison. In 1882, the

name of this corporation was changed to Indianapolis, Eel River & South-western, and a re-survey made, crossing the Terre Haute & Southeastern two miles southeast of Clay City. In the summer of 1881, the Indianapolis & St. Louis Narrow Gauge was surveyed through the central part of Harrison and Lewis Townships. The Evansville, Washington & Brazil road was located from Brazil to Washington, Davies County, by way of Clay City, in 1883. Under the head of public improvements may be included bridges constructed by the county. The first bridge over Eel River was put up on the site of the present one, at Bowling Green, in 1852 or 1853, William K. Houston, of Bowling Green, contractor. This bridge was not substantially built, no stone abutments having been put under it, and in 1857 was pronounced unsafe. At the December term of the Commissioners' Court, of that year, Jacob Gilbrech was given the contract for repairing it. In January following, the trestle work, put in by Mr. Gilbrech, was washed out; then again replaced by him in February following. But in the summer of 1858, the bridge was condemned, and its further use abandoned, when James P. Thomas re-established his ferry a mile above. In 1868, the present bridge at Bowling Green was built by Rarick & Black, at a cost of \$12,000. In 1872, the Poland bridge was put up by Muehler & McNamar, contract price \$7,200. In 1876, the Hooker's Point bridge was constructed by William Graber and Levi Fair, at a cost of \$6,300. This bridge was destroyed by the cyclone of May 28, 1883; then was rebuilt the latter part of the same year, and the first of the year following, Muehler & Notter, contractors on the stone work, at \$600, and the Canton, Ohio, Bridge Company, contractors on the iron work, at \$5,120. In 1878, the Feeder Dam and the Splunge Creek bridge were built by Muehler & Notter, the former at a cost of \$8,700, and the latter, \$2,000. In 1881, the first iron bridge on Eel River was put up at New Brunswick, Muehler & Notter, contractors on the stone work, at \$5,449.75, and the Cleveland Bridge Company on the iron work, at \$6,133.60. The present Jordan bridge, at Bowling Green, was built in 1871, by Muehler & Notter. The Birch Creek iron bridge, on Bowling Green & Brazil road, in 1878, by Muehler & Notter, and the Cleveland Bridge Company, the Birch Creek Reservoir Iron Bridge, near Saline City, in 1880, and the aqueduct bridge, in 1881, by the same contractors. The Otter Creek iron bridge, on the old Bowling Green and Rockville road, was put up in 1880 by Muehler & Notter and the Fort Wayne Bridge Company. There are at this time three wooden and two iron bridges on Eel River, three iron ones on Birch Creek, one on Splunge Creek, and one on Otter Creek, put up by the county, at an approximate aggregate cost of \$75,000.

The first poor farm, located two and a half miles northwest of Bowling Green, was purchased from a Mr. Blunk, at the March term of the Commissioners' Court, 1856, for \$2,100.25. The present poor farm, lying two

miles southwest of Bowling Green, was purchased from James and Smith Campbell, in January, 1875, for \$7,900. The contract for the present buildings was let to Slocum & Co., in December, 1875, for \$10,-857.96. These buildings were completed and occupied the following year.

COUNTY SEAT.

As already stated, the Commissioners appointed to locate the county seat met at the house of David Thomas, on Eel River, in May, 1825. Pioneer settlers of that day differ in their statements respecting the observations taken by the Commissioners. One says that they viewed the uplands nearly as far west as Birch Creek; another, that their choice lay between the table-land north of the Adam Moon place and the site selected, while a third says that they repaired at once to the ground chosen and put down the stake. This was a beautiful and attractive site, a green, velvety lawn, high and dry, timbered with almost perfect specimens of walnut, poplar and sugar, and very nearly on a central line through the county from east to west. The land on which the location was made had been previously entered by two citizens of Spencer, Owen County, who had made but a partial payment to the Government. They agreed to relinquish their claims on condition that the payment made should be refunded them, and, perhaps, the added condition that certain lots should be given them in the survey of the town plat. Under the statute then existing, Daniel Chance, who lived on the Wilkinson place, west of Poland, was appointed County Agent, to procure and perfect the title (the citizens generally furnishing the means necessary), lay off the town and make disposition of the lots, which was done in the main by public sale. This sale, according to the recollection of citizens yet living, was not held until some time in the year 1827. The name Bowling Green may have been suggested from a fancied resemblance to the green plat in the city of New York, used as a bowling ground, and called the Bowling Green. It is worthy of note, in this connection, to say that the town plat was not put to record until 1837, and the patent to the land on which the town stands bears date 1829, executed under the administration of Andrew Jackson. The survey of the plat was made probably by James Galbraith, Surveyor of Owen County. The public square having been located, Philip Hedges, of Spencer, took the contract to clear off the ground, in which he was assisted by the pioneers of the neighborhood. We are told, too, that the contract for the building of the first court house and jail was let to Mr. Hedges. The original court house was a two-story hewn-log building about 24x30 feet, which stood on the north side of the street, opposite the public square, east of the old hotel building on the corner. The court room was on the lower floor, the upper floor serving for the use of county officers and the jury, though no special preparation had been made for the accommodation of

public business. The original jail was a one-story log house on the square, just a little to the northeast of the present court house. This building was about 20x20 feet, having a floor of heavy hewn logs resting upon sills, and extending to the outer edge of the walls, which were double, with poles thrust upright between as a precaution to the safe keeping of prisoners. These rude wooden structures were occupied in the transaction of judicial and official business and the confinement of prisoners until 1838, when a contract was let to Dempsey Seybold, Sr., of Putnam County, for the building of a two-story brick court house, about 40x50 feet, on the site of the present one. At the same time, Seybold contracted the building of the County Seminary. In the summer of 1838, he made the brick for these buildings on the vacant lot afterward used for school purposes, on the east side of town, and put up the seminary the same year. Preparatory to the erection of the new court house, the old jail was removed a square to the east and put on the lot occupied by the present one, adjoining the residence of Paul J. Geiger. This removal and the required repairs were made by Thomas I. Cromwell. In the re-construction of this building a stone foundation was put down, another story added, and the timbers were driven full of spikes on the inside to make the delivery of prisoners the more difficult. The new court house was built in 1839, and occupied in 1840, though not completed until some years afterward. In this house, also, the court room was below and the offices above. The partitions dividing the hall and office rooms were of wood. This house stood until the night of November 30, 1851, when it was destroyed by fire, consuming all the public records and files, excepting those of the Recorder, John S. Beam, who kept his books in his tailor shop on the west side of the square. The Board of Commissioners, William L. Cromwell, William Edmonson and Daniel Dunlavy, proceeded at once to re-build, and, early the following year, awarded to William K. Houston, Samuel Miles, Joseph R. Kennedy and Oliver Cromwell, of Bowling Green, the contract for the building of another two-story brick, about the size of the former one, at a cost of \$11,000, which is now standing on the same site. This house was occupied the latter part of the year 1853. During the interval of two years, court was held in an upper room of the three-story frame business house on the north side of the square, until the completion of the Masonic Building, when the sessions were held in the new hall above, and all the county officers transacted their official business in the middle room below. On the 22d day of April, 1861, the contract was let to Wingate & Black for the building of the present jail house, for the sum of \$3,750, which was completed and occupied within twelve months from the date of contract.

RE-LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT.

The re-location and removal of the seat of justice from Bowling Green to a more central site on the west side of the river have been agi-

tated, at intervals, ever since 1837, and, perhaps, at an earlier date, when it became apparent that better facilities were necessary for the accommodation of the increase in population and public business. There were many prominent citizens of the county who favored re-location, some of whom lived at Bowling Green. Among the number were those who seem to have been men of a speculative turn of mind. Under the old Constitution, re-locations were granted and removals ordered by the State Legislature, on petition direct from the people. In 1838, when the people were elated over the prospects for navigation by means of the side-cuts and feeders tributary to the Wabash & Erie Canal, Samuel Howe Smydth, of Bowling Green, a brilliant and rising young lawyer, having real estate adjacent to the Feeder Dam, laid out a town on the west side of the river, which he named Anquilla, meaning Eel. This was an intended county seat. Smydth was an ambitious and energetic young man, but failing health compelled him to abandon his project. He is said to have gone to Europe to regain his health, and died there soon afterward. In July of the same year, John Osborn platted a town on the Bloomington road, less than a mile east of Ashboro, on land owned by himself, but afterward known as the Tribble farm, which he named Jonesboro, and which was also a prospective county seat. A number of lots were sold at public sale, but from some cause the project was abandoned in a very short time, and the plat vacated, notwithstanding the fact that Osborn went to the Legislature the following winter. A new court house having been built, the agitation of the question ceased for a term of years, until the burning of the court house in 1851, when the first organized and formidable demonstration was made by the re-locationists. The burning occurred on Saturday night, before the meeting of the Legislature, which, under the old Constitution, convened the first Monday in December. Oliver Cromwell and George W. Donham, re-locationists, were then the Representatives from Clay in the Lower House, with James M. Hanna, an anti-re-locationist, in the Senate. Those favoring removal went to work vigorously, and voluminous petitions were poured into the General Assembly, praying for location at or near the center. A bill was passed by the Lower House favorable to the petitioners, but when sent to the Senate, where it met the opposition of Mr. Hanna, it was defeated. Meanwhile, the Board of County Commissioners, then composed of William L. Cromwell, William Edmonson and Daniel Dunlavy, met and determined to rebuild on the site of the former house, notwithstanding the adoption of a joint resolution by the General Assembly to restrain the board from decisive action in the premises until the people should determine the matter. Just at this time, February, 1852, A. H. L. Baker laid out the town of Bellaire, which place was intended by the proprietors as a rival in the re-location contest. In 1852, Daniel Dunlavy was elected to the Lower House, and Michael Combs to the Senate, to repre-

sent the county in the first General Assembly under the new Constitution, which met in session in January, 1853. At this session, on the 14th of March, a bill was passed to re-locate the seat of justice for Clay County, providing for the appointment of a committee of five disinterested citizens of adjoining counties to select the site. William K. Edwards, William Allen, Isaac W. Denman, Burr McGrew and John Johnson constituted the commission. They met at the house of George Moss, on Birch Creek, the second Monday of April following, and thence proceeded on their mission, putting down the stake on the present Hyland place, a short distance south of the Bloomington road, two miles west of Birch Creek, then belonging to William Kennedy, but under contract to Joshua Modesitt. To meet this exigency and defeat removal, the anti-re-locationists brought suit in the Clay Circuit Court, the cause being entitled, "Shallum Thomas *et al.* versus Isaac W. Denman *et al.*," which was then appealed to the Supreme Court, where the act was declared unconstitutional and void. In 1857, or early in 1858, C. W. Moss laid out the town of Ashboro, although the record does not show it to have existed prior to July, 1860, and platted a public square of ten acres, donated to the county for the purpose of public buildings, on condition that it should be so appropriated within ten years. In December, 1858, a public meeting was held at Ashboro to discuss re-location to this site. But nothing formal seems to have grown out of this meeting. In 1860, public sentiment and necessity demanded a new jail, and, counter to this movement, was then inaugurated the first formal effort in favor of Ashboro. During the following winter, the county was canvassed with petitions, and 1,635 signatures obtained. At a special session of the Board of Commissioners, convened March 12, 1861, to advertise for bids for the building of a new jail, the re-locationists presented the petitions, represented by Col. George D. Teter, the opposition being represented by George W. Wiltse. The petitions were withdrawn on the ground that they did not represent two-thirds of the qualified voters of the county. In February, 1871, the central re-locationists again organized a canvass of the county in favor of Ashboro, and presented their petitions at the March term, represented by R. W. Thompson, the remonstrators being represented by D. E. Williamson and others. After several days' sparring before the board, the petitioners again withdrew. During the summer following, a movement was organized in the north part of the county in favor of Brazil, and petitions were presented at the September term, when, on the sixth day of the session, the prayer of the petitioners was granted, and an order of the board made for the removal of the seat of justice to Brazil. On the 26th of October, 1871, the three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, C. A. Allen, of Vigo; Marshal M. Moore, of Putnam; and James M. Ray, of Marion, met at the court house, Bowling Green, and appraised the county buildings at \$5,300. Exceptions to the



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ruling of the board were filed by the remonstrators, and an appeal taken to the Circuit Court, and afterward to the Supreme Court. But, uniformly, the action of the board was sustained by the higher courts. On the 25th day of January, 1877, the new building at Brazil having been completed, the records were removed from the old court house at Bowling Green. The new court house was first contracted by Noah T. Keasy, then transferred to John G. Ackelmire and John Andrew, and constructed at a cost of \$13,300. The new jail was built in 1878, by William Dreu-sicke, at a cost of \$7,900

THE PRESS.

Journalism in Clay County covers a period of thirty-six years, dating from the publication of the first paper, but a period of only thirty years of regular and continuous publication.

The first paper published in the county was the *Indiana Globe*, which was a small folio sheet issued at Bowling Green in 1847, by Samuel Kridlebach. There is no file of the *Globe* in the county archives, nor can a copy of it be found elsewhere. Its history exists only in the memory of our old citizens. From the information obtained respecting it, it is safe to say that the period of its publication was but short—not so long as six months.

The *Eel River Propeller* was established at Bowling Green August, 1853, published and edited by Samuel K. Christie. The first issue was made August 27, Saturday. On the 21st of September, following, publication day was changed to Wednesday. The *Propeller* was a five-column folio, neutral in politics, devoted to education, news, agriculture, markets, manufactures and arts, but more particularly to the interests of Clay County. Mr. Christie continued the publication of the *Propeller* until December of the same year, when he sold the office to James M. Oliver.

The *Clay County Advocate* succeeded the *Propeller*, James M. Oliver, publisher, John Osborne, editor. The *Advocate* was a five-column folio, published Wednesdays; independent in all things, neutral in nothing. The publication of the *Advocate*, under the management and labors of Oliver & Osborne, was continued about eighteen months, when the office was transferred to Thomas Dillon.

The *Clay County Citizen*, published and edited by Thomas Dillon, made its first appearance August 11, 1855. The *Citizen* was the same size as the *Advocate*, published Saturdays; devoted to everything that is interesting and instructive. The *Citizen* was an improvement on its predecessors, but Mr. Dillon's health proved too delicate for the task he had undertaken. On the 3d of November of the same year, J. Hambleton, of the Bowling Green Institute, took editorial charge of the *Citizen*, Dillon continuing publisher. On the 23d of November, 1855, Dillon died. Hambleton continued the *Citizen*, as requested by Mr. Dillon,

until May 31, 1856, when the office was sold to James M. Oliver, who removed to Brazil.

The *Brazil Weekly News*, published by James M. Oliver, and edited by J. Hambleton, was first issued June 12, 1856. The *News* was the size of its predecessor; motto, "Our God and our Country;" issued Thursdays. August 7, Hambleton retired, and Oliver became both publisher and editor. About the first of September of the same year, A. T. Lansing bought the *News* office and assumed control, but continued Oliver as editor until January 15, 1857. Under Lansing's management, the *News* was independent in all things, neutral in nothing. July 2, 1857, the *News* was enlarged to a six-column folio, and continued until the middle of November following, when the office was sold to Daniel W. Lusk, who removed it to Bowling Green.

The *Clay County Weekly Democrat*, published by Lusk, appeared December 11; George W. Wiltse, editor, C. M. Thompson, local editor. The following week, C. M. Thompson bought the office and became publisher, Wiltse continuing editor. The *Democrat* was a six-column paper, devoted to Democracy—the imperishable principle of progress; its achievements are registered in the institutions of freedom. On the first of October, 1858, Wiltse retired, and was succeeded by A. T. Lansing, Thompson continuing local editor. December 10 of the same year, the *Democrat* was enlarged to seven columns. On the 1st of June, 1859, Lansing's connection with the paper ceased, and Thompson associated with him Thomas J. Gray and N. L. Willard, Gray as principal and Willard as local editor. Gray, Willard & Thompson enlarged to eight columns, published Thursdays; a national Democratic newspaper, devoted to politics, commerce, home and foreign news, education, choice literature, wit and humor, progress and improvement. Near the close of 1859, C. M. Thompson became sole proprietor of the *Democrat* office, and sold it to Wheeler, Carter & Co., who established the first Republican paper in the county. T. J. Gray then bought a new outfit and re-established the *Democrat*, with John C. Major as local editor. The new *Democrat* was a seven-column paper, published Wednesdays, with the significant motto, "The mass of mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs, nor a favored few booted and spurred, ready to ride them legitimately, by the grace of God.—*Jefferson*." Under the new management, the *Democrat* made its appearance in February, 1860. June 13, 1860, J. C. Major was succeeded by "Nip-up," who was succeeded by Thomas M. Robertson in August following.

The *Weekly Hoosier Patriot*, by Wheeler, Carter & Co., was first issued at Bowling Green, January 31, 1860; W. W. Carter, editor, and Enos Miles, local. The *Patriot* was an eight-column paper, issued Thursdays, Republican in politics. As the local canvass of 1860 did not result favorably to the *Patriot* and its party, its publication was discontinued October 11 of the same year.

On the 8th of March, 1861, T. J. Gray sold to A. T. Lansing and retired from the *Democrat*. Lansing became principal editor and T. M. Robertson continued local. The *Democrat* was continued a seven-column folio, but publication day was changed to Friday. On the 27th of September, 1861, Lansing sold to C. M. Thompson and enlisted in the United States service. Thompson continued the publication of the *Democrat* until October 1, 1862, when the office was again transferred to Lansing. The motto of the *Democrat* under Thompson's management—"Equal Rights to All; Exclusive Privileges to None"—was changed to "The Union, The Constitution, The Laws—Our National Triune. It can be perpetuated only by the preservation and success of the National Democratic Party." The *Democrat* was continued by Lansing until January 1, 1865, when it was changed to the *Aurora Borealis*, which was the same size as its predecessor, issued Wednesday. On the 1st of October following, the *Aurora Borealis* was temporarily suspended for the purpose of enlarging the sheet to eight columns, and re-appeared on the 25th of the same month. The *Aurora* continued uninterruptedly in the enlarged form until the 14th of July, 1869, when the office was sold to Samuel B. Riley.

The Bowling Green *Constitution*, under the management and editorial charge of Mr. Riley, appeared July 29. The *Constitution* was a seven-column folio, published Thursdays; Motto—"The Constitution makes the Union, and there is no Union outside of the Constitution." On the 1st of January, 1870, the Bowling Green *Constitution* was changed to the *Old Constitution*. On the 1st of April, 1870, Riley sold the office to William Travis, who continued the *Constitution* until July 28, following.

The *Democratic Archives* took the place of the *Constitution* July 28, and was published until July, 1873, when it was changed to *Weekly Archives*, and publication day changed from Thursday to Saturday; Motto—"Better Newspapers without a Government than a Government without Newspapers." At the expiration of four years, Mr. Travis sold the office to P. T. Luther and A. J. Montgomery, and retired.

The *Clay County Weekly Herald*, published by Luther & Montgomery and edited by C. M. Leek, made its first appearance March 26, 1874. The *Herald* was continued a seven-column folio, same size as *Archives*, but publication day was changed from Saturday to Thursday. Under the management of Luther & Montgomery, the circulation of the *Herald* was increased from 400 to 1,000, which was publicly announced and appropriately celebrated on the 4th day of July following.

The Brazil *Intelligencer* was started at Brazil in 1858, edited and published by William J. and H. Hollingsworth. The *Intelligencer* had only an editorial office at home, the composition and press work having been executed at Terre Haute. It was a seven-column folio, independent, issued weekly. The *Intelligencer* was short-lived, having had an ex-

istence of a few months only. No copy of the paper is on file in the county archives.

The *Independent*, by Thomas H. Serrin & Co., edited by Serrin & Oliver, was established at Brazil in 1860. The first issue dated December 20. The *Independent* was a seven-column paper, devoted to general news, literature, agriculture, religion, and commerce, etc., etc. The *Independent* office, in material and outfit, was the *Hoosier Patriot* office, which Serrin & Co. purchased at Bowling Green and removed to Brazil. On the 4th of July, 1861, the *Independent* was discontinued.

The *Home Weekly* was the next paper published at Brazil. In 1864, A. Wright bought the old *Independent* office, which he used for some time for jobbing purposes, and in 1865 commenced the publication of the *Home Weekly*, a seven-column folio, weekly, with a "patent inside." The *Home Weekly* was Republican in politics. It was afterward changed to *Independent Home Weekly*. In June, 1868, Mr. Wright sold the *Weekly* office to T. J. Gray, who merged it into the *Manufacturer and Miner* office. No copies of the *Home Weekly* are on file in the county archives.

The *Manufacturer and Miner* was established at Brazil, July, 1867, Thomas J. Gray, editor and publisher, with E. M. B. Hooker, associate, who was succeeded by J. B. F. Taylor. In 1869, Gray was succeeded by the firm of Ainsworth & Gray. In 1870, the Miner Publishing Company was organized, composed of C. W. Ainsworth, Thomas J. Gray, A. D. Cotton, B. F. Masten, Reese P. English and John McDowell, with a capital stock of \$6,000. Two years later, Mr. Ainsworth became the owner of the office, under whose proprietorship Isaac S. Herr, and afterward Will P. Blair had editorial charge of the paper. Up to this time, the *Manufacturer and Miner* was a seven-column folio sheet. Republican in politics, but devoted mainly to the manufacturing and mining interests of the county. On the 1st of April, 1873, Riley & Cassell became proprietors, Cassell, editor, when the paper was changed to a five-column quarto, and in August following to a six-column quarto, independent in politics, Cassell retiring and S. R. Riley becoming sole proprietor. Subsequently, Riley changed the title of the paper to the *Brazil Miner*. Excepting a suspension of a couple of months in the fall of 1878, the paper has been published regularly from the time of its first issue, and at this time is generally credited with having the largest circulation in the county.

On the 24th of May, 1863, Herr, Gray & Earle made the first issue of the *Saturday Evening Echo*, at Brazil—a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, Isaac Herr, editor, D. G. Earle, associate—which was a continuation of the *Saturday Evening Echo*, published by the same firm at Evansville, of which seven numbers had been issued at that place. On the 1st of October of the same year, the title was changed to *Brazil*

Weekly Echo, issued Thursdays, and enlarged to eight columns. In the same month, Gray sold his interest to Herr & Earle. On the 12th of February, 1874, Herr & Earle sold the *Echo* to T. J. Gray, who continued the paper the same size and politics. In January, 1875, the Clay Publishing Association bought the *Echo* and made it a Democratic party organ. In January, 1877, the office was transferred to George W. Deighan, who assumed entire control of the paper as the organ of the Democratic party, and named it the *Western Mirror*, which suspended publication in February or March, 1881. In the spring of 1881, A. F. Bridges bought the press and material of the *Mirror* office, and began the publication of the *Brazil Register*, April 28, a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, issued Thursdays, changed to a five-column quarto, September 9 following, and to a six-column quarto January 19, 1882. In April, 1880, Lansing & Lusk established the *Argus Magnet*, at Brazil, a seven-column folio, Democratic in politics, which was changed to a six-column quarto February 15, 1881, and named the *Democrat*. On the 30th of May, 1872, the *Clay County Enterprise* made its appearance at Knightsville, Nathan C. Martin and Riley Runyan, publishers and editors, a seven-column folio, Republican in politics, issued Thursdays, devoted to the local interests of Clay County. In August of the same year, the *Enterprise* was transferred to the Watsons, with N. C. Martin editor. On the 20th of February, 1873, Luther Wolfe became publisher, and on the 12th of June following took full control. September 30, 1875, the *Enterprise* was removed to Brazil, and on the 5th of January, 1881, enlarged to eight columns, devoted to the manufacturing, mining and agricultural interests of Clay County. The *Aurora Borealis* was resumed by A. T. Lansing, at Bowling Green, July 5, 1871, seven-column folio, Democratic, issued Wednesdays, devoted to social and political reform. On the 1st of October following, the *Aurora* was removed to Knightsville. In March, 1872, Lansing sold a half interest to Truman S. White, who assumed control of the business interests of the paper. The latter part of the same year the *Aurora* was discontinued.

On the 5th of July, 1878, the *National Index*, the organ of the National Greenback party of the county, was issued by Gray & Travis, at Brazil. The *Index* was a six-column quarto, published Fridays. In July, 1879, the firm of Gray & Travis was dissolved, and the *National Index* discontinued. The *Clay County Review* was established at Bowling Green, February, 1877, Jason W. Brown, editor and publisher, six-column quarto, Democratic in politics. In September, 1878, the *Review* was removed to Clay City and changed to a seven-column folio. It was published until August, 1879, then taken back to Bowling Green. In November, 1880, the paper was suspended, and after an interval of nearly two years resumed by Mr. Brown at Saline City, August, 1882, Republican in politics, and then discontinued soon after the November election of that

year. In November, 1875, the first issue of the *Martz Eaglet* was made at Middlebury, a five-column folio, issued Saturdays. William Travis, editor and publisher, independent in everything. The *Eaglet* was suspended temporarily, July 4, 1876; resumed February 1, 1877; then discontinued May 22 following, and the office removed to Worthington. The *Clay City Independent*, a six-column folio, published Fridays, William Travis, editor and publisher, was begun February 11, 1881. On the 7th day of June, 1883, the *Independent* was enlarged to a seven-column folio. A small quarto monthly paper, entitled *The Sunbeam*, devoted to education and general information, William Travis, editor and proprietor, began publication at Center Point, April, 1869. The composition and press work on the *Sunbeam* were done at Indianapolis for one year, when, having bought the *Constitution* office at Bowling Green, the publisher issued it thereafter from that office. At the expiration of the second year, the publisher having lost several hundred dollars in the venture, *The Sunbeam* was discontinued. In the year 1873, Harry Cassell published the *Crusader*, at Brazil, a monthly devoted to the cause of temperance. The *Crusader* lived but a few months.

POLITICAL.

Owing to the absence of records and files for the first twenty-five years of the county's existence, its political and official history can be given but briefly, and with but approximate accuracy. The first election of county officers, the precincts at which the voting was done, who constituted the boards of election, who were the various candidates for the several offices, and when, where and by whom the first courts were organized and held, are matters of fact about which we have not sufficient data at command to warrant assertions. By the act of organization, Clay County was made a part of the First Judicial Circuit, and on the same day that this act was approved, February 12, 1825, the Governor appointed and commissioned Jesse McIntire Sheriff. On the 6th of June following, Elijah Rawley was commissioned Clerk of the Court, and William Maxwell and Daniel Walker, Associate Judges. At this time, John Ewing was Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, hence the first Judge to preside in the county. On the 30th of the same month, Elijah Rawley was also commissioned Recorder. Judging from the files in the office of Secretary of State, these officers must have been chosen by the people at the general election in August of that year. John Wheeler was also then chosen as the first Coroner. Under the old Constitution, President and Associate Judges of the Circuit Court held their offices seven years. The succession in the Circuit Judgeship, following John Ewing down to the present, may be given as follows: W. Johnson, Amory Kinney, Elisha Huntington, William Bryant, John Law, Samuel B. Gookins, Delano R. Eckles, James Hughes, James M. Hanna, Solomon Claypool, William M. Franklin, Solon Turman, Silas D. Coffey. The Associate Judges were Philip Hedges, commissioned September 8, 1826; David Christie, August 27, 1827; Daniel

Wools, March 4, 1831; Samuel Risley, September 22, 1831; Nicholas G. Cromwell, August 29, 1833; re-commissioned August 19, 1839; William Yocum, August 19, 1839; John T. Alexander, August 16, 1841; Fergus Snoddy and Owen Thorpe, August 21, 1845. By an act of the Legislature, February, 1831, a Probate Court was organized in each county in the State. The Judges of this court, as commissioned from time to time, were Daniel Chance, September 22, 1831; Jesse Burton, April 23, 1832; Robert W. Crooke, August 29, 1833; Jared Peyton, August 14, 1835; Samuel Miles May 28, 1838, re-commissioned September 3 of the same year; William D. Farley, March 15, 1842; Daniel Harris, August 16, 1842.

Under the old Constitution, as under the new, Sheriffs were elected for two years. Following his service, under the appointment of the Governor, McIntire served two full terms, until August, 1829, when he was succeeded by John Rizley, who served but one term. In August, 1831, Lawrence Leonard was elected, and commissioned September 22 following, and in August, 1833, was re-elected, his second term expiring in 1835. McIntire, Rizley and Leonard were all citizens of Washington Township. At the election of 1835, Bluford H. Bolin, of Jackson Township, was elected, who was succeeded in 1837 by Lawrence Leonard. In 1839, Abner Gaines Christie, of Perry Township, was elected, who resigned in July, 1841, when Thomas I. Cromwell, of Washington, was commissioned his successor, serving only until the 16th day of August, when Hiram C. Tribble, also of Washington, was commissioned. In August, 1843, George Pinckley, of Posey Township, was elected, who was succeeded in 1845 by Elias Cooprider, of Harrison Township. Charles W. Moss, of Washington (now Sugar Ridge Township), was elected in 1847, and re-elected in 1849. In 1851, Lot Loveing, of Washington, was elected, and, in 1852, re-elected under the new Constitution, serving until the expiration of his four years in 1855. In 1854, William F. McCullough, of Dick Johnson Township, was nominated and elected, and, in 1856, was re-nominated and re-elected. He was succeeded in 1858 by Jephtha M. Ellington, of Lewis Township, whose successor, elected in 1860, was Calvin Reed, of the same township. In 1862, John H. Davis, of Washington, was elected, and was succeeded in 1864 by John Cullen, of the same township, who was re-elected in 1866. In 1868, John Weber, of Washington, was elected, and re-elected in 1870. In 1872, John Strauch, of Washington, was elected, who was succeeded, in 1874, by Jesse B. Yocum, of Posey, who was re-elected in 1876, and died in the spring of 1877, when Alexander Haggart, of Van Buren Township, was appointed to fill out the unexpired time. In 1878, Jacob Baumunk, of Cass Township, was elected, and succeeded, in 1880, by James F. Lankford, of Harrison. George Stierly, of Jackson Township, present incumbent, was elected in 1882, the twenty-third Sheriff of the county.

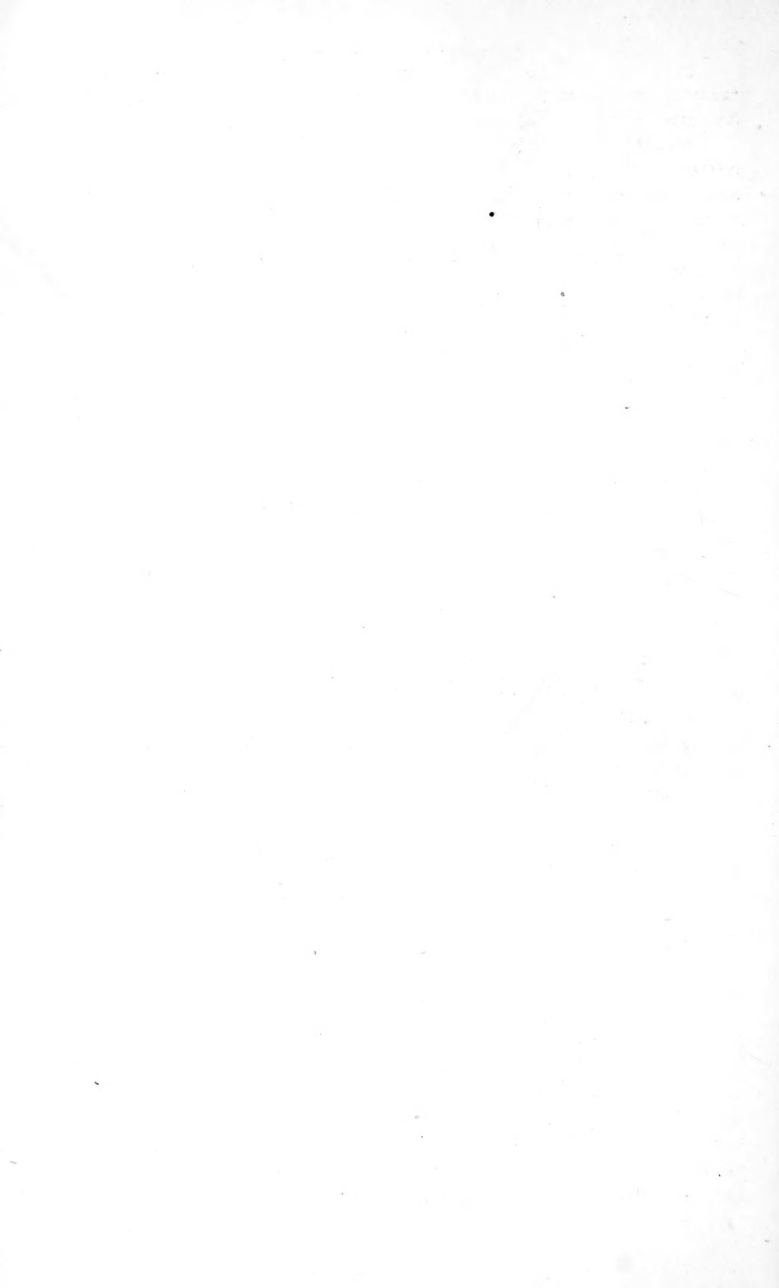
As Clerk of the Court and Recorder, Elijah Rawley served until September 22, 1831, when Jesse McIntire succeeded him. McIntire was re-commissioned Clerk and Recorder September 3, 1838, serving until August,

1842, when he resigned, and Charles C. Modesitt was appointed, and commissioned on the 30th day of the month to fill out the unexpired term. Modesitt was elected Clerk in August, 1845. In 1847, he resigned, when Samuel Miles was appointed, and qualified on the 17th of September to fill the vacancy, until the election of 1848, when George Pinckley was chosen, and qualified September 25. In 1852, under the new Constitution, Pinckley was re-elected, and re-commissioned June 6, 1853, then again re-elected in 1856, and re-commissioned June 6, 1857. April 15, 1860, he died, and on the following day John C. Majors, of Washington, was commissioned to fill the vacancy. D. W. Bridges, of Cass, was elected in the fall of 1860, took charge of the office November 17, and was succeeded November 17, 1864, by Clinton M. Thompson, of Washington. Charles H. Knight, of Van Buren, was elected in 1868, and on the 17th of November, 1872, was succeeded by George E. Hubbard, of Posey. Elias C. Kilmer, of Harrison, was elected in 1876, who was succeeded in 1880 by George E. Hubbard, present incumbent, the twelfth Clerk of Court of the county.

In early times, under the old Constitution, the Clerk of the Court discharged the duties of Recorder and Auditor until the business and records assumed such proportions as to warrant the election of such officers and the organization of such new departments. Recorders held seven years and Auditors five years. At the August election, 1845, John S. Beam, of Washington, was elected the first Recorder, whose commission was issued on the 21st day of the same month. In the fall of 1852, Thomas Riddell, of Jackson, first incumbent under the new Constitution, was elected to succeed Beam at the expiration of his term in 1853. Riddell was re-elected in 1856, and died on the 16th of September, 1860, when his son, Job Riddell, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Clinton M. Thompson, of Washington, was elected at the general election of 1860, and assumed the duties of the office in November following. He was succeeded in November, 1864, by Charles H. Knight, of Van Buren. Peter T. Luther, of Harrison, was elected in 1868, and succeeded, in 1872, by Ed A. Rosser, of Van Buren. In 1876, Lucius J. Bowman, of Washington, was elected, who was succeeded, in 1880, by Silas Foulke, of Perry, present incumbent, and ninth Recorder of the county. Jesse Fuller, of Washington, first Auditor, was elected in August, 1845, and was succeeded by John Osborn, of Washington, in March, 1850, who had been elected in August, 1849. Osborn was re-elected in 1854, his first term expiring in March, 1855, and was followed, in 1859, by Hezekiah Wheeler, of Posey. George W. Wiltse, of Washington, was elected in 1863, and was followed, in 1867, by James M. Hoskins, of Posey, who was re-elected at the general election of 1870, his second term expiring in November, 1875. James Shaw, of Brazil, was elected in 1874, to succeed Hoskins, and served until January, 1877, when he died. Jefferson McAnnelly, of Washington, was appointed by the Board of Commissioners to fill out the unexpired term, and assumed the duties of the office just at the time of removal from Bowling Green to Brazil. James T. Casteel, present in-



Yours Respectfully,
Alex Brightman



cumbent, was elected in October, 1878, and re-elected in November, 1882 the eighth Auditor of the county.

Under the old Constitution, prior to 1840, County Treasurers were appointed by the County Board, whose duties were the care and disbursement of the public funds, the collection of taxes being made by the Sheriff, or by some one chosen specially as a Collector. Under the statute providing for the election of a Treasurer and Collector, to serve for a period of three years, Allen T. Rose, of Washington, was the first man chosen for this position, entering upon the discharge of his duties in September, 1841. In September, 1844, he was succeeded by John Williams, of the same township, who was re-elected in August, 1847, serving two full terms. John Picard, of Carrithers Township, was elected in August, 1850, and, having been chosen under the old Constitution, served to the expiration of three years, but his successor, Hale Columbia Conaway, of Perry, was chosen at the election of 1852. Ever since that time our Treasurer has been elected in the even years, and installed into office in the odd years. In 1854, Athel Staggs, of Perry, followed Conaway, and was succeeded, in 1856, by the election of Elias Helton, of Jackson, who was chosen to a second term in 1858. In November, 1860, Helton died, when Analnias Lowdermilk, of Sugar Ridge Township, was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. John G. Ackelmire, of Posey, was elected in 1860, and re-elected in 1862. In 1864, John Frump, of Van Buren, was elected, and re-elected in 1866. Alexander Brighton, of Sugar Ridge, was elected in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. In 1872, Roswell S. Hill, of Brazil, was elected, who was succeeded, in 1874, by F. W. Schromeyer, of Washington, who was re-elected in 1876. Leason B. Pruner, of Jackson, was elected in 1878, and followed, in 1880, by Joseph M. Boothe, of Washington. John W. White, of Harrison, present incumbent, was elected in 1882, the fifteenth Treasurer of the county.

William Maxwell was the first County Surveyor, but the time of his official service cannot be given. John D. Christie was one of the early surveyors. William Herron also occupied this position a number of years under the old Constitution. Under the new Constitution, John J. Peyton was elected in 1852; William Herron, 1854; John Sharp, 1856; John H. Davis, 1858, re-elected in 1860; Samuel Terrell, 1862; George Goshorn, 1864; Peter T. Luther, 1866; Marvin B. Crist, 1868, re-elected 1870; Homer Hicks, 1872, re-elected 1874; D. S. Maurer, 1876, re-elected 1878; Thomas Hyland, 1880; T. B. Robertson, 1882, present incumbent.

The succession in the Coroner's office prior to 1852, as nearly as may be given, is as follows: John Wheeler, Peter Barnett, David Zenor, A. F. Baughman, David Zenor, Eli Deal, Jonathan Grable, Henry Moss, William W. Ferguson, John Wheeler, Hiram Anderson and Amos W. Laycock. Among those who have served in this position since 1852 may be named William R. Kress, James Clemens, Peter Eppert, John C. Phillips, John E. Slack, Franklin Tenny, James McDonald, Samuel M. Stewart, Dr. George Pell, and Daniel W. Bennett, present incumbent.

The members of the Board of County Commissioners elected after the adoption of the new Constitution may be given in the following order: First District, James W. Modesitt, Martin Bowles, William Eaglesfield, James M. Halbert, George Ringo, George Eckert, William Allen, Archibald Love, John J. Lynch, present incumbent. Second District, Samuel Risley, A. B. Wheeler, Esau Presnell, Joseph Dial, Oliver Johnson, Henry Nees, Oliver Johnson (by appointment), Peter Koehler, Adam Moon, present incumbent; Third District, David Puckett, Calvin Reed, L. L. Osborn, T. J. Liston, William Rector, George W. Ellenberger, William Rector, William L. Buckallew, present incumbent.

With the adoption of the new Constitution, the Probate Court was abolished and the Common Pleas Court established by statute. The Judges of this court presiding in this county were Fred T. Brown, William M. Franklin, and Harrison Burns, within whose term of service this court was abolished.

Though organized in 1825, Clay County did not form a representative district within itself until 1832, when Jared Peyton was chosen the first member of the Lower House of the General Assembly. Under the old Constitution, Representatives were elected annually—the first Monday in August—while, under the new Constitution, they have been chosen biennially in October. The succession in representation from 1832 to 1882, just a half century, may be given as follows: 1832, Jared Peyton; 1833, William Yocum; 1834, Daniel Harris; 1835, Daniel Harris; 1836, Jesse J. Burton; 1837, Samuel Howe Smydth; 1838, Samuel Howe Smydth; 1839, John Osborn; 1840, Jesse J. Burton; 1841, John B. Nees; 1842, John B. Nees; 1843, Francis B. Yocum; 1844, Allen T. Rose; 1845, Francis B. Yocum; 1846, John Lewis; 1847, Elias Bolin; 1848, John T. Alexander; 1849, Francis B. Yocum; 1850, Delano E. Williamson; 1851, Oliver Cromwell and George Donham; 1852, Daniel Dunlavy; 1854, John J. Peyton and William H. Gifford; 1856, George W. Duncan and James W. Modesitt; 1858, Lewis Row; 1860, Elias Coopridger; 1862, Adam Clarke Veach; 1864, Adam Clarke Veach; 1866, John Hungate; 1868, John C. McGregor; 1870, John D. Walker; 1872, William H. Gifford; 1874, George W. Bence; 1876, Isaac M. Compton; 1878, Isaac M. Compton; 1880, George D. Teter; 1882, James M. Price, present incumbent. In 1880, William M. Ridpath was elected Joint Representative for the counties of Clay, Putnam and Hendricks, and was succeeded, in 1882, by Frederick J. S. Robinson. Under the old Constitution, Senators to the General Assembly were elected for three years, and under the new for four years. In this representation, our data do not go back of 1831, when William C. Linton, of Vigo County, was elected to represent the district composed of Sullivan, Vigo and Clay. In 1834, he was succeeded by George Boon, of Sullivan. J. T. Moffatt, of Vigo, was elected in 1837, and re-elected in 1840, probably. R. W. Aiken, of Sullivan, was elected in 1843, who was followed by James Henry, of Vigo, in 1846. In 1849, James M. Hanna, of Clay, was elected, and was succeeded, in 1852,

by Michael Combs, of Clay. William E. McLean, of Vigo, was elected in 1856. During his term of service, in re-districting the State, Putnam and Clay were thrown together as a district, and, in 1860, Archibald Johnson, of Putnam, was elected, and was succeeded, in 1864, by Athel Staggs, of Clay. In re-districting the State again, Sullivan and Clay were organized into a district, and James M. Hanna, of Sullivan, elected in 1868. Hanna died within the term, and, in 1870, Joshua Alsop, of Sullivan, was chosen to fill out the unexpired time. In 1872, Morgan H. Ringo, of Clay, was elected, and during his term Clay and Owen were thrown together, and Inman H. Fowler, of Owen, elected in 1876. Isaac M. Compton, of Clay, was elected in 1880, and is the present incumbent.

In the Constitutional Convention of 1850, Clay County was represented by Francis B. Yocum, and the Senatorial District, including the county, by William R. Hadden, of Sullivan.

Political honors of a higher order than those conferred in the local capacity have never been thrust profusely upon citizens of Clay County. In 1857, James M. Hanna was appointed by Gov. Willard one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the first citizen of the county promoted to a State office. In 1868, W. W. Carter was nominated by his party for Congress, at a Convention held at Gosport, the competitor of Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and came within 187 votes of being elected. In the spring of 1883, Mr. Carter was appointed by President Arthur Revenue Collector for the Seventh District of Indiana. In 1878, Roswell S. Hill was nominated by his party for Treasurer of State, but was defeated at the election following. In 1880, Mr. Hill was re-nominated for the same position and elected. In 1882, he was again nominated and defeated. At the session of the General Assembly, 1881, William M. Ridpath was chosen Speaker of the House, and in 1882 was appointed by President Arthur to an Indian agency at Yankton, Dak. In the fall of 1881, C. P. Eppert, for many years Principal of the Brazil Schools, was appointed by Commissioner Dudley to a clerkship in the Pension Department. In the spring of 1859, David C. Stunkard was chosen a jurymen to serve in the United States District Court at Indianapolis, the first Clay countian honored with this preferment.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES AND FAIRS.

The first effort on the part of the farmers and others of the county to organize an agricultural society was made in 1853. In the *Eel River Propeller* of August 27, the first issue of that paper, appeared the following editorial on this subject :

“There is considerable talk among the farmers of this county at the present time in regard to the organization of an agricultural society. We hope they may persevere until they accomplish their object. The farmers will find it much to their advantage, and should not cease working in the matter until a society is organized. They have a newspaper in the county now to attend to the publishing department, and there is no excuse for any further delay.”

Following this, a call was made for a meeting at Bowling Green Saturday, September 28, when a partial organization was effected and an adjourned meeting called for October 15. At this meeting it was determined, on motion of John Osborn, to go into a permanent organization by the election of officers to serve one year. John B. Nees was chosen President, Hale C. Conaway, Vice President, Oliver Cromwell, Sr., Treasurer, and Jonathan T. Grimes, Secretary. The Board of Directors chosen were Jeremiah M. Wyatt, Posey Township; Thomas I. Cromwell, Dick Johnson; George G. McKinley, Van Buren; James Short, Jackson; John Donham, Perry; David Puckett, Lewis; Presley Owens, Harrison; John J. Lanning, Carrithers; Thomas Sloan, Washington; and William L. Cromwell, Cass. Calls were issued for subsequent meetings, of which there are no reports on record, but on the 15th of May, 1854, a meeting of the Board of Directors was held, at which it was decided to hold the first annual fair for Clay County at Bowling Green October 4 and 5, and a premium list was adopted and published. As this time came in conflict with that of the State fair, the board changed to October 19, one day only, when the first exhibition was held, and passed off satisfactorily.

On the 20th of August, 1855, the society met and re-organized for the second year by the election of the following officers: William L. Cromwell, President; N. D. Walker, Vice President; Hale C. Conaway, Treasurer; and John Osborn, Secretary. The Board of Directors selected from the several townships were Alfred West, Posey; W. F. McCullough, Dick Johnson; George G. McKinley, Van Buren; William Lowdermilk, Jackson; George Donham, Perry; James P. Thomas, Washington; George Grimes, Sr., Sugar Ridge; and H. H. Carrithers, Cass; leaving Harrison and Lewis Townships unrepresented. On the 1st of September, this board adopted a premium list, and appointed the fair for the 22d and 23d days of October, but one day only was given to the exhibition.

On the 3d of September, 1856, the board convened, and chose William L. Cromwell, President; N. D. Walker, Vice President; Milton A. Osborn, Secretary; and Hale C. Conaway, Treasurer, for the ensuing year. The Directors chosen for the third year were Alfred West, Posey Township; W. F. McCullough, Dick Johnson; Thomas Snow, Van Buren; William Lowdermilk, Jackson; George Donham, Perry; Calvin Reed, Lewis; G. W. Duncan, Harrison; James P. Thomas, Washington; George Grimes, Sugar Ridge; and Samuel Risley, Cass. At this meeting it was determined to hold the fair for the year 1856 at Center Point, on the first Friday and Saturday of October. More than 200 articles were entered for competition at this exhibition. Martin H. Kennedy then proposed to donate four acres of ground for the use of the society on condition that the fair be permanently located at Center Point, which proposition was accepted at a meeting held at that place on the 8th of November following.

The next meeting of the society was held at Bowling Green April 8, 1857, when all accounts and claims were audited and a number of new mem-

bers received. The President reported that he had one-half pound Chinese sugar cane seed for the use of the society. By motion, it was resolved to divide the seed equally among Ira Allen, M. H. Kennedy, A. J. Baber and John Murbarger, with a request to cultivate to the best advantage and exhibit specimens of the product at the next annual fair. The act of the society in locating the grounds at Center Point, from some cause, was not regular and not recognized by the State Department. On the 30th of May following, at a meeting held at Bowling Green to consider permanent location for five years, A. J. Baber submitted the following proposition: "For the location anywhere in Lewis Township, the citizens of said township will sign 100 members at \$1 each, provide five acres of suitable land, well fenced, together with all necessary sheds, stalls, feed, water, etc., and \$50 in cash." This proposition was laid on the table, and a special committee appointed to cooperate with the Board of Directors in canvassing for donations and further propositions on permanent location. On the 11th of August, at a meeting held at Bowling Green, it was determined definitely to locate at Center Point. Exhibitions were held annually on this ground until the expiration of the five years, when, in 1862, the society voted to relocate at Bowling Green. The war having broken out and absorbed the public attention, and many of those prominent in the society having enlisted in the service of their country, active interest in matters pertaining to the society waned for a time. But the following year the accommodations on the ground were removed to Bowling Green, where several efforts were made to revive the interest and hold the usual exhibitions. Very little was accomplished, and fairs were abandoned for a time.

In 1871, an effort was made to revive the organization, several meetings having been called at Center Point by the Secretary, D. A. Notter. At one of these meetings, a committee on location was chosen, which selected the site adjoining the town of Center Point. This did not prove satisfactory, and nothing further was done that year. In 1872, further meetings were held at Center Point, Knightsville and Brazil, and the preliminary steps taken to organize a society combining various features and interests, which was perfected in June, 1873, under the title of the Clay Trotting Park Association, and located permanently at Brazil. The capital stock of this society was put at \$3,000—300 shares at \$10 each. At the permanent organization, John G. Ackelmire was chosen President; I. W. Sanders, Secretary; John Andrew, Treasurer; and Samuel Weaver, James R. Painter, William Jarboe, John McDowell, Edward McClelland, John B. Richardson, I. M. Compton, H. L. Ashley, J. B. Warner, S. G. Biddle and Campbell Daugherty, Directors. This society leased forty acres of ground from Abel S. Hill, for the period of fifteen years, for racing, Scottish games, celebrations of national holidays, and county fairs. The first exhibition was held September 11, 12 and 13, 1873, and annually thereafter up to the year 1877, inclusive. On the 1st of May, 1878, the Clay County Fair Association was organized to succeed the Trotting Park Association, with a capital stock of \$1,550—

310 shares at \$5 each, to run ten years from the 12th day of June following. The first election of permanent officers took place October 2: James M. Hoskins, President; Jonathan Croasdale, Vice President; P. F. Sharp, Secretary; A. W. Turner, Treasurer; Silvan Weaver, Superintendent; and R. M. Wingate, John G. Ackelmire and W. H. Cordray, Executive Board. Under the auspices of this organization, fairs have been held annually in the months of August and September. The present officers of this society are Silvan Weaver, President; William Cordray, Vice President; D. W. Brattin, Secretary; A. W. Turner, Treasurer; A. J. Montgomery, Superintendent; and James M. Hoskins, Jonathan Croasdale and William Jarboe, Executive Board.

Local fair associations have existed and given exhibitions in different townships, especially in the southern part of the county, due mostly to the lively interest and persistent work of Uncle Jack Baber, of Coffee. In 1857 and 1858, a series of township fairs were organized by the citizens of Lewis, Harrison and Perry Townships. For several years, exhibitions were held on the Baber farm, where grounds had been fitted up with some degree of permanency. On the 7th of September, 1859, Harrison Township held a fair at Middlebury. In 1882, A. J. Baber rented grounds on the Henry Coopriders place, adjoining Clay City, and held a fair of four days' duration, the last week in September. In August, 1883, the Harrison Township Agricultural Society was permanently organized by the election of William Graber, President; Eli Coopriders, Secretary; Uri Coopriders, Treasurer; and John S. Tipton, Superintendent. This organization leased permanently the grounds on the Coopriders place used the year previous, and held the first annual fair the first week in October.

EDUCATION.

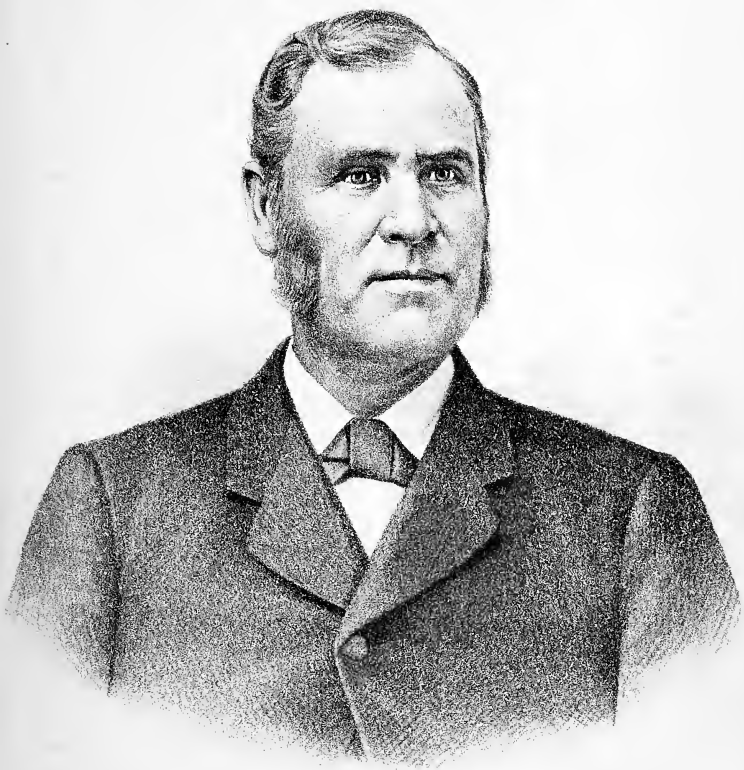
Where and when the first school was taught, and the first schoolhouse built, is an unsettled question; but, perhaps, the first house was put up on the present site of the town of Poland, in 1824 or 1825. Samuel Risley and Jared Peyton were the first teachers in the eastern part of the county; Joe Wiles, Hugh Kane, Zachariah Denny and John Neal in the southern part; Francis B. Yocum, Jacob Burk and Dr. Parsons in the northern part; John D. Christie and George Rector in the western part, and David Lane, John Gibson and James McGuire in the central part. John D. Christie was the first white child born on the site of the city of Terre Haute. The teaching in the early history of the county was done, usually, in cabins unoccupied as dwellings. The pioneer "rural college" was built of round poles, chinked and daubed, with one pole cut out on either side, and the space closed by the use of greased paper to admit the light. In one end was the door, and in the other, a spacious fire-place. The floor was of puncheons, and the seats were long benches made of split saplings, or of slabs, the bark side turned down and the split and splintered side exposed for seating accommodations.

These houses were built, generally, by voluntary contributions of material and labor on the part of interested citizens in the respective communities. Under the statute of 1831, the finances and other features of the common school system were managed locally by the citizens of the several school districts. Having determined to build a house, each tax-payer within the limits of the district was required to work one day in each week until the house should be completed, or, instead, to pay an equivalent of 50 cents a day, that the labor might be employed. Teachers were employed by the districts on such terms as their services could be secured, making partial payment in such commodities as they would consent to receive. The Township Trustees were the Board of Examiners to certify the teacher's qualifications in reading, writing and arithmetic. The statute of 1843, which was to some extent an advance, provided for the more thorough and efficient organization of school districts, and conferred upon them the power to determine whether the tuition revenue apportioned should be used exclusively in payment of teachers, or partially employed in providing grounds and houses. Under this statute, the teachers' qualifications were certified by a Board of County Examiners chosen by the Circuit Court. The names of those serving in this capacity during the ten years intervening between this date and the taking effect of the statutes under the new constitution cannot be given. Under the law of 1831, counties were authorized to elect School Commissioners to receive and disburse school funds, who served for a term of three years, which law was repealed about 1844, and the duties of the office made to devolve upon the County Treasurer. The Commissioners for the county during this period were Eli Anderson, Thomas Harvey, T. West and Hale C. Conaway. As heretofore stated, an academy building was put up at Bowling Green in 1839. County academies were uniformly built throughout the State. This building was used for school purposes up to 1859, when the first frame schoolhouse was built at Bowling Green. About 1860, it was sold and converted into a dwelling house. Among the teachers who taught in the academy were John Williams, Hiram Wyatt, Nancy E. Waugh, Lizzie Waterhouse, William K. Houston, James M. Oliver, J. Hambleton, Dr. Dodge and George N. Beamer. The law of 1853, under the new constitution, provided for the appointment of a board of three School Examiners, who held for a term of three years. The first appointees were James M. Lucas, Enos Miles and Ebenezer C. Smith. Among their successors were Aaron S. Simonson, O. H. P. Ash, Jesse Purcell, James G. Miles and Carrie P. Doyle. In 1853, twenty-five teachers were licensed in the county. We clip the following from Examiner Smith's report to the State Department for that year :

"The county in which I reside has often been *complimented* with being one of the darkest corners of the State. If this is true, a few remarks from one living, as I do, in a retired part of this county (and, I suppose, one of the darkest parts of it), may be of some value as affording a better view of the 'shady side' than you would obtain from some other sources. In acting

in the double capacity of Examiner and Township Trustee, I have found myself obliged to use, to its fullest extent, the liberal construction you gave to Section 9 of the school laws, in your instructions on page 58; and even then, it has been with some difficulty and considerable delay that our township has been supplied with teachers. The law, however, on this point, in my opinion, is about right. The standard of popular education in our country is everywhere rising, and something should be done to elevate it in our State. And I do not see how this can be done without bringing up the standard of qualifications in teachers to the proper point. In endeavoring to make the law do its best, instead of refusing to license those whose qualifications were not such as were desirable, I have granted them in all cases seemingly admissible. But, at the same time, it has been my aim to be so thorough in all my examinations as to show the candidate wherein he was deficient, and give those who were *rusty* (as most of them were) a pretty fair *hint to brighten up*, and I have had the satisfaction of knowing that in some cases this course has had the desired effect. Tedious examinations have been much complained of, and the fear of such may have been one reason why I have had so few applicants. No license has been granted to any one who had not *some* knowledge of English grammar. There is great want of system in the mode of giving instruction in our schools in this part of the country. This should be attributed to the wretched condition of our houses and want of uniformity in books, rather than to want of capacity in teachers."

Ebenezer C. Smith was a scholar and graduate of one of the leading colleges of New England. At the time of making this report, he resided in Perry Township, on the present Andy Nees place. In September, 1857, a joint-stock company was organized to build an academy at Brazil, and in March, 1859, a similar company was organized at Bowling Green, neither of which carried its purpose into practical execution. In March, 1861, an advance step was taken in the legislation of the State effecting popular education, providing for the appointment of one School Examiner for each county to serve for three years, and enlarging the sphere of his duties and powers. At the June term of Commissioners' Court, 1861, Samuel Loveless, then teaching at Bowling Green, was chosen the first Examiner for the county under this statute. In June, 1864, he was succeeded by William Travis, of Center Point, who, having been legislated out of office by amendments to the statute at the next succeeding session, was re-appointed June, 1865. In June, 1868, he was succeeded by William H. Atkins, of Bowling Green. Three years later Mr. Travis was re-appointed, and was again legislated out of office at the session of 1873, when the County Superintendency law was enacted, providing for the election to be made by the Trustees. In June, 1873, Mr. Atkins was elected Superintendent. In June, 1875, he was succeeded by Allen R. Julian, of Bowling Green, who was succeeded in 1877 by Preston B. Triplett, of Harmony. In 1879, Mr. Triplett was re-elected. In June, 1881, he was succeeded by John W. Stewart, of Brazil, who was re-elected



Yours Respectfully
H. Wheeler



in 1883, and is the present incumbent. In 1853, the total enumeration of school children for the county was 3,804, the total school fund apportioned for the county, \$2,280, and the total number of schoolhouses, forty-one. In 1868, fifteen years later, the enumeration was 5,866; the apportionment of school fund, \$13,773.26, and the number of houses, ninety. In 1883, at the expiration of another fifteen years, the enumeration is, 9,227; the apportionment of school fund, \$32,372, and the number of houses, 117. Thirty years ago the total valuation of school property in the county, real and personal, did not aggregate \$5,000, while at this date it is \$119,769.

CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The first church society in the county was the Eel River Association of Predestinarian Baptists, organized as early as 1825, if not prior to this date. The families composing it were the Chances, Peytons, Andersons, Dyars, Lathams and others. The first preaching was done at Purnell Chance's house, now the Wilkinson place, a mile and a half west of Poland. About 1828, this society built the first church house erected in the county, which was a hewn-log house about 20x24, with puncheon floor and two fire-places, located on the Chance place already named. Jared Peyton was the leading spirit in this movement. As the whole neighborhood of pioneers joined in the building, the house was open to all denominations. The first Regular Baptist minister at this place was a Mr. Arthur, from Owen County. Oatman and Applegate, New-Light ministers from Putnam County, occupied the house also at a very early day. This denomination of Baptists now numbers a membership of about 200, comprising three societies, and having three church edifices, aggregating about \$4,000 in value.

The Missionary Baptists organized two societies in the south part of the county at an early day—Good Hope Church, near Middlebury, about 1832, and Friendly Grove Church, in Lewis Township, a few years later. The former society built the log house on the present James Moody place, about 1835, the first house of worship in the south half of the county. About 1839 or 1840, the foundation of Friendly Grove Church was laid on the Joseph Chambers place, one mile northwest of the present site. This location was afterward abandoned, and the foundation put down where the building now stands a year or two later, on Congress land, which the citizens afterward bought. The first house built was an eight-square log one. The first ministers in these societies were Abraham Stark, his sons, Daniel and Stephen. This denomination now numbers a membership of about 300, comprising four societies, and having three houses, aggregating \$2,500 in value.

The teachings of the United Brethren Church were first preached within the limits of the county by John McNamar, father of John McNamar, Esq., deceased, of Bowling Green, the pioneer representative minister of this denomination west of the Alleghanies, who came to Indiana prior to 1820, and resided near Jordan Village, Owen County, where he died and was buried. In 1841, the first organized congregation of this denomination was instituted at the Zenor Schoolhouse, on Birch Creek, in the central part of the county,

under the ministrations of Rev. John Featherhoff, who was succeeded by John and Ephraim Shuey, Amos Hedge and Dillon Bridges, Sr. Samuel Briley was the first preacher of this denomination south of the Old Hill, and as early as 1842 a society was organized at Uncle Jimmy Briley's, on the present Bruce Chambers place, near Coffee. The United Brethren in this county now number a membership of 1,400, comprising thirteen congregations, having ten church edifices aggregating \$12,000 in value.

Probably the first preaching in the county by ministers of the Methodist Church was done at George Moss', in the central part of the county, as early as 1833, whose house was the home of the pioneer itinerants of this denomination. The first house built by this church in this part of the county was the log one on the Lash place, called Shiloh. In the south part of the county, the first Methodist class was instituted at John Edmonson's, in Lewis Township, about 1842. As early as 1831, a Methodist class was organized at Leven Woolen's, on the present Phillips' place, in Posey Township. Richard Hargraves was the first minister. A few years subsequent to this, a congregation was organized near Croy's Creek, and a log church house built, called Wesley Chapel. This denomination is now the most numerous, the most generally diffused and the wealthiest in the county, having a membership of 1,500, and no fewer than twenty church buildings, their property aggregating in value not less than \$30,000.

In 1833, the Cumberland Presbyterians, led by Joseph Alexander and John Thorlton, organized a society and built a shed 20x40 feet on the present Kress place, opposite the graveyard on the Sink farm, a mile southwest of Middlebury, where camp meetings were held annually for several years. Rev. McCord, of Rockville, was the recognized minister of this society. After the death of Alexander and Thorlton, this organization waned and dissolved. At this time there are four Presbyterian societies and houses, aggregating a membership of 350, and a total valuation of \$20,000.

The Christian Church was instituted in the south part of the county in 1842, at the house of Elihu Puckett, on the Stager place, two and a half miles southwest of Coffee. The first officiating ministers in this society were William Brush and Richard Wright. We have no data relating to the early history of this church in other parts of the county, further than that Michael and Job Combs, David Lane and Jesse J. Burton were among the first ministers in the northern and central parts of the county. There are at this time as many as twelve societies of Christians in the county, numbering a membership of 1,000, with as many church buildings, having a total value of \$12,000.

The Roman Catholics have three organizations, with an estimated membership of 1,200, and three houses, valued at \$15,000.

There are two Congregational organizations and houses in the county, having a membership of 60, and a valuation of \$5,000.

There are also five or six organized German Church societies within the county, each having a house of worship. These are Lutheran and Reformed, except one Methodist, or Albright.

Any religious history of the county, however brief, would be incomplete without mention of the Mormons. As early as 1835, they began the work of proselytism here. In that year, on their way to the West, Sidney Rigdon preached from his tent on the National road, near the present site of Brazil. Following this, apostles of the faith began preaching to the people in different parts of the county. As early as 1836 or 1837, John Wietsch came into the vicinity of Middlebury, where he preached at intervals for several years, making a number of converts. Among those who left this locality to join the church in the West were Fielding Lankford, Frederick Ott and George W. Duncan. Ott and Duncan were ordained ministers. Not liking the surroundings after reaching Nauvoo, Duncan returned, and subsequently organized the Church of the Saints, ordaining ministers in the same. It is due to the memory of Mr. Duncan to say that he was a man of more than average native ability. In the capacity of teacher, minister and Justice of the Peace, he ranked high among his fellow-citizens. As a member of the General Assembly of 1857, he commanded general appreciation on the part of his fellow-legislators. In 1838 or 1839, a minister of this order, named Babbitt, came to Bowling Green and preached in the court house. Later, he was followed by another named Stannedge. Among their converts to the faith were Lee and Allen Biby, Joshua Hall, Mrs. Lane, the Sloans and others.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

Originally, there were but three civil townships in the county—Washington, Harrison and Perry, named, respectively, in honor of the first President, the first Governor of the Indiana Territory, and the hero of the signal victory on Lake Erie. In 1828, Posey Township was organized out of Washington and Perry, and named in honor of Thomas Posey, the last of the Territorial Governors. A few years later, perhaps 1832 or 1833, Jackson Township was organized out of Washington and Posey, including the present territory of Cass and Van Buren, and named from Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States. In 1837, or prior to 1840, Van Buren and Dick Johnson Townships, were organized and named in honor of the President and Vice President. Some time in the '40's, Lewis and Cass Townships were organized and named from Lewis Cass, then a prominent prospective candidate for the Presidency, who had passed through Clay County on his way to Terre Haute early in the '40's, many citizens of the county having flocked to the National road to see him and honor him with salutations. A little later, about the close of the Mexican war, Carrithers Township was organized out of Washington, Harrison, Perry and Lewis, and named in honor of Alexander Carrithers, an exemplary young man who was raised in that part of the county, and who was the only Clay Countian who lost his life in battle in the Mexican war. The organization of this township was discontinued in 1853, and the territory divided out among the townships from which it had been taken. In 1854, Sugar Ridge Township

was organized, embracing a part of the territory of the former Carrithers Township. This township, at the suggestion of C. W. Moss, was named from the high ridge passing through the central part of it, which had been named "the Sugar Ridge," by the earliest settlers; John J. Peyton suggested the name Birch Creek. Brazil Township was organized out of Dick Johnson and Van Buren in 1868. This is given only approximately, or rather, as a compromise of the various recollections and conflicting statements made by those on whom the historian must rely for information.

POPULATION.

The population of the county in 1830 was 1,616; in 1840, 5,567; in 1850, 7,800; in 1860, 12,121; in 1870, 19,084; in 1880, 25,839. The ratio of increase from 1830 to 1840, was 244; from 1840 to 1850, 40; from 1850 to 1860, 57; from 1860 to 1870, 60; and from 1870 to 1880, 35 per cent.



MILITARY RECORD OF CLAY COUNTY.

BY JACOB HERR.

CAUSES OF THE GREAT REBELLION.

THE election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States in 1860, as the candidate of the Republican party, was received with every mark of dissatisfaction by the people of the Southern States. It was the climax of a great political controversy. All that reason, persuasion and peaceful arbitration could effect had been accomplished; the differences remained unsettled, and now, what had formerly been but a political contest, was about to develop into a civil war. It was one of those supreme junctures that frequently occur in the affairs of nations, when peaceful methods had failed to effect a reconciliation of differences, and an appeal was about to be taken to the arbitration of arms. For many years previous to the war, the country had been divided upon a great question. That question had engrossed the attention of the best minds, had involved all the people, and the clamor of the opposing factions resounded over all the land and filled its legislative halls. The contest was between liberty and slavery. The question was: Should slavery be restricted in its territorial limits, confined to, and, for the time being, permitted in those States where it already existed, and be excluded from the new States and Territories; or should it be pushed forward, and its boundaries enlarged until the institution should become lawful in all the States and Territories?

Enough had been taught by previous experience to convince the people that the one must finally exterminate the other, and that one or the other must ultimately take universal and undisturbed possession of the land. The Republican party believed that the institution of slavery should be confined to the States where it already existed. Upon that doctrine the Republican party was founded; upon that doctrine the campaign of 1860 was fought; upon that doctrine Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and to the realization of that same doctrine he devoted the powers of his administration. His election was regarded as the final triumph of those principles against which the Southern people had been so long contending. The language of the Declaration of Independence, incorporated in the platform upon which Lincoln had been elected, "that all men are created equal," was understood to embrace the colored people, and was regarded as a menace against slavery. That same platform denied the authority of Congress or a Territorial Legislature to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States.

The question of the establishment of slavery in the Territories had been undergoing a test for some years in the case of Kansas. That Territory was under a federal Governor, appointed by a Democratic President, representing and endeavoring to uphold the slave interest, and to procure the admission of Kansas into the Union as a Slave State. The Territorial Legislature had passed an act prohibiting slavery in the Territory. The federal Governor had vetoed the act. A similar controversy existed over the Territory of Nebraska, and had terminated in a similar manner. Both Territories were asking admission into the Union as Free States, but as long as checked by the veto power of a federal Governor, devoted to the slave interest, there was no alternative except to remain beyond the pale of the Union or to come in as Slave States. The importance of the acquisition of these Territories to the slave oligarchy will be realized, when the enormous scope of territory embraced in them is taken into consideration.

For fifty years previous to the war, the slave question had been the chief source of agitation in American politics. Each year the question had grown in intensity, and it became more and more evident that a settlement of the matter would have to be reached in some form. It was evident that a crisis was approaching. It was plain to be seen that the state of things then existing could not continue. One part of the Union was free, the other part slave. The two sections were hostile to one another, each jealous of its rights and determined to protect itself against any infringement upon the part of the other. It was evident that "the house was divided against itself." Men of the most limited sagacity could see that this division could be reconciled only by the adoption of such a plan as would define the limits of slavery or abolish it altogether. It was necessary either to surround the institution with such restraints as would confine it to certain defined limits and prevent its establishment in the new Territories, or else to exterminate it alike in all the States and Territories where it already existed, and thus by tearing up the evil, root and branch, put the question at rest for all time to come. This prospect presented no agreeable alternative to the slave-holding people. To abolish their cherished institution they regarded as an infringement upon their constitutional rights of property. To exclude its establishment in the new States would stunt its growth, and after lingering on through a period of gradual decline would result in its final extinction. The North and West, devoted to enterprise and freedom, would rush to so high a degree of prosperity that it would tower above and shadow and finally squeeze out the institution of slavery from the little territory to which its existence had been confined. They resolved not to accept either alternative, except as the result of dire necessity and after every source of resistance had been exhausted. It was therefore with great alarm and high indignation that the Southern people saw, in the election of Lincoln, the triumph of all those principles against which they had waged a political warfare, from generation to generation, almost since the days of the Revolution. And now an administration was soon to be inaugurated, hostile to the extension

of slavery in the Territories, and which would oppose to the bitter end the admission of any new State into the Union under a slave constitution. The Southern people realized that their cause was lost unless the prowess of arms would restore the supremacy that had been lost at the polls. The inauguration of President Lincoln was regarded by the slave-holding States as a sufficient cause for secession, and a general clamor for war went up from the Southern people. The eloquence and influence of such men as Alexander H. Stephens was not sufficient to stay the tide of rebellion. One by one in quick succession the Southern States passed ordinances of secession. Their Representatives in Congress resigned and returned to their homes to assist in organizing rebellion against the federal Government. Having renounced all allegiance to the Union, they tore down the national flag, and the strange colors of a new confederacy were seen floating over several States of the federal Union. The North was filled with indignation and horror at these proceedings. Hitherto the question of slavery had been only a political one. The advocates of the slave doctrine embraced a large portion of the people even of the Northern States. But when what had before been a question only involving the extension of slavery into the Territories became one involving the right of secession and the dissolution of the Union, when what had been only a political controversy assumed the character of rebellion, a large part of the Northern people before in sympathy with the cause of the Southern States became alienated from them and devoted themselves to the maintenance of the Union, as a consideration paramount to all questions of a political or local character. Many, however, in the Northern States adhered to the cause of the South, through peace and war, and were known even in the darkest days of the rebellion as Southern sympathizers. The part which this element played during the progress of the war is a part of the local history of every Northern county, and perhaps constitutes a feature of special prominence in the history of Clay County. Some attention will be devoted to this branch of our county war history in the subsequent pages of this narrative.

During the winter following the election of Lincoln, the country was in a state of constant agitation over the prospect of civil war. It was the chief topic of discussion in the newspapers of the day, and at every fireside, and in every cabin home in the land the absorbing theme of thought and conversation was the unfortunate situation in which the Nation had become involved. If the war should once begin, it was not easy to foresee the end. A dire calamity was believed to be impending. The resources of both sides were sufficient to maintain a long and desperate struggle. Yet gloomy as were the forebodings of the people, it is probable that but few realized the full magnitude of the crisis, nor anticipated the long years of terror that the Nation was doomed to witness. The winter of 1860-61 was a winter of gloom to all the people of the country, and it was fervently hoped that with the return of spring the cloud of war which shadowed the land would pass away. But such hopes all vanished when in April rebellion was inaugurated

by firing upon Fort Sumter. This was the first time in the history of the Republic that an overt act of rebellion had been committed against the authority of the United States. For the first time the Nation was confronted with civil war. It is impossible to describe the indignation and mortification with which the news of this first act of rebellion was received throughout the North. The whole country was thoroughly agitated, and the people generally believed that all past differences should be reconciled and the united energies of the Nation should be directed to the single purpose of preserving the Union at all hazards.

Clay County shared the general emotion. The people here, as elsewhere, felt that a great outrage had been committed against the dignity of the Nation, that the Union was in jeopardy, and the Government in danger of destruction. The firing upon Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861, brought matters to a final crisis. When the President issued his first call for 75,000 troops, our people responded with alacrity, and it was not long until the quota levied upon the State of Indiana was full. In Clay County many presented themselves for enlistment who were refused. As a rule, the young and middle-aged men of the county were eager to get into the army, and every conceivable device was employed to accomplish it. At Bowling Green, a company was enlisted and organized, about this time, by W. W. Carter, then a young attorney of that place. The company was all ready to be mustered into the service, when word was sent from headquarters at Indianapolis that Indiana's quota was full, and that no more men would be mustered into the service. Mr. Carter was elected Captain of this company. He went to Indianapolis to receive instructions as to what should be done with the company, and was told that he might disband them, or if the company desired to retain their organization until such time as they might be mustered into the service, under a new call for troops, they might do that. He returned home and submitted the question of retaining the organization until such time as they might be mustered in under a new call, to a vote of the company. The proposition was voted down, and the company disbanded without seeing service of any character. This is but one instance illustrative of the willingness of the people to take up arms in the national defense.

COMPANY F, TENTH REGIMENT.

The first company that went from Clay County was Company F, Tenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. This company was raised in Brazil and vicinity, and many are yet here who then enlisted. Some were killed, and others died in the service, and many who returned home were impaired in health and, after lingering through years of sickness and suffering, have long since passed away. Of those who survived the perils of the service in sound health, some have gone to distant homes, but perhaps as large a per cent of this company are in the county to-day as of any company that went from here. The company was mustered into the service April 20, 1861, at Indianapolis. Ezra Olds had been elected Captain; Demetrius Parsley, First



A. B. Wheeler



Lieutenant; Isaac W. Sanders, Second Lieutenant; and Junius Hunt, Orderly Sergeant.

This having been the first company that went from the county, a good deal of excitement naturally attended its departure. The boys were uniformed in blue jean suits, and, as they marched through town to the depot, the people, unaccustomed to military displays, were enthusiastic in their demonstrations of admiration and cheered them heartily as they went. The company was quartered at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, where they remained, undergoing discipline, for over a month. They were then ordered to West Virginia to join Gen. McClellan's command. Many of the company visited Blennerhassett Island on this campaign, the place famous in history as the spot where the conspiracy of Aaron Burr was incubated. To test the mettle of the new troops, they were several times called out by a false alarm. On one occasion, at Clarksburg, W. Va., the report was circulated that Gov. Wise was approaching with 40,000 rebel troops, and would shortly attack the Union forces. Company F was put vigorously to work at building fortifications, digging trenches and dragging cannon to the top of the hill. The whole army was kept in a state of violent commotion until it had been sufficiently demonstrated that the new troops were not of that mettle to flinch in the presence of danger, when it was made known that the whole affair was a sham, and that Gov. Wise was not within a hundred miles of the camp. However, the campaign was not all sham, and very little was play. The army soon encountered a number of skirmishes, but the damage to Company F was so light as not to require mention. The army was in the enemy's country, and battle was daily expected. It was not long until the two contending armies met, and the decisive battle of Rich Mountain followed. The Union forces were under command of Gen. McClellan, and were largely outnumbered by the rebel forces. In this battle, the Tenth Regiment, of which Company F was a part, performed an important service. They were detailed to deploy as a skirmish-line and bring on the engagement. This the company did, and afterward remained in the thickest of the fight until the battle was over. During the engagement, Gen. M. D. Manson had his knapsack shot away, and the scanty provender which it contained was knocked into nothingness. The Lieutenant Colonel was knocked senseless at the outset of the engagement by concussion of a shell, which exploded near, and was not able to take any further part in the battle. Lieut. I. W. Sanders was shot through the right breast, the ball passing through the lung. He was carried from the field. Afterward he recovered from the wound, and is still living. Shepherd Earnhart was shot through the shin, and the wound taking an unfavorable turn, he died from the effects of it a few weeks afterward. Samuel Yocum was shot through the head and fell upon the field. He was carried to the rear, where an examination of his wound at once revealed the fact that it was fatal. He lingered in an insensible condition for three days when he died. There were other members of Company F wounded in this engagement, and per-

haps others killed, whose names, at this distance of time, cannot be obtained. This was the first active service the company had seen, and it was warm enough to give the men a fair idea of what war is. In a short time after this engagement the time of the company expired, and they were sent to Indianapolis to be discharged. Their way home was a continuous ovation. Gov. Pierpont gave them a public entertainment at one point on their route. In Ohio and at every city and town through which they passed they were gorgeously entertained and treated with every mark of gratitude and respect. The company was discharged and its members permitted to return to their homes August 6, 1861, about four months after their enlistment, having served nearly a month longer than the term for which they had enlisted. Immediately after returning home, a large number of Company F re-enlisted in various regiments and served honorably during the remainder of the war.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

One of the most historic regiments in which Clay County men served was the Thirty-first. It was reputed to be one of the best disciplined regiments in the Western army, and by its unswerving devotion to duty in all the trying vicissitudes of war, it acquired the honorable title of the "Iron Regiment." Among the officers of the army it was understood that the Thirty-first Regiment could be relied on. This regiment was composed largely of men from Clay, large parts of Companies B, C, E, F and H having been enlisted in this county. The regiment was mustered into the service at Terre Haute, September 15, 1861, with Charles Craft, Colonel; John Osborn, of Bowling Green, Lieutenant Colonel; and Frederick Arn, a Swedish officer, as Major. Upon the promotion of Col. Craft, John Osborn became Colonel. Subsequently, John T. Smith, now of Bowling Green, became Major, and was afterward promoted to Colonel. The companies were mostly officered by men from other counties, but Allen T. Rose, of Bowling Green, was elected First Lieutenant of Company B. Soon after its organization, the regiment moved into Kentucky and went into camp at Calhoun, on Green River. The division to which the Thirty-first belonged was ordered to Fort Henry in January, 1862, but found the place evacuated upon its arrival. From that place it was ordered to Fort Donelson, and arrived in time to participate in the engagement on the 13th and 14th, and was present at the surrender on the 15th of February, where 14,000 rebel soldiers surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The thirty-first was actively engaged in this great contest, and lost twelve killed, fifty-two wounded and four missing. The first Clay County man killed in the regiment was in this engagement. His name was James Taylor. Elijah Ferguson, also of this county, lost an arm in the battle, and afterward died. Many other of Clay County's men were wounded in the engagement, and some were killed whose names cannot now be ascertained. After this battle, the regiment marched back to Fort Henry, and was thence transported by river to Pittsburg Landing. It fought in the memorable battle of Shiloh, on both days, losing 187 in

killed and wounded, out of 401 able-bodied men. From the large proportion of the regiment lost in killed and wounded, it will be needless to say that it was engaged in the hottest of the contest. In this battle, the following Clay County men were killed: James M. Donham, James Cottom, John Low, John Jinks and a number of others. A large number were also wounded, who either died afterward, or were discharged on account of their wounds. Twenty-one were killed and wounded in Company C. The regiment lost heavily in officers in this engagement, Maj. Arn having been among the slain, while the gallant Col. Cruft, afterward promoted to Brigadier General, was severely wounded in three places. After this sanguinary engagement, the Thirty-first was assigned to the Fourth Division of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Nelson, and marched toward Corinth. It participated in the siege of that place, and engaged in a large number of severe skirmishes in the vicinity of the besieged city, until its fall, when the siege was raised. In these operations, fighting was of almost daily occurrence, and the regiment lost quite a number of men in killed and wounded. After the fall of Corinth, it moved with Buell's army through Northern Mississippi and Alabama into Tennessee, and was stationed at various places in Middle Tennessee. The regiment finally moved to Louisville, Ky., where it was recruited and re-organized, its ranks having been greatly depleted in the various operations through which it had passed during the ten months previous. Col. Charles Cruft having been appointed a Brigadier General about this time, Lieut. Col. John Osborn was commissioned his successor.

In September the regiment left Louisville, and started in pursuit of Bragg, driving him out of Kentucky. In this campaign the regiment was engaged in the battles of Perryville, Danville, Crab Orchard, and was engaged in a number of less sanguinary engagements in that part of the country. Having annihilated Bragg, the army was ordered in pursuit of Kirby Smith, but never succeeded in engaging him in regular battle. They had a sharp fight, however, with his rear guard, and captured a large number of his beef cattle, upon which the army subsisted for some time. At Goose Creek, they tore up the large salt works. The army lay for a short time at Wild Cat Mountain, where they encountered a severe snow-storm and the troops suffered incredible hardships. They were exposed to cold and storm of unprecedented severity for that latitude, and in many respects the condition of the army suggested thoughts of Valley Forge, where, nearly a hundred years before, the snows of winter were crimsoned with the blood of their Revolutionary fathers. Shortly after these events, the regiment returned with the rest of the command to Nashville.

In December, the Thirty-first moved with Crittenden's corps to Murfreesboro, and there participated in the battle of Stone River, on the 30th and 31st of December, 1862, in which engagement it lost eighty-seven men in killed and wounded. In this engagement the position of the Thirty-first was of the most trying character. It was completely surrounded, and held under a

galling fire for two hours after the remainder of the army had been driven back, when Gen. Rousseau advanced to their rescue and opened the way for their retreat. After this battle, the regiment went into camp at Cripple Creek, where it remained guarding a mountain pass until June. It then moved forward with the army to Chattanooga, and on the 19th and 20th of September was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, losing four killed and sixty-six wounded. After this battle, the regiment went into camp at Bridgeport, Ala. While here, the regiment re-enlisted as a veteran organization on the 1st of January, 1864, and in February proceeded to Indianapolis on veteran furlough. On returning to the field in March, it was stationed at Ooltewah, Tenn., and when the Atlanta campaign was commenced, it moved forward with the Fourth Corps, participating in the many skirmishes and battles that followed. After the capture of Atlanta, the regiment moved northward with its corps, in pursuit of Hood's army, to Pulaski, Tenn., and then fell back upon Nashville. On the 15th of December, 1864, it participated in the battle of Nashville, after which it went as far as Huntsville, Ala., in pursuit of the defeated army of Hood. Subsequently, it moved into East Tennessee, and after a brief campaign in that section returned to Nashville, where it remained from the latter part of April until the middle of June, 1865. When the Fourth Corps was transferred to New Orleans, it moved with it, reaching that city early in July. Joining Gen. Sheridan's army at New Orleans, it was transported to Texas, and marched into the interior part of the State, forming part of what was known as the "Army of Occupation." It was afterward stationed at Green Lake, Tex. This was about the last active service the regiment saw. It was shortly afterward sent home, the war having ended, where it was received with more than the customary honors.

The following list comprises the names of a part only of the Clay County boys of this regiment who were killed or died in the service: Elliot Hendrickson, Highland, died at Cripple Creek, Tenn., June 13, 1863; John H. Neese, Poland, discharged on account of wounds at Marietta, Ga.; James M. Reynolds, Poland, killed at Stone River December 30, 1862; D. W. Yant, Poland, died at Calhoun, Ky., January 12, 1862; John T. Close, Bowling Green, killed at Rocky Face Ridge May 11, 1864; Alexander S. Sharp, died at Calhoun, Ky., February 15, 1862; James M. Donham, Christy's Prairie, killed at Fort Donelson; Joseph B. Fouts, died at Indianapolis June 5, 1863, of wounds; Richard M. Moore, Cleveland, died at Calhoun, Ky., January 13, 1862; Charles G. Rector, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps on account of wounds February 17, 1865; William S. Redifer, Cleveland, died at Calhoun, Ky., January 7, 1862; John W. Black, Brazil, wounded at Shiloh and not heard from afterward; William Stout, died January 25, 1863, of wounds received at La Vergne, Tenn.; William R. Boone, died in Andersonville Prison August 15, 1864; Josiah D. Crist, died in Andersonville Prison May 31, 1864; David Irwin, died at Louisville November 8, 1862; David Johnson, died at Nashville of wounds

December 15, 1864; Marion Judd, died at Calhoun, Ky., December 18, 1861; Henry D. Lehman, killed at Stone River January 2, 1863; James B. Letsinger, killed at Chattahoochie River July 7, 1864; Nesterd Bowling, died at Calhoun, Ky., February 4, 1863; George Firth, died November 14, 1861, at Calhoun, Ky.; Hamilton Hicks, died at Evansville December 1, 1861; Elijah A. Parris, died December 20, 1862, at Louisville; Richard W. Witty, died January 21, 1862, at Calhoun, Ky.; Jacob W. Deakins, drowned in Cumberland River May 21, 1865; Joseph McClain, died at Calhoun, Ky., March 12, 1862.

There were a large number of Clay County men in this regiment not credited to the county, many of whom were lost in the service, whose names are not included in the foregoing list, for the reason that they could not be ascertained.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, SIXTH INDIANA CAVALRY.

In the summer of 1862, the Seventy-first Regiment was organized at Camp Dick Thompson, Terre Haute. Company D of this regiment was composed of Clay County men. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 18th of July, and was officered by Lieut. Col. Melville D. Topping, of Terre Haute, and Maj. William Conkling, of Greencastle. At the time of being mustered into the service, the regiment had no full Colonel. Company D elected the following as its officers: D. A. Conover, of Bowling Green, Captain; Edward A. Thompson, of Bowling Green, First Lieutenant; Thomas Cullen, of the same place, Second Lieutenant; T. M. Robertson, Orderly Sergeant. The regiment left Indianapolis July 18, 1862, for Richmond, Ky. On the evening of the 29th of August, only eleven days after the regiment had been mustered into the service and placed in the command of Gen. M. D. Manson, they encountered the advance of the invading army, under command of E. Kirby Smith, with a rebel force of about 36,000 men, at a point about six miles from Richmond, Ky. Some sharp skirmishing ensued, in which Company D participated, but without serious damage. The company assisted in taking one piece of artillery. The skirmish line of the enemy was finally driven back after considerable brisk firing.

On the morning of the 30th of August, the Union forces, numbering about 6,000, under command of Gen. M. D. Manson, encountered the entire rebel army, numbering 36,000, under Gen. Smith, and the decisive battle of Richmond ensued. This was one of the most hotly contested engagements in the entire war, considering the number of troops engaged on the Union side. Owing to the vastly superior number of the rebels, the Union forces were finally overpowered and driven from position to position, until, after a whole day's fighting, they were completely surrounded by the superior number of the rebels, and most of the command were captured about dark some four miles from Richmond. The Seventy-first Regiment was in the hottest of the contest, and sustained herself nobly. In this battle, Company D lost a number in killed and wounded. The meagerness and inaccuracy of

the official reports will prevent our giving all who were lost in this fight in killed, wounded and missing. Many were wounded of whom the official records give no account. Lieut. Col. Melville D. Topping and Maj. William Conkling are known to have been killed. Sergt. Samuel N. Rule, of Staunton, received a frightful wound in the bowels, from a shell or cannon ball, and died the same day in the field hospital. John Inman was found to be missing, and, having never been heard from, is supposed to have been killed. John D. Walker, of Washington Township, was wounded; Gotlieb C. Haug, of Poland, Cass Township, received a gunshot wound in the hip, which crippled him for life; Henry Markert, of Jackson Township, and Benjamin L. Tribble, of Posey Township, were also reported among the wounded. Many others were wounded, and perhaps others killed, of whom the reports give no account. Thomas Cullen, Second Lieutenant of Company D, was also wounded on the head by a saber stroke, but the injury was not of a serious character. The company was completely surrounded about dark, and while making a desperate effort to cut their way out were mostly made prisoners of war. Some few escaped, but only a few. The prisoners were treated with humanity by their captors, and provided with comfortable quarters and rations. The Seventy-first Regiment was quartered in the court house square, where they were kept for about three days. At the end of that time, they were paroled and turned out to make their way back to the Union lines as best they could. Most of them traveled to the Ohio River on foot, where transportation was furnished them to Indianapolis. They returned home in September, 1862. Although the members of the regiment had gone to their respective homes, the organization was retained, and a call was shortly made for them to re-assemble at Camp Dick Thompson, Terre Haute. Here they remained till December, 1862, when they were exchanged as prisoners and again permitted, under the laws of war, to take the field. The regiment, 500 strong, was at once ordered to Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., and sent to guard a railroad bridge, under Lieut. Col. C. C. Matson. While in camp at Terre Haute, Biddle had been appointed Colonel of the regiment; C. C. Matson, of Greencastle, Lieutenant Colonel, and W. W. Carter, of Clay County, Major. While guarding the railroad bridge, John Morgan came along with 4,000 rebel forces, and after a light skirmish, the whole command was again captured. They were paroled and sent back to Indianapolis, where the regiment spent the winter in the barracks. About this time Thomas Cullen resigned as Second Lieutenant, and Orderly T. M. Robertson succeeded him.

J. M. Boothe was then elected Orderly Sergeant. Shortly afterward, First Lieut. E. A. Thompson resigned, and T. M. Robertson was promoted to succeed him. Charles L. Rugg was elected to the office of Second Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of T. M. Robertson. The following summer was spent in guarding provisions at Camp Morton. On the 4th of July, the regiment was ordered to Brandenburg, Ky., to meet John Morgan, who was raiding through the country. They did not encounter

him, only seeing him at a distance and firing some random shots, which were returned by the enemy without damage. After pursuing Morgan for some days, the regiment again returned to Indianapolis.

During these campaigns, the Seventy-first Regiment lost 215 officers and men killed and wounded, and 347 prisoners; 225 of the regiment escaped capture.

On the 23d of February, 1863, an order was issued authorizing the Seventy-first Regiment to be mounted and changed into a cavalry organization. Two additional companies (L and M) were added. Company M was a Clay County company. E. A. Thompson was elected Captain, Francis M. Campbell, First Lieutenant, and James M. Mills, Second Lieutenant. The subsequent operations of the regiment were confined to East Tennessee and Kentucky, participating in the sieges of Knoxville, and doing duty about Cumberland Gap, Tazewell and Mulberry Gap. December 24, 1863, a detachment of Clay County boys was sent out to forage for feed for the horses. They were attacked by a rebel force, and a fight ensued, in which John Braswell and W. L. Carpenter were killed, and Henry Crouse, Henry E. Ellis, Peter Heath and George Coats were taken prisoners. Philip A. Elkin, of Bowling Green, made his escape and got back to camp. Those who were made prisoners all died in Southern prisons.

October, 1863, Capt. Conover was promoted to Major, and T. M. Robertson was promoted to the Captaincy of the company. The regiment now spent some time in drilling their horses and preparing for the famous campaign of Sherman to the sea. The regiment was assigned to the cavalry corps of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Stoneman. They participated in the celebrated Stoneman raid. The Sixth Cavalry, during the Atlanta campaign, participated in all the cavalry operations, and was engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements. It aided in the capture of Altoona Pass, and was the first to take possession and raise the flag upon Lost Mountain.

In the Stoneman raid, the Sixth Cavalry lost 166 men and officers in killed, wounded and captured. It was on this raid that C. P. Eppert, together with five other members of the company, were captured, and endured all the unspeakable hardships of Southern prison life. Mr. Eppert had been a resident of this county since the war, until, some three years ago, he procured a position in the Pension Department, and is now in that branch of the Government service. While here, he delivered a number of interesting lectures on the hardships of prison life before Grand Army Posts in this State and Illinois.

On the 28th of August the regiment left Marietta, Ga., and returned to Nashville to be remounted and equipped. Early in September, a part of the regiment was sent in pursuit of Gen. Wheeler. On the 24th of September it left Nashville with Croxton's cavalry division, to assist in repelling the invasion of Middle Tennessee by Forrest. This expedition occupied twenty-one days, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels under Forrest at Pulaski,

Tenn., and his pursuit to Florence and Waterloo, Ala. In the engagement at Pulaski, the Sixth Cavalry lost twenty-three men in killed and wounded. In this engagement, Maj. Carter had his horse shot under him. The regiment returned to Nashville in November. On the 15th and 16th of December, it participated in the "famous" battle of Nashville, and after the repulse of Hood's army joined in the pursuit of the retreating enemy. Returning to Nashville, it remained there until April, 1865, when it moved to Pulaski with the Second Brigade, Sixth Division Cavalry Corps of the Military Division of the Mississippi. After some further service, the regiment was mustered out, October 1, 1865, at Pulaski, Tenn. It had seen much active duty, and had participated honorably in many engagements. On reaching Indianapolis, it was accorded a generous welcome. On the 21st of June, with other regiments, it was tendered a public reception, and addressed by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey and others.

Connected with the history of Company D, of the Seventy-first Regiment, is one of the most notable incidents of the war. It was the execution of Robert Gay, of Clay County, by order of court martial, on a charge of desertion. The following history of the affair relating the circumstances attending the execution is taken from a pamphlet published and extensively circulated at the time. It is an interesting scrap of history, and may with propriety be inserted here :

THE FIRST EXECUTION OF A DESERTER IN THE WEST.

Friday afternoon, a little after 3 o'clock, Robert Gay, a member of Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, was shot by order of Court Martial, near Camp Morton, in this city [Indianapolis], for desertion. We believe this is the first execution for such an offense, or any military offense, in the West, and the near approach of the limit of leniency extended by the President to deserters, as well as the solemnity of the occasion itself, makes it peculiarly impressive and important. The order of execution sets forth the offense, and the action of the court and authorities, so fully, that we need do no more than reproduce it here.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 23.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, March 21, 1863.

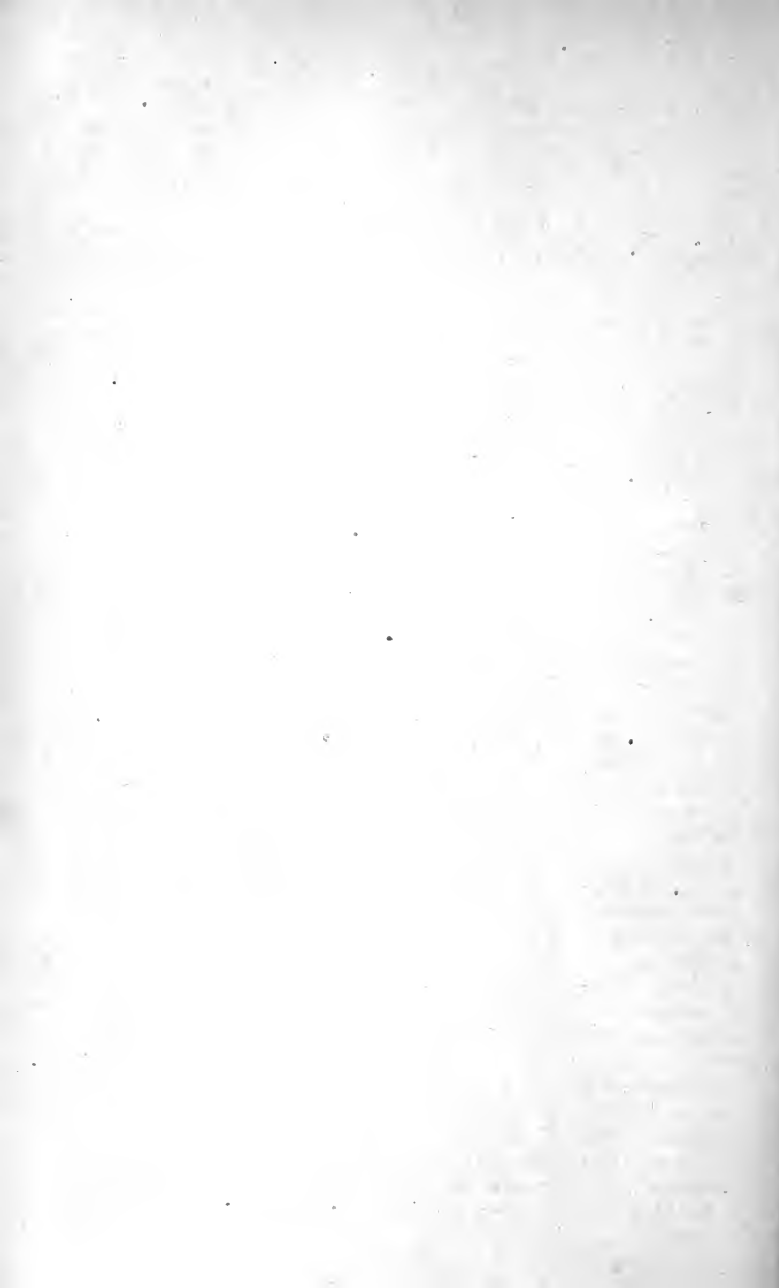
At the General Court Martial, which convened at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 27th day of December, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders No. 147, of December 5, 1862, from these headquarters, and of which Brevet Brig. Gen. Henry Van Rensselaer, Inspector General United States Army, is President, was arraigned and tried Private Robert Gay, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers.

Charge—Desertion.

Specification—In this: that Private Robert Gay, of Company D, (Capt. Daniel G. Conover), Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, duly enlisted and mustered into the service of the United States, did, on or about the 5th day of September, 1862, desert his company, his regiment and the services of the United States, and did take the oath of allegiance to serve the enemy, to wit, the Confederate States, so-called, and to serve them faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whomsoever. All this at or near Richmond, Ky., on or about the 5th day of September, 1862.



Very Truly
S. H. Lybster
DENTIST, BRAZIL, IND.



To which charge and specifications the prisoner pleaded "guilty."

Finding and Sentence—The Court finds the prisoner guilty as charged, and does therefore sentence him, Private Robert Gay, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, to be shot to death at such time and place as shall be fixed upon by the Major General Commanding the Department of the Ohio, two-thirds of the members of the court concurring therein.

This case, which was referred for the action of the President of the United States having been returned for final action under the act of Congress passed at its recent session, authorizing the punishment awarded to those found guilty of being spies or deserters, etc., to be carried into effect upon the approval of the Commanding General in the field, the finding and sentence are approved; and the sentence, that Private Robert Gay, of Company D, Seventy-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers, *be shot to death*, will be carried into execution on Friday, the 27th day of March, instant, under the directions of the officer in command of the Post at Indianapolis, Ind.

By command of Maj. Gen. Wright.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, March 27, 1863.

This order will be executed at 3 o'clock P. M., this day.

HENRY B. CARRINGTON, *Brigadier General Commanding*.

HEADQUARTERS 71st REG'T IND. VOL'S, BURNSIDE BARRACKS, }
March 27, 1863. }

The above order was duly executed at this camp, at 3 o'clock, P. M., this day, by shooting to death the above-named Robert Gay.

JAMES BIDDLE, *Col. 71st Reg't Ind. Vol's*.

It may not be improper to add that Gay's confession of his guilt does not convey a full idea of its heinousness. He *requested* the privilege of taking the oath of allegiance to the confederacy, and came back home with the written oath sewed into his clothes for perfect concealment, showing that he knew exactly the nature of his act and the importance of evading detection. When arrested, Gen. Carrington searched him and found the fatal document concealed in the leg of his pantaloons. There is, therefore, no room for sympathy or ground for doubt. He was fearfully guilty, and fearfully has he expiated his crime. He was an intelligent man, and of fair attainments. He was, consequently, entitled to less consideration than an ignorant or stupid man who might be supposed to know less of the real nature of his offense. In his last speech, he urged in extenuation of his conduct that his health unfitted him for a soldier's duties, and he was at that moment, just on the brink of death, in better health than he had ever been in his life. He said he did not feel able to do his duty, and took the oath of allegiance to the confederacy in order that he might not, as a paroled prisoner, be exchanged and forced to return to the service, but get a chance to stay at home. His guilt he admitted, but said it was the result of thoughtlessness, and not a deliberate purpose to desert his country, and we may charitably allow that he told the truth, without in the least impairing the justice of his sentence and death.

We are informed that Gay came to this State from one of the river counties of Ohio, a few years before, and that previous to his enlistment he had been engaged in teaching school near Bowling Green, Clay County.

After taking the fatal oath, he returned home to Clay County, and was there arrested. He was about twenty-seven years of age, rather above the average height, slender, and looked, as he said, by no means in robust health. Of his life previous to his arrival in this State, we have been able to learn nothing. He has an uncle by the name of Palmer, in Pittsburgh, we believe, but we have heard of no other relative. He had no family.

Some days previous to his execution, Gay was sent from the Soldiers' Home, where he had been kept after his sentence, to the county jail. His conduct, both in the guard house and in the jail, so far as we have been able to learn, was unexceptionable. He was visited in the latter place at regular intervals by the Chaplain of his regiment, Rev. Mr. Griffith, and Friday, previous to his departure to the scene of the execution, he was attended by Rev. Mr. Day, of the Baptist Church. Their lessons, it would seem, produced a marked and good effect, as he frequently spoke with great feeling to his fellow-prisoners of their way of life, and the necessity of reformation. Deputy Sheriff Cramer informs us that after dinner, Friday, he called them all, including several "street walkers" of the vilest class, around him, and spoke so fervently and forcibly that he moved them to tears. Even those abandoned, but we may hope not lost, women, gave way freely to feelings that must have long been strangers to their hearts. He conversed much about religion with all visitors, and with the officers of the jail, and expressed his trust in the mercy of the Almighty, and his hope of salvation. He was taken from jail about half past 2 o'clock, and conveyed in a close carriage to the ground. On his way out, he retained his composure completely, conversed freely about his conduct and life, and seemed quite cheerful. Once he looked out of the coach window, and turning, with a smile, said to Mr. Cramer, "Do you think if I should jump out of the door I could escape from you?" "I rather think not," said the officer, and he went on with his conversation. This composure he retained to the last, and it formed a striking—we had almost said wonderful—feature of the terrible scene. When taken out of the carriage and walked to the place of execution, as he stood before the file of men who were to kill him he showed no mark of trepidation. Indeed, so perfectly steady were his attitude and step, and so unruffled his features, that several spectators never knew that he was the doomed man until the Sergeant Major began tying his hands. His dying speech was uttered without any tremulousness of tone, and without any of that incoherence which the most intelligent men often exhibit under such circumstances. His voice was clear and distinct, his words unusually well chosen, and his sentences well constructed. His ideas never became confused. If it was not wonderful self-control, it was insensibility to death equally wonderful in such a man. So perfect was his self-mastery, or indifference, that it was not till he sat down on his coffin that we could realize that he was about to die. His calmness seemed to dissipate the sense of peril entirely, and it required an effort, after looking at his steady eye, pale, unmoved face, and unchanging attitude, to bring back the appalling

fact which the loaded guns and solemn crowd so forcibly declared, that death was in the very act of snatching that man from earth. Even when he sat down on his coffin, and the Sergeant Major was blindfolding him, he calmly drew his knees up so as to set his feet against the side of his coffin, and steadied himself on his terrible seat, as if he was fixing an attitude for a photograph. He heard the clicking of the cocks of the guns of the firing party preparatory to their fearful duty, but even then, though not a second lay between him and eternity, his audible prayer was uttered without a groan or tremor, in voice or limb. We have heard of composure and calmness in the face of death often, but we never saw such an exhibition of it before, and we doubt if the world can show a more remarkable one.

The preparations for the execution were admirably made, both by Gen. Carrington and Col. Biddle. To the latter was intrusted the duty of performing the execution. The former made all the preceding arrangements. In order to avoid the presence of a large crowd of spectators, who would, at the last, press upon and disturb the soldiers, and create a great deal of annoyance, and to avoid the possibility of an attempt at rescue, of which a good many confident hints had been thrown out the day before by the K. G. C.'s, the General first gave out as a secret, which he knew would be revealed quite as extensively as if it had been published, that the execution would take place at 5 o'clock P. M. And to throw off their guard those who might watch his movements for an intimation of the time, he kept a squad of cavalry at his headquarters, with his horse ready saddled, as if about to start, during the whole afternoon, sent off an escort for the prisoner quietly by a back street, and never went to the execution at all. By this precaution, he managed to keep away thousands who would have embarrassed the proceedings and impaired their solemnity. But still enough learned the truth to make a crowd of two or three hundred civilians. The arrangements at the ground were made by Col. Biddle of the Seventy-first, to which regiment Gay belonged, and it is not too much to say that they could not have been better or more complete. There was no disturbance, no disorder, no noise, and no failure to do what was needed at the time it was needed. Though it may appear hardly the proper place to speak of such a thing, no one who saw the orderly, quiet, and complete performance of a duty so new and terrible, will refuse Col. Biddle high praise for his judicious management. The place of execution was the open field lying between Burnside Barracks and Camp Morton. Here the Seventy-first was drawn up in a hollow square, with the open side to the east. Into this square a number of gentlemen invited to be present were admitted by Col. Biddle, and had a full view of the whole scene. In a few minutes after this arrangement was completed, the Sixty-third came up, with drums beating, and marching right past the carriage containing the prisoner, who leaned his head partially out of the window to watch them as they formed on the south side of the square. The cavalry were placed on the outside of the Sixty-third, and the artillery on the west and north sides. Thus a compact mass of soldiers of all arms was

formed, leaving a little vacant space in the middle, with the fearfully suggestive opening at the eastern side. No time was lost after the preparations were completed.

The coffin of plain black walnut, with a flat lid, was brought out and laid in the open end of the square some distance up toward the center. An officer stepped off slowly a space of some twenty-five or thirty feet from the coffin to fix the line to be occupied by the firing party, and then the southwestern angle of the square opened, and the firing party of twenty men, two from each company, marched in and formed in two ranks on this line. The spectators inside the square moved over to the left of the line. The soldiers, impassive as statues, changed no feature or muscle, but all seemed to draw a long breath as four men walked in at the open space, and stood in front of the coffin. The one on the right carried a small cord and a band of black cloth in his hands; this was the Sergeant Major of the regiment, whose duty it was to bind and blindfold the prisoner. Next to him was the prisoner, so unmoved and calm, that everybody had to ask "Which is the prisoner?" Next to the prisoner stood the Chaplain of the regiment, Mr. Griffith. On the left was a gentleman, a friend of the prisoner, we presume, whose name we did not learn. Thus stood the man who was to die, and the men who were to kill him! Happily for the latter, the army regulations provide that the firing party shall not know whose gun holds the fatal bullet. The twenty guns are loaded, ten with ball, and ten with heavy blank cartridges. The soldiers who are to fire do not see the loading done, and draw their guns, as they come, out of a confused heap, so that no one can tell whether his gun contains a ball or not. Thus each man is furnished a reasonable probability that he has no part in the bloodshed.

The four men stood between the coffin and the line of soldiers a few moments, the prisoner apparently the most unruffled of them all, and then Adj. Brown, of the Seventy-first Regiment, stepped forward, and read clearly and distinctly the order of execution before quoted. The reading occupied two or three minutes. Then Col. Biddle stepped from the right of the firing party, and said, "Gay, if you have anything to say, you can say it now." The prisoner, without changing his attitude, with his soldier cap hanging in his right hand, as he had pulled it off when the reading of the order began, with his plain uniform coat buttoned over his breast, and his well-worn blue pantaloons tucked into his red-topped boots, without a quiver in his voice, or the wrenching of a muscle in his face, began :

"Fellow Soldiers : I am about to die for the crime of desertion. I have done wrong. I know I have done wrong, but I did it unthoughtedly. I can call God to witness, before whom I must appear in a few minutes, that I did not mean to commit a crime. If a man ever tells the truth, it is when he is about to die, and I tell the truth when I say that I meant no wrong. When I took the oath of allegiance, I intended only to get home, so that I might stay, for I did not feel able for service. My health was bad. It has always been poor. I am in better health to-day than I have ever been in my life.

I meant to stay at home, and not to join the enemy. I never intended to desert my country. But what I did was wrong, and I confess it. I never realized the fate that awaited me till my sentence was read to me. Then I felt that I had to die. I cannot tell you how I have striven with the spirit in the time since that sentence was read to me. I feel that I am about to die a sinner. Take warning by me, and prepare for death while there is yet time. Labor to obtain that religion which is more precious than anything on this earth. Try to reconcile yourselves to God, and live as your duty requires. I suppose my death is needed as an example. If it will serve my country and warn you, I will die cheerfully. I forgive all my enemies, and everybody on earth. I have no malice against any living being. I forgive those who are to fire at me. There are those who thirst for my blood, but I forgive them, too. To you who will fire at me, I would say, take your aim well. Fire at the breast (laying his hand with cap in it on his heart), that is the place. Hold on the spot firmly. I want to die quickly. Don't let me suffer. Hold steady on the spot, and shoot at my breast. Again I forgive everybody, and ask those whom I have injured to forgive me."

Throughout this speech, as we before observed, the prisoner's voice was steady, uniform, and devoid of every symptom of perturbation.

When he had closed, Mr. Griffith prayed fervently, and with far deeper feeling than the man himself had shown, for mercy upon him, and for strength to bear his fearful trial. At the close of the prayer, Mr. Griffith and the other gentleman shook him by the hand, and bade him farewell.

The Sergeant Major then stepped up and began tying his hands, which he placed behind his back voluntarily. He stood silent for a moment, and said something which we did not hear, but concluded: "If I could only be spared, I would enter the regiment again, and do my duty as well as any man in it, or (hesitating), as well as I am able." By this time his hands were tied, and he glanced round the ranks, and up at the sun, as if to take a last look at earth. The Sergeant Major led him to the coffin, and seated him upon it, facing the firing party, with his back to the east. He sat a second, drew his feet toward him, and settled himself back on the coffin, as if to brace himself against the shock that was to come so soon and so terribly. The Sergeant Major tied the band of black cloth round his eyes, and stepped rapidly off to the right and front, out of the range of the guns. Then the prisoner, being left alone for the first time, exclaimed, "O, that I could see my death," in a tone of deep sadness, which those who heard will never forget. A whisper from Lieut. Sherfey to the firing party brought all the guns to a "ready." The clicking of the cocks was heard distinctly all around. The prisoner heard it, too, but he only showed his consciousness of it by the movement of his lips in prayer, which became audible, but not intelligible, as the guns were lowered to take aim. "Lord God," in a low tone, as if part of his prayer was heard, and the crash of the guns followed instantly. At the explosion, he fell straight back over his coffin, without a sound or

struggle. His feet, which rested on the coffin, were motionless. He had obtained his wish. His comrades had done their duty well and truly, and killed him instantly. The surgeon ran to him. "Is he dead?" asked Col. Biddle. "He is dying; he will be dead in a few moments," said the doctor. He gasped for half a minute spasmodically, not breathing, and was dead. He was lifted into the coffin, the bandage taken off his eyes, and his little blue cap put on his head. There were eight shot holes in his coat, seven of them in his breast, any one of which would have killed him almost instantly. One struck him right in the heart, but there was not a drop of blood visible. The bullet holes were as clean as if cut with a pair of scissors. Under his body upon the ground was a thick puddle of blood, for the balls had gone through him, and the blood ran out below. One shot struck him in the throat, and another grazed his shoulder. All ten of the balls struck him, an extraordinary proof of the coolness and steadiness of the men. The Sergeant, with his carbine in reserve, stood by the coffin, to shoot him in the head, and end his misery, if it had been necessary, but, much to his relief, the work had been surely done without him. The coffin was put into Undertaker Weaver's wagon, the troops were dismissed, and the most impressive and dreadful scene ever witnessed in Indianapolis, and the first military execution in the West, was over.

The following extract is taken from a letter written by Capt. T. M. Robertson, of Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry (Seventy-first) Regiment, from Nashville, Tenn., under date of February, 1865, to the *Aurora Borealis*, a paper at that time published in Clay County :

"There is an incident in the personal history of Jacob Lanham, Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, that deserves some notice. While Hood's army was in front of Nashville, the Sixth Indiana Cavalry was sent out, sometimes alone and sometimes with other troops, to ascertain the position and strength of the enemy on a certain portion of the line.

"On Sunday, December 4, the Sixth Regiment sallied forth alone, and in a short time was engaged in a brisk skirmish; balls flew thick and fast on both sides. Corp. Karf, of Company B, was shot through the leg, break-the bone to shivers. The object of the reconnoissance having been accomplished, our skirmishers were withdrawn from the field under a terrific fire from the enemy, leaving the wounded men behind. Before returning to our camp, a programme to advance in force, drive back the enemy and bring the wounded men off the field was inaugurated and afterward abandoned as extra hazardous, if not altogether impracticable. The regiment moved off toward camp. Jacob Lanham lingered near the scene of action, determined, if possible, to save a brave but unfortunate fellow-soldier. The poor fellow lay moaning in an open field, a hundred and fifty or two hundred yards from the rebel line. To have walked upright into that open place, directly toward the rebel sharp-shooters, would have been walking into the jaws of death. Lanham was not reckless enough to do that; but he went to a house near our skirmish line, ascended to the second story, where, from the

veranda, he could see the whole field at a glance. His keen eye soon caught the prostrate form of the sufferer, and noting the situation and the best route to the spot where he lay, he descended and lost no time in trying to reach him. But, in order to insure his own safety and render more certain the accomplishment of his hazardous enterprise, he got down and crawled on his belly until he reached him. He found him suffering intensely from pain and thirst, which latter he relieved by giving him a drink from his canteen. But with all the precaution he had seen proper in using in rescuing Karf, his own life was in imminent danger. The rebel sharpshooters discovered him, and while he was making the best of his way out with his burden, no less than twenty-five or thirty shots were fired at him, many of the balls dipping the dirt in rather unpleasant proximity to him. He finally got him off the field by crawling and dragging the man after him. Having got out of harm's way, Lanham conveyed the poor fellow to a house near by, where surgical aid was given him; but his leg was amputated, and he died in a few days." It is proper to state that this meager account is given without either Mr. Lanham's knowledge or consent, and the first inkling of it will be his seeing it in print.

The following is only a partial list of those who were lost in Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, Sixth Cavalry: Russel P. Robertson, Center Point, died at Atlanta September 27, 1864; Samuel L. Rule, Staunton, died September 7, 1862, of wounds received at Richmond, Ky.; John Baum, Bowling Green, died December 25, 1862; John Brazill, killed at Mulberry Gap December 24, 1863; Allen Brazill, died at Louisville, Ky.; Chaney Bush, Clay County, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., January 7, 1864; Solomon Bear, Staunton, died April 22, 1863; Henry Crouse, Bowling Green, died in rebel prison at Belle Isle, February 18, 1864; William L. Carpenter, Bowling Green, killed at Mulberry Gap December 24, 1863; Henry C. Ellis, Bowling Green, died in Andersonville Prison May 14, 1864; Peter Heath, Poland, died November 10, 1864, in rebel prison at Millen, Ga.; John Inman, Clay County, missing at Richmond, Va., August 30, 1862, and supposed to be dead. Robert Gay, Bowling Green, shot to death by sentence of court martial March 27, 1863; John McAfee, Bowling Green, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., June 24, 1864; William H. West, Staunton, died at Indianapolis May 5, 1863; George W. Coates, Clay County, died in rebel prison at Millen, Ga., November 10, 1864; Joseph Wells, died at Nashville May 6, 1865.

SECOND CAVALRY, FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Company G of this regiment was raised entirely in Clay County. The men who served as Captain of the company through the war at various times were Roswell S. Hill, of Brazil, afterward promoted to Major of the regiment, and in 1880 elected Treasurer of State; Isaac S. Leabo, of Brazil, and Demetrius Parsley, of Brazil. The First Lieutenants were Roswell S. Hill, Demetrius Parsley and Robert W. Osborn, of Brazil. Mr. Hill and

Mr. Osborn also served as Second Lieutenant during the earlier organization of the company. Company K, though composed largely of Clay County boys, was officered by residents of other counties, with the exception of John V. Leabo, of Brazil, who was elected Second Lieutenant. This regiment has the credit of being the first complete cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was organized at Indianapolis in September, 1861, with John A. Bridgeland as Colonel. On the 16th of December, it broke camp at Indianapolis, and moved to Camp Wickliffe, Ky., by way of Louisville. In February, 1862, it marched with Buell's army toward Nashville, and from that place it was ordered to the field of Shiloh, but did not arrive until after the battle. On the 9th of April, it had a skirmish with the enemy on the road to Corinth, and on the 15th of April engaged the rebels at Pea Ridge, Tenn., where a sharp battle ensued, and the regiment lost a number in killed and wounded. During the siege of Corinth, it was actively engaged, and immediately after the evacuation marched with Buell's army into Northern Alabama, and in the latter part of May it had a skirmish with the enemy at Tusculum, losing a number in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment afterward moved into Tennessee, and encountered the enemy at McMinnville on the 9th of August, and at Gallatin on the 21st and 27th of August, losing several in killed, wounded and missing. In September, it marched into Kentucky, and participated in the Bragg and Buell campaign, engaging the enemy at Vinegar Hill on the 22d of September, and at Perryville on the 8th of October. On the 30th of November, while the regiment was at Nashville, a detachment under Maj. Samuel Hill was highly complimented by Gen. Rosecrans, in special field orders, for having re-captured a Government train, defeating rebel cavalry, killing twenty, and capturing 200 prisoners. During the winter of 1862, it was on duty at Nashville, and thence moved over into Kentucky, where it remained a few months, after which it was ordered to return to Tennessee. On the 11th of June, 1863, it fought the enemy at Triune, Tenn., losing a number in killed and wounded. In the fall of 1863, it was on duty along the line of the Nashville & Chattanooga Railroad, after which it moved into East Tennessee. On the 29th of November, several men of the regiment were drowned in Caney Fork, while on duty, ferrying. On the 29th of December, it participated in a sharp fight at Talbot's Station. While at Massey Creek, Tenn., the regiment re-enlisted, on the 10th of January, 1864, and during the winter and spring was engaged in numerous scouts and skirmishes, in which a number of men were lost.

In May, 1864, the regiment moved with Sherman's army in its campaign against Atlanta, engaging in many skirmishes and battles, among which were the following: May 9, at Varnell's Station, near Resaca; July 1, near Acworth; July 28 and 30, near Newman, and August 30, near Atlanta. After the occupation of Atlanta, the non-veterans were ordered to be mustered out, and on the 14th of September, 1864, the remaining veterans and recruits were consolidated into a battalion of four companies, and placed under command of Maj. Roswell S. Hill. In November and December, 1864,



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the battalion was on duty in Kentucky, and in January, 1865, was transferred to the vicinity of Eastport, Ala. Joining the army of Gen. Wilson, it participated in the raid through Alabama, engaging the enemy near Scottsville on the 2d of April, and at West Point, Ga., on the 16th of April. In the latter battle, the Forty-first suffered severely, Maj. Roswell S. Hill having one of his legs shot off while gallantly leading a charge. Shortly afterward, the regiment returned from this raid and was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., on the 22d of July, 1865. In a short time afterward, it moved to Indianapolis, where it was finally discharged, after seeing much active service, during which the soldiers of the regiment endured great hardships and many dangers. The list of the dead in this regiment is imperfectly reported in the Adjutant General's reports, and many were killed in battle or afterward died of disease or wounds of whom no account is given. The following is only a partial list: John Briley, Clay County, died at Bardstown, Ky., February 21, 1862; Thomas E. Jett, Clay County, died at Bardstown, Ky.; Daniel Breakison, Clay County, died at Corinth, Miss., June 7, 1862; John Burger, Clay County, died at Louisville, Ky., May 13, 1863; Henry Bruner, Clay County, died at Florence, Ala.; Abraham Cory, Clay County, died at Corinth, Miss.; John L. Cook, Clay County, died at Chattanooga, July 9, 1864; David Deakins, Clay County, died, place unknown; Thomas Downer, Clay County, died at Murfreesboro, of wounds, July 6, 1863; William L. Downer, Clay County, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1862; Caswell Day, Clay County, died at Savannah, Ga., April 30, 1862; Benjamin B. Kizer, Clay County, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 10, 1863; Joseph Peffer, Clay County, died at Corinth, Miss.; James E. Rariden, Clay County, died, place unknown; David Corday, Clay County, died at Nashville, Tenn., October 8, 1863. List of the dead of Company K: Lemuel Crawford, died at Nashville April 5, 1862; Vinte Clawson, died at Nashville May 16, 1862; William E. Davis, died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., March 15, 1862; Joseph Grandstaff, died at Munfordsville, Ky., April 17, 1862; John B. Jackson, Brazil, died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., February 25, 1862; James M. Loveall, Brazil, died at Quincy, Ill., June 20, 1862; Jasper Meriman, died at Louisville, Ky., December 13, 1862; David S. Myers, Brazil, died at Bardstown February 5, 1862; Milton Palmer, Bowling Green, died at Franklin, Tenn., April 20, 1862; John Hilkey, died at Nashville September 14, 1863; Charles Miller, Bowling Green, killed at Triune, Tenn., June 11, 1863; William C. Trussell, died April 28, 1863; John Whetstone, died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., February 26, 1862; Jacob Wildrick, Bowling Green, died at Bowling Green, Ind., March 24, 1864.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT (FIRST HEAVY ARTILLERY).

The Twenty-first Regiment, afterward First Heavy Artillery, enjoyed the distinction of having been out as long and of seeing as much service as any regiment in the late war. The regiment was organized and mustered into the service at Indianapolis July 24, 1861, and was mustered out at Baton

Rouge, La., January 10, 1866, after a term of service of four years, five months and sixteen days. Company I of this regiment was raised exclusively in Clay County. It started to the field with James W. McMillan, Colonel; John A. Keith, Lieutenant Colonel; Benjamin F. Hay, Major; and William S. Hinkle, Quartermaster. Company I had for its officers Richard Campbell, Captain; Walter C. Elkin, First Lieutenant; and Samuel E. Armstrong, Second Lieutenant, all of Bowling Green. Persons who were afterward promoted and served as officers were Silas Bates, Captain; George W. James, First Lieutenant; Charles F. Hogue, First Lieutenant; Jeffrey Rodgers, Second Lieutenant; Stukely Campbell, Second Lieutenant; and Daniel K. Braun, Second Lieutenant. The company was composed of an even hundred men, mostly under the age of twenty-five years. The company had an entire enrollment from muster in until muster out of 242, it having been frequently recruited to fill up its ranks, depleted by long and arduous duty.

Within a week after its organization, the regiment was ordered East, reaching Baltimore on the 3d of August, where it was stationed for some time. While in this part of the country, it went with Gen. Lockwood's expedition to the eastern shore of Virginia. The regiment sailed from Baltimore to Newport News, from which place it embarked on the 4th of March, and sailed with Gen. Butler's expedition. On the 15th of April it left Ship Island by steamer. The regiment participated in the bombardments of Fort St. Phillips and Fort Jackson, after which a portion of the regiment landed in the rear of St. Philips and waded across the quarantine, while the remainder went to New Orleans. Company I went with the latter portion of the regiment. When this remnant of the Twenty-first reached New Orleans, it was the first of Gen. Butler's army to touch the wharf, and immediately marched up into the city. The regiment then went into camp at Algiers, where it remained until the 30th of May, making frequent forays into the interior. It also captured many steamers in Red River, and the sea-going blockade-runner, Fox, at the mouth of Grand Caillon, on the Gulf coast, also fell into the hands of this regiment.

On the 1st of June, the regiment was landed at Baton Rouge, where it remained until the post was evacuated. On the 5th of August, it participated in the battle of Baton Rouge. The whole company having been on picket duty brought on the engagement and skirmished in front of the advancing enemy for three miles, beginning at 3 o'clock in the evening and taking its place in the line of battle about 6 o'clock. In this engagement, the Twenty-first fought for over three hours and a half, against an entire brigade, without faltering, and sustained a loss of 126 killed and wounded. Adj. Latham and Lieuts. Seeley, Grinstead and Bryant were all killed in this engagement, together with a large number of privates. Many were also wounded and missing. After this the regiment went into camp at Carrollton, and on the 8th of September it surprised Walter's Texas Rangers at Des Allemands, killing twelve and capturing thirty or forty prisoners. The

Twenty-first went to Berwick's Bay in October, where it remained until the latter part of February, 1863. During its stay in this vicinity, a portion of the regiment was temporarily transferred to gunboats and participated in almost daily fights with the iron-clad "Cotton." Col. McMillan being promoted Brigadier General on the 29th of November, 1862, Lieut. Col. John A. Keith was commissioned his successor. In February, 1863, the regiment was changed to heavy artillery service and designated the First Heavy Artillery, and in July and October, under orders from the War Department, two additional companies, L and M, were organized and added to the regiment. A portion of the regiment, including Company I, accompanied Gen. Banks up the Teche, and participated in the second battle of Camp B Island. Subsequently, the regiment, with the exception of two companies, was transported up the Mississippi and took part in the siege of Port Hudson, in which it distinguished itself for the remarkable accuracy of its firing. The loss to the regiment, during the siege of forty days and nights, was twenty-eight in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 21st of June, part of one company manned a light battery, in a desperately contested little fight at Lafourche Crossing, and on the 23d of June most of Company F were captured. In August, three companies, under Maj. Roy, accompanied the expedition to Sabine Pass, and engaged the enemy at that place. During the winter of 1863-64, a large portion of the regiment re-enlisted, and were re-mustered as veterans at New Orleans. Soon after, the veterans visited Indiana, when a grand reception was given them at Metropolitan Hall, Indianapolis, at which they were addressed by Gov. Morton, Gen. Hovey, Cols. James R. Slack and John A. Keith.

Returning to the field of the former operations, the regiment joined the disastrous expedition of Gen. Banks, up Red River, in March, 1864, in which the First Heavy Artillery bore an active part. After this, the different companies were stationed at different points in the Department of the Gulf. In April, 1865, six batteries of the regiment, under Maj. Roy, participated in the investment of Mobile, the reduction of Forts Morgan, Gaines, and Spanish Fort, and the final capture of Mobile. At the close of active operations, the different batteries were assigned to duty at Forts Morgan, Pickens and Barrancas, and in the works at Baton Rouge and other points of river defense, with headquarters at Mobile. Just outside of Spanish Fort, the first Captain of the company, Richard Campbell, was buried. About this time the war ended and the regiment was mustered out, January 10, 1866, at Baton Rouge, crowned with the honors of a long and active service.

The following list comprises the names of those who were lost in Company I, Twenty-first Regiment, during its term of service: Eli Harris, Clay County, died at Carrollton La., September 15, 1862; William R. Tipton, Clay County, died at Baton Rouge July 15, 1862; Michael O. Baum, Clay County, died on steamer August 7, 1862; Solomon Berger, Clay County,

died at Pilot Town, La., May 5, 1862; Walter G. Cahill, Bowling Green, died March 7, 1862, of wounds inflicted by camp guard; Solomon Cokenhour, Martz, died January 11, 1862, at New Orleans; Martin V. Hall, died October 24, 1862, at Parapet; George G. Lucas, Clay County, died July 17, 1862, at Baton Rouge; William Seery, Clay County, died April 20, 1863, at New Orleans; James B. Triplett, Staunton, died October 5, 1865, at Fort Pickens; William M. Warner, Martz, died February 11, 1864, at New Orleans; Benjamin F. Albin, Clay County, died June 15, 1864, at New Orleans; John Burk, Martz, died June 29, 1865, at Mobile; Newton Coop- rider, Clay County, died September 13, 1863, at Baton Rouge; Jeremiah Comstock, died November 3, 1864, at New Orleans; Andrew Culler, Martz, died February 2, 1865, at Brashear City; Reuben Fields, Clay County, died at Brashear City January 22, 1863; Samuel P. Fridley, Clay County, died December 17, 1862, at New Orleans; Thomas Harbaugh, Clay County, died May 14, 1865, at Mobile; James L. Hobbs, Clay County, died October 7, 1863, at Baton Rouge; John Kane, Clay County, died September 10, 1864, at Brashear City; Josiah Nelson, Clay County, died at New Orleans March 25, 1865; Moses Spencer, Clay County, died November 3, 1862, at Camp Parapet; Archibald Stuckey, Clay County, died January 13, 1863, at New Orleans; Lewis E. Stuckey, Clay County, died November 13, 1863, at New Orleans; William S. Stuckey, Clay County, died September 11, 1862, at Camp Carrollton; Solomon Smith, Clay County, died May 15, 1864, at Baton Rouge; John F. Smith, Clay County, died February 20, 1864, at Indianapolis.

COMPANY A, FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This company was composed exclusively of Clay County men. In the early part of the war, the men composing this company responded to the call of their country, the regiment having been organized and mustered into the service at Terre Haute September 27, 1861. Company A elected the following officers: John C. Major, of Bowling Green, Captain; David Orman, Bowling Green, First Lieutenant; James M. Rose, Bowling Green, Second Lieutenant. Capt. Major was promoted, during the subsequent progress of the war, to the rank of Major, and afterward was made Colonel of the regiment. James M. Rose was promoted to the Captaincy of the company, and upon his being honorably discharged, February 21, 1863, Warren Harper, of Terre Haute, succeeded him. The following persons also served as officers of the company: Samuel G. N. Pinckley and William T. Anderson, of Bowling Green, First Lieutenants, and William H. Mills, of Bowling Green, Second Lieutenant. Immediately after its muster into the service, the regiment was transported to the seat of war, under command of Col. George K. Steele. It moved to Spottsville, Ky., and thence to Calhoun, where it remained in camp until the latter part of February, 1862. The Forty-third was then transferred to Missouri and attached to Gen. Pope's army, and engaged in the sieges of New Madrid and Island No. 10. It was afterward detailed on duty with Commodore Foote's gunboat fleet in the

reduction of Fort Pillow, serving sixty-nine days in the campaign. The Forty-third was the first Union regiment to land in the city of Memphis, and with the Forty-sixth Indiana constituted the entire garrison, holding the place for two weeks and until re-enforced. In July, 1862, the Forty-third was ordered up White River, Arkansas, and subsequently to Helena. In December, it marched to Grenada, Miss., with Hovey's expedition, and on its return to Helena accompanied the expedition to Yazoo Pass. At the battle of Helena, on the 4th of July, 1863, the regiment was especially distinguished, alone supporting a battery that was three times charged by the enemy, repulsing each attack and finally capturing a full rebel regiment, larger in point of numbers than its own strength. It took an active part in Gen. Steele's campaign against Little Rock, and aided in the capture of that place. On the 1st of January, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted at Little Rock, the veterans re-mustering numbering about 400. In March, it moved with the expedition of Gen. Steele from Little Rock, which was intended to co-operate with Gen. Banks' Red River expedition. The regiment was in the battles of Elkin's Ford, Jenkins' Ferry, Camden and Mark's Mills, near Saline River. At the latter place, on the 30th of April, the brigade to which it was attached, while guarding a train of 400 wagons returning from Camden to Pine Bluffs, was furiously attacked by about 6,000 of Marmaduke's cavalry. A savage rencounter ensued, and the Union forces, being overpowered, lost heavily. The Forty-third lost nearly two hundred in killed, wounded and missing in this engagement. Among the captured were 100 and over of the re-enlisted veterans. After its return to Little Rock, the regiment proceeded to Indiana on veteran furlough, and reached Indianapolis on the 10th of June. Upon its arrival, the regiment volunteered to go to Frankfort, Ky., then threatened by Morgan's cavalry. It remained there until the rebel force left Kentucky. On its return, the regiment had a skirmish with Jesse's guerrillas near Eminence, Ky. Upon the expiration of its veteran furlough, the regiment was not returned to the field, but placed on duty at Indianapolis, and for nearly a year was engaged in guarding the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton. After the war was over, it was one among the first regiments to be mustered out. It retired honorably from the service at Indianapolis, after a long career of active duty, on the 14th of June, 1865. Of the 164 men captured from this regiment in Arkansas, and taken to the rebel prison at Tyler, Texas, ten or twelve died. The remainder found their way back to Indianapolis in March, 1865, and were subsequently discharged with the regiment. The following is a list of those who were lost in Company A, Forty-third Regiment, so far as can be ascertained, the reports of this regiment being more meager than of any other whose sketch we have attempted to write: Granville E. Thomas, Clay County, killed April 25, 1874, at Mark's Mill, Ark.; Enoch Olreon, Clay County, died January 16, 1865, in rebel prison at Camp Ford, Texas; Clement Purcell, Clay County, died March 16, 1865, at Indianapolis; John Sellers, Clay County, killed April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT, COMPANIES I AND K.

Of the Eighty-fifth Regiment, Company I was raised exclusively in Clay County. Company K, of the same regiment, was also largely composed of Clay County men. The Eighty-fifth Regiment was organized at Terre Haute September 2, 1862, with the late John P. Baird as Colonel. Company I was officered exclusively by Clay County men. Caleb Nash was first elected Captain. In May of the year following, he died of disease contracted in Libby Prison. Afterward, James N. Gregory, of Staunton, and George Grimes, of Center Point, were successively promoted to the Captaincy. These two gentlemen were also Lieutenants in the regiment during its early history. At the organization of the company, Allen W. Carter was elected First Lieutenant; James T. Moss, of Ashboro, was Second Lieutenant, and after serving through the war, was mustered out as First Lieutenant of the regiment.

Of Company K, Lewis Puckett, of Coffee, was elected Captain; A. P. Hungate, of Coffee, First Lieutenant; and Thomas Friers, of Coffee, Second Lieutenant.

Shortly after the organization of the regiment, it proceeded to Covington, Ky. After the rebel army had retreated out of Kentucky, the regiment marched to Lexington and Danville, and remained at the latter place until February, 1863. It then moved to Louisville, and embarked on boats and proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., from which place it marched to Franklin. The brigade to which it belonged was composed of the Thirty-third Indiana, the Twenty-second Wisconsin, Nineteenth Michigan and Eighty-fifth Indiana, and was commanded by Col. John Coburn. Early in March, 1863, the brigade was ordered from Franklin to resist the progress of Gen. Forrest's army, and to drive him back to Spring Hill. On the 5th of March, the brigade encountered the enemy and made an attack upon him at Thompson's Station, driving the rebel forces back in confusion for some miles. Col. Coburn now encountered Gen. Forrest with five brigades, who were strongly fortified behind stone fences, when a desperate conflict ensued, the battle lasting from five to six hours. Finally, after being surrounded and completely overpowered, the brigade was compelled to surrender, but not until all of its ammunition had been exhausted. This was the first engagement in which the Eighty-fifth had taken part, and it fought most valiantly, changing front three times under a severe fire. The loss of the regiment was heavy in both killed and wounded. After the surrender, the captured brigade was marched sixteen miles to Columbia, and thence to Tullahoma, suffering during the march from want of food, exhaustion, and exposure to rain and cold. The men were compelled to remain out, uncovered, one whole night, without food. From Tullahoma they were transported to Chattanooga, and thence to Richmond, where they were placed in Libby Prison. Happily, they were not long exposed to the horrors of a rebel prison, and on the 31st of March they were released and returned to Indianapolis. During the sixty days of its captivity, the Eighty-fifth suffered exceedingly from ill usage, and quite a

number died along the line of its march and in the prison at Richmond. In June, 1863, after the exchange, the regiment was again sent to Tennessee and stationed at Franklin, where it engaged in more or less skirmishing and fighting, until Bragg's army fell back. It then marched to Murfreesboro, and remained in that vicinity all summer, fall and winter, guarding the railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga, in the performance of which duty it was frequently upon the track of raiders and guerrillas. On the 20th of April, 1864, it began its march, with Coburn's brigade, to join the Twentieth Corps, and immediately entered upon the campaign against Atlanta. It participated in every important engagement of the campaign, as well as in numerous skirmishes. It was in the terrible charge against Resaca, in the battles of Cassville, Dallas Woods, Golgotha Church, Culp's Farm and Peach Tree Creek. At Peach Tree Creek, Coburn's brigade was the first to receive the charging forces of the enemy, deploying in single line, and when the Eighty-fifth opened fire upon the rebels, they were not over fifty feet from its front. The destruction of life was terrible to the enemy. When the Union line charged the enemy, sweeping him back to his works, the ground in front of the Eighty-fifth was piled with dead and wounded rebels. Upon its front, between the place where it met the enemy and where it halted at the top of the hill, fifty-three rebels were buried in one grave. The regiment also took part in the struggle before Atlanta, and was present at the fall of that place. The Eighty-fifth also participated in Gen. Sherman's campaign from Atlanta through Georgia, and on the 12th of December came upon the enemy's lines at Savannah, where it remained in front of the enemy's works for ten days. After the fall of Savannah, the division to which it belonged was the first to cross the border into South Carolina, driving the enemy's cavalry before it. The regiment then lay in the swamps near the Savannah River, with its brigade, until February, when it started on the campaign through South Carolina. In March, two divisions of the Twentieth Corps attacked the army of Johnston, at Averysboro. The Second Brigade of the Third Division charged the rebel works through an open field, and in this movement the Eighty-fifth was the directing regiment. The charge was most gallantly made under a terrible fire, under the eye of Gen. Sherman. The Union forces swept in over the rebel works, taking many prisoners and three pieces of artillery. In this maneuver, the Eighty-fifth suffered severely in killed and wounded. At Bentonville, the regiment moved with its division to the field, where all seemed lost. After that long and hurried march, the troops took position and formed in line with precision, and during the day the Eighty-fifth moved to four positions upon the field, under severe fire, and aided in building a line of works to cover the flank. After this it moved to Goldsboro, from whence it marched in the campaign against Raleigh, and upon the surrender of Johnston it marched to Richmond, looking as visitors upon Libby Prison. From Richmond, the regiment moved to Washington, where it was mustered out of the service on the 12th of June 1865. It proceeded to Indianapolis at once,

where it was finally discharged, and its surviving members disbanded to seek their respective homes, and to resume the peaceful vocations of life. From the 15th of May, 1864, to the date of its discharge, the Eighty-fifth lost in killed and wounded 147 men. The following is only a partial list of the dead in Companies I and K:

Company I.—Richard S. Hamilton, died at Lexington, Ky., March 20, 1863; George W. Lucas, Harmony, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 25, 1865; Stephen Tucker, Clay County, killed at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 5, 1863; John F. Congelton, Clay County, died at Atlanta October 21, 1864; Lloyd W. Conway, Ashboro, killed at Thompson's Station March 5, 1863; Michael Coal, Center Point, died at Columbia, Tenn., March 22, 1863; David A. Clark, Clay County, died at Lexington, Ky., November 16, 1862; Reece Donham, Staunton, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 24, 1863; Marion Lyglet, Staunton, died at Nashville April 10, 1863; John G. Mitchell, Clay County, died at Indianapolis September 20, 1862; William Morton, Clay County, died at Nashville March 13, 1863; Samuel Mowery, Clay County, died at Nashville March 9, 1863; William Roberts, Clay County, died at Staunton, May 1, 1863; Ira B. Slack, Clay County, died May 16, 1864, of wounds; Samuel Tribble, Clay County, died at Lexington, Ky., January 16, 1863; Daniel F. Wright, Clay County, died at Hickman's Bridge, Ky., December 27, 1862.

The following of Company K died during the service: Charles Ault, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864; James Shepherd, killed at Thompson's Station, Tenn., March 15, 1863; Gideon F. Mattox, died at Richmond, Va., March 28, 1863; Daniel Archer, died at Pulaski, Tenn., April 28, 1863; Henry T. Crist, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., July 25, 1863; Jackson Cooper, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 6, 1863; Wilson Filbert, died at Annapolis, Md., April 6, 1863; Jacob Freedley, died at Richmond, Va., March 27, 1863; Andrew Lawson, died at Louisville, Ky., February 6, 1863; Isaac M. Liston, killed at Thompson's Station March 5, 1863; Daniel L. Musgrave, died at Danville, Ky., February —, 1863; Hiram Morris, died at Danville, Ky., February 10, 1863; Samuel R. McCoy, died at Danville, Ky., February —, 1863; William H. Nelson, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 28, 1864; Lewis Slaughter, died at Nashville, Tenn., March 3, 1863; Jonah Worth, died at Nicholasville, Ky.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, COMPANY B.

Company B of the Ninety-seventh Regiment was mustered mostly in Clay County, in the vicinity of Poland, but it embraced also a number from Owen County. Upon its first organization, in the summer of 1862, the company elected James Watt, Captain; Luther Wolfe, at present editor of the *Clay County Enterprise*, First Lieutenant; and John Delgan and Andrew J. Coffman served as Second Lieutenants. Mr. Wolfe was afterward promoted Captain of the company. The Ninety-seventh was mustered into the service at Terre Haute September 20, 1862, with Robert F. Catterson as



Geo. H. Smith

COL. 31ST IND. VOLS.

Colonel. It was soon ordered to the front, and proceeded to Memphis, Tenn., where it was assigned to the Third Brigade, First Division, Seventeenth Army Corps. The regiment was assigned to duty near Memphis, and accompanied Gen. Grant's movements toward Vicksburg by overland route. The army met with a disaster at Holly Springs, which delayed its movements and rendered the expedition unsuccessful. The regiment then returned to Moscow, Tenn., and remained on duty at that place until it was placed in Gen. Sherman's army, then in the rear of Vicksburg, watching the movements of the rebel General Johnston, who, with a large army, threatened to break the investing lines of the Union army and raise the siege of Vicksburg. On the 4th of July, 1863, Vicksburg surrendered, and Sherman's army at once moved toward Jackson, marching fifty miles through dust and heat in a country almost destitute of water. The advance guard of the army reached the works in front of Jackson on the 9th, and soon invested the place. The regiment was engaged in a constant series of skirmishes until the 16th, when the enemy evacuated the place and the Union army entered the city. The regiment then returned to Big Black and rested for a short time.

On the 13th of September, in pursuance of a military order to Grant and Sherman to send all available forces to Corinth to co-operate with Rosecrans in resisting the rebels under Gen. Bragg, the regiment moved with its division to Memphis, and in the latter part of October entered Tusculum, Ala. Soon after, the army was ordered to Bridgeport, and after a march of over four hundred miles, with little or no rest for three successive nights, crossed the Tennessee River and took part in the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th of November, 1863. In this battle the Ninety-seventh took an active part and sustained the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. Shortly afterward, the army moved to the relief of Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee. Having accomplished this result, the regiment marched with its column over one hundred miles, and went with its corps to Scottsboro, Ala., where it remained until the opening of the Atlanta campaign in May, 1864. The Ninety-seventh was engaged around Resaca during the early part of May, having been assigned to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division of the Fifteenth Army Corps, under the command of Gen. John A. Logan. The movements finally culminated on the 14th and 15th of May in the battle of Resaca, in which the regiment participated. The battle resulted in the defeat and retreat of the enemy during the night. The corps to which the Ninety-seventh belonged followed in pursuit of the enemy, and again encountered and repulsed him at Dallas, the regiment taking part in the battle. On the 1st of June an encounter took place with the enemy at New Hope Church, and on the 15th a sharp affair was had at Big Shanty, the Ninety-seventh being engaged. On the 27th, an assault was made upon the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain, which resulted disastrously. On the next day, the army moved to Turner's Ferry and threatened the enemy's rear. The rebels at once abandoned their position and fell back. On the 9th, the rebel army crossed the Chattahoochee River. Our army marched in pursuit, and

on the 18th the advance reached the Augusta Railway, near Decatur, destroyed the enemy's works, and then marched to Decatur. On the 22d, the enemy made a fierce assault along the whole Union front, and, after a sanguinary battle, was repulsed. In this engagement, Gen. McPherson was killed. The regiment was engaged in the operations around Atlanta, and on the 28th of July participated in one of the numerous battles in front of that place. Gen. Logan's Fifteenth Army Corps, to which the Ninety-seventh belonged, was conspicuous in this battle, being chiefly engaged in the fight.

On the 29th of August, the Ninety-seventh moved with its corps on the flanking march around Atlanta, and was engaged in the battle of Jonesboro. In October, the regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, and had a sharp fight at Little River, Ga., on the 25th. On the 12th of November, the regiment started with Sherman's army on its march to the sea. On the 22d, it participated in the fight at Griswoldville, Ga., repulsing a large body of the enemy. On the 8th of December, it was again engaged at Little Ogeechee River, and on the 21st entered the city of Savannah. After a short period of repose, the regiment moved with its corps in Sherman's army through the Carolinas, being present at the capture of Columbia on the 15th of February, 1865, and at the battle of Bentonville, N. C., on the 21st of March. It then moved to Goldsboro, and thence marched by the way of Richmond, Va., to Washington, D. C., where, on the 9th of June, 1865, it was mustered out of the service and its members returned to their respective homes, having seen the cause for which it fought triumph.

During its service, the Ninety-seventh lost in killed, 46; wounded, 146; died of disease, 149. It had three color bearers killed in the numerous battles in which it was engaged, and it marched a distance of over 3,000 miles. The regiment returned to Indianapolis on the 13th of June, where it received a public reception, and was addressed by Gov. Morton and Gen. Hovey.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded in Company B, as nearly correct as it can be made at present: Jesse Anderson, Poland, Clay County, died at Lagrange, Tenn., January 26, 1863; John J. Meek, died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 28, 1863; Isaac Creech, Poland, killed at Kenesaw June 15, 1864; William Coffman, Poland, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 9, 1863; James S. Watts, Poland, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 22, 1863; Alvin Beaman, Cataract, died at Holly Springs, Miss., January 1, 1863; Stephen B. Dudley, died at Louisville, Ky., February 28, 1865; W. M. Fraker, died at Lagrange, Tenn., March 2, 1863; William Gaston, died at Newbern, N. C., April 18, 1865; Moses Hewett, Poland, died at Lagrange, Tenn., February 17, 1863; Lemuel F. Hammond, died of wounds at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 6, 1863; James Jenkins, Poland, died at Keokuk, Iowa, February 26, 1863; Jefferson Kelum, Poland, died at Paducah, Ky., August 13, 1863; John McCullough, Poland, died at Scottsboro, Ala., March 13, 1864; Samuel M. Nees, Poland, died at Jackson,

Miss., July 17, 1863; James L. Strong, Cataract, killed at Jackson, Miss., July 16, 1863; Buren Vanhorn, Poland, died at Lagrange, Tenn., March 14, 1863; James H. Young, Cataract, died at Lagrange, Tenn., January 13, 1863.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.

In the summer of 1863, President Lincoln made a requisition on the Governor of Indiana for a number of six months' regiments. The war had been in progress for over two years, and it was hoped that the resources of the Southern Confederacy were so far exhausted that the war would terminate within the period of six months. One regiment was to be raised in each Congressional district in Indiana. Company D, of the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, was raised in Clay County, and organized by the election of Isaac W. Sanders, of Brazil, Captain; Wesley B. Shaw, of Brazil, First Lieutenant, and William L. Young, of Staunton, Second Lieutenant. The One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis August 17, 1863, with John R. Mahan as Colonel. On the 16th of September, it left Indianapolis and proceeded through Central Kentucky to Nicholasville, where it joined the command of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, then on its way to East Tennessee. The four regiments of six months men were placed in a brigade, and Col. John R. Mahan assigned to the command of it. On the 24th of September, the regiment moved with its brigade from Nicholasville for Cumberland Gap, passing through Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon, London and Barbourville, Ky., and reaching Cumberland Gap on the 3d of October. Remaining there a short time, it then marched southward, passing through Tazewell and crossing the Clinch River, Clinch Mountains and Halston River, and entering Morristown on the 8th. On the 10th, the regiment reached Blue Springs, where the enemy was engaged and driven from its position on a commanding hill, and thence pursued some fifteen miles. The regiment then moved to Greenville, whence, after a short stay, it was ordered to Bull's Gap, where it was engaged for some time in fortifying the mountain passes. While there the command suffered for want of food and clothing, the men subsisting on quarter rations, without sugar or coffee, and frequently subsisting on parched corn. Many of the soldiers were thinly clad and without shoes, and their sufferings from exposure to the cold were exceedingly severe.

From Bull's Gap the regiment moved to Clinch River, reaching Sycamore about the middle of December, whence it was marched to Walker's Ford. During the winter, the One Hundred and Fifteenth was kept on duty in the mountains of East Tennessee, marching almost shoeless over rough roads, and enduring many hardships. The result of this campaign was that the hospitals at Cumberland Gap were filled with sick and exhausted soldiers, who were subsequently transferred to Camp Nelson, and thence sent to Louisville and Indianapolis. Returning to Indianapolis for discharge on the 10th of February, the regiment was publicly welcomed by citizens at a

reception held in the State house grounds on the 12th of February, 1864, and addressed by Gov. Morton and Gen. Carrington and Mayor Caven. In a few days afterward the regiment was discharged from the service.

Company D sustained the following losses, as shown by the reports of the Adjutant General: Elias Steel, Clay County, died at Cumberland Gap December 27, 1863; Albert J. Boone, Clay County, died at Cumberland Gap December 18, 1863; Hiram Christopher, Clay County, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., December 16, 1863; Henry D. Hendrix, Clay County, died at Greenville, Tenn., October 25, 1863.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Company E, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment, was mustered in Clay County, though its officers were selected from other parts of the State. This regiment was formed by the consolidation of three companies raised for the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth in the Sixth Congressional District, and seven other companies raised in the Fifth Congressional District. The regiment rendezvoused at Richmond, and was mustered into the service March 10, 1864, with James Burgess as Colonel. On the 19th, it left Indianapolis by rail for Louisville. Thence it proceeded to Nashville, where it arrived on the 24th of the month, and was assigned to the division of Gen. Hovey. Early in April, the regiment, with its division, left Nashville and marched to Athens, Tenn. The Twenty-third Corps, to which the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth was assigned, arrived in front of Buzzard's Roost on the 8th of May. A demonstration was made by Gen. Schofield upon the strongly fortified position of the enemy, the regiment losing one killed and two wounded. A portion of Sherman's army having penetrated Snake Creek Gap, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved with its division through the Gap and crossed the Oostanaula River near Tilton. The column then passed to the left of Resaca. On the 18th, the regiment moved to Calhoun. The next day it moved to the right of Kingston, skirmishing along the railroad. On the 21st, the regiment moved to the right, encountering the enemy, and brisk skirmishing ensued. The two following days were also passed in pressing the enemy's retiring columns. On the 25th, the regiment moved to Cartersville, and, throwing up temporary works, remained for some days. A few days later, it moved to Burnt Hickory, where it again constructed works. On the 1st of June, the regiment moved by way of Allatoona, and, after sharp skirmishing, took position near Lost Mountain. Temporary works were constructed, and for two days sharp fighting was had with the enemy. The skirmish line then advanced toward the works of the enemy, the regiment advancing in support under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry. The next morning the Union forces moved upon the enemy's works and found them evacuated. The regiment then took position on the right of Kenesaw Mountain near the enemy's position, where it daily worked closer to his intrenchments, and kept up an incessant picket firing, greatly annoying him. On the 23d, the One Hundred and

Twenty-fourth advanced close up to the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain, and skirmished with his sharpshooters. The picket-firing and skirmishing continued until the morning of the 3d of July, when the rebel Gen. Johnston, finding himself in danger of being cut off from Atlanta, suddenly abandoned his strong position on Kenesaw Mountain and fell back to Smyrna Church. While on a march from Chattanooga to Decatur, the regiment encountered the enemy, and brisk fighting ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of the town of Decatur. Constant skirmishing was kept up between the contending armies until the 21st, when the Union forces reached a position upon the steep slopes of Atlanta. On the 22d, the Sixteenth Army Corps, under Gen. Dodge, to whom the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment had been assigned, was attacked by Hardee's army corps. A furious fight ensued, resulting in the defeat of the rebels with great slaughter. The regiment then assisted in the siege of Atlanta, being engaged day and night digging intrenchments, or skirmishing with the enemy. On the 30th of August, a bold and decisive movement was made, resulting in the evacuation of Atlanta by the rebel army. After these operations the regiment withdrew, with its corps, to Decatur, where it arrived on the 8th of September, and rested for a few weeks in pleasant quarters. On the 4th of October, the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth moved with its corps in pursuit of Hood. The enemy was encountered on the 12th, and a sharp battle ensued. The army then moved to Resaca. After some further marching and skirmishing in this section, the regiment was embarked on railroad cars and transported to Nashville, Tenn., where it arrived on the 9th of November, and was placed under command of Gen. Thomas in the Twenty-third Corps. Shortly afterward, the regiment moved to Pulaski. On the 23d, it arrived at Columbia, where it constructed temporary breastworks, and spent some days in skirmishing with the enemy. From this point the regiment, in Gen. Schofield's command, commenced falling back, and had a brisk skirmish with the enemy at Spring Hill, where Company C, of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth, was captured by the enemy. The regiment then moved to Franklin, where it arrived on the morning of the 30th, and took position in line of battle. The enemy made a number of assaults upon the position of the Union forces, but was each time repulsed with severe loss. The regiment then fell back to Nashville and took up its position to the right of Fort Negley, where it was employed for some weeks in constructing defenses. The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Regiment took part in the battle of Nashville, and afterward joined in the pursuit of the enemy. Early in January, 1865, the regiment marched to Cincinnati. Here it was transported by rail to Washington, D. C., where it embarked upon transports and proceeded to Morehead City, N. C., where it landed on the 27th of February. On the 6th of March, the regiment marched with Gen. Schofield's column along the railroad toward Kingston. At Wise Forks, the enemy was encountered and heavy skirmishing ensued on the first day. On the 9th, the enemy being greatly re-enforced, made an assault upon

the Union forces, and, after a severe battle, was repulsed, and retreated with great slaughter and in much confusion. From this point the Union forces moved to Goldsboro, where a juncture was formed with the main body of Sherman's army which had marched from Atlanta after the capture of that place. After some further movements in this locality, the regiment was mustered out of the service at Greensboro on the 31st of August, 1865, and at once proceeded to Indianapolis, where it arrived on the 10th of September with 532 men and thirty-three officers. Here the regiment received a public reception, after which its members dispersed to their respective homes.

The following list shows the loss in part sustained by Company E of this regiment during its term of service: James P. Tribble, Ashboro, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., December 22, 1864; Thomas J. Hadden, Sr., Brazil, killed at Atlanta, Ga., August 6, 1864; James T. Baum, Bowling Green, died at Terre Haute, Ind., March 5, 1864; John V. K. Bowling, Terre Haute, died at Washington, D. C., February 27, 1865; Benjamin F. Boar, Clay County, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., June 6, 1864; Francis P. Bailey, Terre Haute, died at Chattanooga July 4, 1864; Thomas J. Chapman, Staunton, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 9, 1864; Joseph S. Cox, Staunton, killed at Wise Fork, N. C., March 10, 1865; Thomas Deeter, Staunton, died of wounds at Newbern, N. C., March 12, 1865; Sylvester Gregor, Center Point, died at Louisville, Ky., February 7, 1865; Benjamin F. Harrell, Bowling Green, died at Nashville, Tenn., May 2, 1864; Stephen Jaycox, died at Knoxville, Tenn., July 11, 1864; Andrew J. Loyd, Bowling Green, died at Terre Haute, Ind., March 13, 1864; William A. Monce, Bowling Green, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 12, 1865; William Monce, Bowling Green, died at home March 3, 1864; Daniel Melton, Ashboro, died at Fortress Monroe March 16, 1865; Reuben E. Overton, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., September 20, 1864; John F. Rardin, Clay County, died at Knoxville, Tenn., June 9, 1864; William M. Smith, Staunton, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 30, 1865; William L. Siner, Harmony, died at Washington, D. C., February 17, 1865.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This was a one-year regiment, and was organized under a call made in December, 1864, for eleven regiments from the State of Indiana. Company B was recruited entirely in Clay County, and its members were largely enlisted in the vicinity of Bowling Green. Its first Captain was Thomas B. Reeder, of Bowling Green, who was afterward promoted Major. William H. Boothe and John Hoffa, both of Bowling Green, were afterward successively elected Captains of the company, and both of these gentlemen had formerly served as Lieutenants. James Willigman, of Bowling Green, was Second and First Lieutenant of the company at different times, and Jephtha D. Porter, of Bowling Green, also filled the office of Second Lieutenant. The whole regiment was recruited in the Seventh Congressional District, and was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st day of March, 1865, with William

H. Fairbanks as Colonel. Immediately after its organization, it was ordered to the seat of war, and left for Nashville, and was a few weeks afterward sent to Decatur, Ala., in which vicinity it did duty until it was mustered out of the service. While stationed at that place, the regiment received the surrender of the rebel forces commanded by Gens. Roddy and Polk, together with large quantities of arms and munitions of war. On the 18th of September it proceeded to Nashville, Tenn., where it was mustered out on the 27th of September, 1865, by reason of the war being ended. It saw less service than many other regiments, but it did the duty assigned it well, and returned home with an honorable record. It arrived at Indianapolis in a few days after its muster-out, with thirty-five officers and 870 men, where it met with a public reception and was addressed by a number of distinguished men, after which it was finally discharged. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment also contained a number of Clay County men in Companies A, D, and F, besides Company B, all of whom were from Clay County.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Company D, of this regiment, was composed largely of Clay County men. The regiment was composed of five companies, two of which were recruited in the Seventh Congressional District. The battalion was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th day of April, 1865, with Charles M. Smith as Colonel. On the 27th of April, it left Indianapolis and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, and during its term of service was engaged in the Shenandoah Valley. On the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out of the service at Winchester, Va., and returned home, arriving at Indianapolis on the 7th, with seventeen officers and 380 men for final discharge. After attending a public reception at the Capitol grounds, it marched to Camp Carrington, where it was finally discharged. It was a one-year regiment, but owing to the closing of the war was retained in the service only a little over three months. The regiment lost a number of men in the service.

COMPANY B, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This company was also furnished from Clay County. It elected for its officers Ezra Olds, Captain; Isaac W. Sawders, First Lieutenant; and David C. Stunkard, Second Lieutenant, all of whom were from Brazil. The regiment enlisted for 100 days, but served for nearly six months. The regiment was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 17th day of May, 1864, with Robert V. Hudson, of Terre Haute, Colonel. It left at once for Nashville, Tenn., whence, after a short stay, it was ordered to Bowling Green, Ky., where it remained on duty for some weeks. From that place, it went to Bridgeport, Ala., in which place and vicinity it was engaged during the largest part of its term of service, doing guard duty and encountering the enemy in a number of brisk skirmishes. The regiment lost a number of men during its term of service, mostly by sickness. It saw a great deal of hard service, though it was not engaged in much hard fighting.

OTHER REGIMENTS AND THE DRAFTS.

There were also numbers of Clay County men in the Eleventh Indiana and in the Thirteenth Indiana, as well as many others in other regiments, not credited to the county, and whose names therefore cannot be known after the lapse of so long a period of time. Also the Fourteenth Indiana contained some of the best soldiers that Clay County furnished. In this regiment, a large part of the Bowling Green Band enlisted as musicians. This regiment passed through a number of toilsome campaigns and hard-fought battles. Peter Schaffer, of Poland, who was a member of this regiment, was killed at the first battle of Winchester, Va.

We have endeavored in the foregoing narrative to give a brief history of each regiment that contained any considerable number of Clay County men. The county perhaps furnished as many soldiers as any county in the State, in proportion to its population at that time. It appears, from the best authority obtainable, that there were about 2,000 enlistments from Clay County during the progress of the war. The county was generally prompt in meeting the calls for troops, and, with two exceptions, her quotas were filled without resort being had to drafts. The first draft occurred in October, 1862. The officers of the draft were Hezekiah Wheeler, Commissioner; A. P. Boyer, Marshal; Dr. J. N. Wardlow, Surgeon. October 17, 1863, there was a call for troops, Clay County's quota being 141, which was filled without draft. There were calls made in February, March and July of 1864, the quota for this county, for all three calls, being 679 men. It was met by 418 enlistments, 107 re-enlistments as veterans, and 129 men were drafted, leaving a deficit of 25. There were a number of other calls which were promptly met.

BOUNTIES AND OTHER RELIEF.

The amount of money expended in Clay County for local bounties, relief of soldiers' families and miscellaneous military purposes during the war, is shown by the following tabulated statement.

The Commissioners of the county appropriated \$85,000, and the several townships made the following appropriations in addition :

Posey Township.....	\$5,000
Dick Johnson Township.....	3,500
Van Buren Township.....	4,000
Jackson Township.....	2,000
Perry Township.....	2,000
Lewis Township.....	2,500
Harrison Township.....	6,000
Washington Township.....	5,000
Cass Township.....	1,500
Sugar Ridge Township.....	1,200

This makes a grand total of \$115,000. In addition to these public donations, a large amount was raised through the instrumentality of charitable societies, of which one existed in almost every school district, under the name of Soldiers' Aid Societies.



John Trump

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

While the army of the North was at the front fighting the battles of the nation, it will be remembered that it did not receive the united support of the people whose cause it was endeavoring to maintain. No lines could be drawn which would define the geographical limits of the North and the South. The spirit of secession throughout the nation was like the leaven in the loaf; it had penetrated the whole mass, and even those sections the most remote from Southern interests and influences were infected with the rebel sentiment. From the very beginning, there was a strong element in the Northern States opposed to the war whose conduct was rather calculated to encourage the rebellion than to suppress it. It may be only charitable to suppose that, at first, a majority of this class opposed the war rather out of humanitarian motives, and to avoid what they believed to be an unwarranted shedding of blood than from any sympathy they may have felt for the cause of the seceded States. Many of this class were doubtless conscientious in opposing the war, and were in favor of the Government adopting any plan to put a stop to it. They were willing to let the South secede, and to see the Union dissolved; they were willing to allow the Southern States to return to the Union with or without slavery; in fine, they were in favor of making any concessions, without regard to the honor and welfare of the nation that would end the war.

The sentiment against this class was very bitter, perhaps unjustifiably so. The war party recognized no middle ground, and would tolerate no excuse for refusing to support the administration in the prosecution of the war. "He who is not for us is against us," was a maxim in those days, and every man opposed to the prosecution of the war was treated as a disloyal subject. In many instances, the arrogance of the war party amounted to persecution. Persons opposed to the war were subject to constant indignity and insult, and surrounded by a social and even religious ostracism, which was calculated to intensify their opposition to the war rather than to win them to its support. The controversy invaded the social system; was carried into the schools; broke up churches, and engendered bitterness between friends and neighbors, until it seemed the opposing elements only lacked organization to bring them together in martial array. Many of the peace party had lost near relatives in the Union army, and they regarded them as unnecessary sacrifices, which might have been avoided had conciliatory measures been adopted at the outset. After this class had been persecuted by the war party through a period of years—for what at first was an honest opinion—they had learned to hate the administration so bitterly that anything would have pleased them better than to see it succeed in conquering the rebellious States. This, however, was not the worst class of opponents of the administration. There was, in every Northern State, a large element whose instincts inclined them to sympathize with the South. They were rebels at heart, and hoped from the outset to see the contest terminate favorably to the Southern confederacy. They denounced the war as

a war of invasion and conquest, which was being waged without right, and in violation of every instinct of justice and humanity. They did everything in their power to render the war unpopular with the people; to discourage enlistments; to resist drafts, and to destroy the power and authority of the Government. This class generally, for many years prior to the war, had stood upon the same political platform with the States in rebellion. They had fought many a political campaign side by side with them; they had contended for the supremacy of the same principles, and voted for the same candidates before the war, and why should they desert them now? They did not. Not that any part of the Northern people had any interest in the struggle in common with the people of the South; but the tie which bound them together was rather a political one, strengthened by long years of cultivation and growth. It was one of those instances in which devotion to party was stronger than devotion to the country. While the Union army was standing between the country and its enemies, to meet and roll back the advancing tide of rebellion, these very men, whose property and homes were being protected, were holding secret meetings, organizing plots and conspiracies against the Government, and doing all in their power to embarrass the administration in the successful prosecution of the war. In some instances, this disloyal element went to the extent of procuring arms, drilling under cover of secrecy, and in several places in Indiana uprisings of armed insurrection were actually planned, but happily thwarted by the vigilance of the Union authorities before they had been carried far toward execution. The opposition to the administration in most places was organized into what was known as the Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty. Clay County was no exception to the general rule, and here this disloyal spirit flourished to its highest extent, and brought forth its accustomed fruits.

WAR MEETINGS.

When it was seen that war was inevitable, the supporters of the cause set to work vigorously to create a sentiment in favor of the Union and to encourage enlistments. War meetings became common. Schoolhouses and churches, court houses and all available buildings were used as places for holding public meetings. One of the first and most noted meetings of this character held in Brazil was in a frame church which stood just south of Main street, in the early part of August, 1861. About that time, the people became thoroughly excited and alarmed over the situation. The war had been in progress for some months; several battles of more or less importance had been fought, and the sickening details of bloodshed were constantly in the ears of the people. Everybody was anxious to hear the great issues then before the country discussed. The simple announcement of a public meeting was sufficient to draw together a large part of the people of a whole community. On this occasion, the house was literally jammed. Hon. D. E. Williamson, now an attorney at Greencastle, was announced as the speaker.* By some means, it so transpired that Hon. D. W. Voorhees, then

a member of Congress, was present, and was called upon for a speech. He responded, and charged the entire responsibility for the war upon the Republican party. He asserted that the rebellion never would be put down by force of arms, and staked his reputation upon the ultimate failure of the Union cause. His speech created great indignation, and many who had been his former friends and supporters retired from the meeting, determined in the future to pay their allegiance to the party of the administration. Mr. Williamson afterward spoke, and at the conclusion of the meeting a number of recruits were raised. Col. Teter, though at the time a Democrat, was a strong supporter of the Union cause, and made a number of speeches advocating the prosecution of the war.

Perhaps the most vigorous local worker in the cause was Maj. W. W. Carter. He canvassed the whole county, accompanied by a martial band, and held war meetings and made speeches in almost every schoolhouse and church in the county. A large meeting of this character was held in 1862 on the farm at Alfred West, south of Staunton, which was attended by the whole neighborhood. It was addressed by Col. Graft Cookerly, of Terre Haute, and Maj. Carter. At the conclusion of the meeting, the usual call for enlistments was made, and a large number responded. Similar meetings were held at all the small towns in the county. The large attendance which was always present at such meetings indicated that the people were wrought up to a high degree of enthusiasm. Enlistments became common, and to see the young men donning the uniform of their country and leaving the farm for the army became a thing of almost daily occurrence. But, in proportion as the enthusiasm of the war party kindled, the opposition increased in bitterness. It became almost impossible to hold a public gathering of any kind whose tranquility was not disturbed by broils and fights. Even religious gatherings were frequently interrupted by political fights, and many congregations were entirely broken up on account of the political dissension that existed among them.

THE BUTTERNUTS.

During the progress of the war, the Northern sympathizers with the rebel cause acquired the appellation of "Butternuts," a term which was probably applied to them on account of the resemblance in color between the butternut and the rebel uniform. As many organizations and classes of men had done before them, they afterward adopted the name which had been applied to them by their enemies in derision and contempt, and so far from the name being regarded by them as a reproach, it became their especial pride. The butternut was adopted as the emblem of secession, and pins made of that material were extensively worn to show sympathy for the rebel cause. The wearing of these butternut breastpins became a prolific source of contention, and many riots, in which more or less blood was shed, resulted from the custom. Whenever a war man encountered a Butternut, he felt it his bounden duty to tear the disloyal emblem from his person,

which in those times was regarded as the greatest insult that could be inflicted. One instance is related to have transpired, either in this county, or in the edge of Putnam, where a pin of this kind was torn from the coat of the wearer, in church, during the progress of meeting. The usual riot followed, to the great annoyance of religious services, if indeed it did not break the meeting up altogether. On one occasion a Democratic County Convention was in progress in the court house at Bowling Green. A number of soldiers happened to be at home, on furlough, at the time, and many citizens of war proclivities chanced to be in town during the day. At the close of the convention, the usual catalogue of disloyal resolutions was presented for ratification. They would, doubtless, have been ratified without a dissenting voice had not an outside influence interfered to prevent it. It so transpired that the men of the opposite party got information of what was going on, and many repaired to the court house to witness the proceedings. Maj. Carter happened to come in. He was at once called upon by the war men for a speech. He responded in a speech of some length, endeavoring to illustrate the odiousness of such a proceeding. He denounced the resolutions as treasonable in the rankest degree, and poured out much vituperation upon the heads of the authors of the resolutions. The situation became exceedingly interesting. A warm time was evidently brewing. One by one, the members of the convention began to drop out, and one by one the war men began to come in, until, at the close of Maj. Carter's speech, the meeting had undergone a complete transformation, and instead of being an anti-war convention passing treasonable resolutions, it had become a loyal meeting, raising cheers for the Union.

The most positive demonstration of disloyalty, however, occurred in the early part of July, 1863. About that time, John Morgan, with a rebel force of about 5,000 men, had invaded Indiana. Relying upon assistance from the anti-war element in this State, he hoped to accomplish serious damage to the Union cause here, and perhaps effect the conquest of the State. At that time, the treasonable organizations in this State had reached their most effective development. Large numbers of men are believed to have been armed and under effective discipline. A general insurrection was planned, which was to be carried into execution as soon as Morgan's raid had progressed far enough to insure its success.

In this affair the Bitternuts of this vicinity were not behind their brethren in other localities.

About this time, movements were set in operation for the organization of a rebel auxiliary force, to be drawn from the northern part of this county and from the Raccoon regions of Parke County. A place of rendezvous was established in Van Buren Township, on the farm of John Trump. Recruits came pouring in from all points of the compass, and soon a force, estimated at 500 armed men, was collected. In this place they remained for about two days, concealing as far as possible their movements. The Union people got information of the remarkable gathering, however, and prepara-

tions for resistance were begun without delay. It was understood that the force was to advance upon Brazil and take possession of the place. They had gone so far as to have made arrangements for hay and corn for their horses, when they should establish their quarters in Brazil. The blood of the Union people began to boil at these proceedings and they determined to oppose the movement even though bloodshed should result. Great excitement existed, and it was feared that the affair would not only result in the loss of life, but that in the riot and confusion which should follow a conflict, the town would be set on fire, and a general destruction of property would result.

At this time there were two companies of soldiers, of limited experience in actual warfare, in Brazil, and these, together with such other forces as could be improvised for the occasion, were all that could be mustered for the defense of the town. The two companies were the Home Guards, commanded by Capt. Carney, and the Brazil Guards, commanded by Capt. Olds. Both companies were armed with regulation guns provided by the Government.

The Union forces having got information of the intended movements of the attacking force, put themselves in readiness to repel them. It was ascertained that upon a certain day the attack upon the town was to be made. Word was sent to Gov. Morton, who at once dispatched Gen. Streight to come here and take command of affairs. The attacking forces were separated into two divisions. The Eastern division, consisting of about 300 men, were to come in from the East, and the Western division were to make the attack on the west of the town, both divisions acting simultaneously.

The Union force was arranged to resist both divisions as best it might. The Home Guards, numbering about 100 men, were to encounter the Eastern division, and the Brazil Guards, with a force of citizens, were to meet the Western division. Gen. Streight arrived on the morning of the contemplated attack, and proceeded without delay, accompanied by D. C. Stunkard, to meet and parley with the Eastern division, and if possible to persuade and intimidate them from their purpose. He advanced to their lines and began to parley with them. A gun was drawn upon him, but the General coolly remarked that he had had whole regiments of guns pointed at him, and went on with his speech. He advised them not to attempt to come into Brazil, for if they did they would be met by a resolute resistance, and bloodshed would inevitably result. It appears his warnings had the desired effect. At any rate, the insurrectionists dispersed and were seen no more. Returning to town, the General, accompanied by Eli Hendrix, repaired to the camp of the Western division, and held a similar parley with them, which had a similar result. The exact object that the movement was designed to accomplish has never been entirely understood. Many believe that, acting in concert with other organizations of a similar character throughout the State, the purpose was to march to meet and form a juncture with John Morgan, and assist in turning the State over to the rebels.

Others are of the opinion that the movement had no definite purpose at all, but was simply gotten up as a demonstration of hostility to the war, to display the power of the opposition and to intimidate the Union authorities. Be that as it may, the movement had comparatively a harmless termination, and, from the readiness with which it yielded to opposition, it may reasonably be presumed that nothing really serious was contemplated.

But notwithstanding these dissensions, the return of peace was hailed with almost universal joy. After long years of conflict in the field, with contention and anxiety at home, it seemed as if the climax in the great contest had been reached and passed. The end of the war seemed to be approaching. The hopes of the people were almost daily refreshed with the news of victory, and it seemed that a few more months would restore peace to the long-distracted nation, with a Union more effectual and enduring, and a constitution more fully consecrated to Liberty. And so it proved to be. The seceded States felt that their cause was lost, the spirit of the rebellion was effectually broken, and the armies reluctantly laid down their arms and returned to their allegiance to the Union. Soon the long absent ones, emaciated by exposure and sickness, tanned by southern suns and begrimed by the dust and smoke of battle, began to return, and were once more restored to their friends and families. But though many years have rolled over since the last gun of the rebellion was fired and its last sword surrendered at Appomattox, time has not yet obliterated from the minds of men the memory of that mighty contest, nor worn from the face of society the marks of its avenging blows.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Clay County furnished two companies for the Mexican war. The first military experience had by the men of Indiana was in this war. Company D, Second Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, was raised in this county in the vicinity of Bowling Green. The regiment was mustered into the service at Terre Haute in July, 1846, with John Osborn, of Bowling Green, Captain; Allen T. Rose, First Lieutenant, and John T. Alexander and Joshua Moore, Second Lieutenants. The regiment was commanded by Col. Jim Lane. Immediately after being mustered in, the regiment was transported to the field of operations, and, at different periods of the war, fought under the command of Gens. Taylor and Scott, participating in many of the most sanguinary battles of the war. After an honorable record, the regiment returned home in the early spring of 1848, after the close of the war.

Company H, Fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry.—This company had the following officers: Mr. Cochran, Captain, Terre Haute; Mr. Cole, First Lieutenant. John Mullen, of Vigo County, and Mr. Lee, of Vigo, were elected its Second Lieutenants. The Colonel was Mr. Gorman, of Bloomington, and Gen. Dumont was elected Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment was mustered into the service in June, 1847, at Terre Haute, and started at once for Mexico, where it was placed in the command of Gen. Taylor. It

was engaged in the battles of Humantley, Puebla, Atlixico, and participated in a large number of sieges and skirmishes of greater or less importance. At Vera Cruz it was transferred to the command of Gen. Scott, and in the brigade commanded by Gen. Jim Lane. The regiment was stationed at Puebla, as a garrison, from November, 1847, to March, 1848, at which time, the war having been brought to a termination, it was sent home and discharged, after an honorable service of nearly two years.

When the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861, many of the veterans of the Mexican war were among the first to enlist, and became useful soldiers on account of their practical knowledge of military affairs. Many, however, had passed that period of their lives at which their services to the country were useful, and remained at home, interested spectators of passing events, but generally with their sympathies and influence on the side of their country.



BRAZIL CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

BY A. F. BRIDGES.

ORIGIN OF THE CITY.

THE National road, traversing Indiana from east to west, in opening to the ambitious Eastern emigrant the boundless and undeveloped West, deserves particular mention in that splendid system of internal improvements in which the statesmanship of the days of Clay and Webster has its most enduring monument. It became at once a thoroughfare for a large proportion of Eastern enterprise traveling westward in the accomplishment of a noble purpose. But while contributing to the development of what is more truly the West, it opened up to a class of thrifty, energetic settlers, the rich fields of the Hoosier State, for many miles on either side. It also led to the establishment of numerous towns and villages that proved to be convenient trading points to settlers as well as to the tens of thousands, who, in covered wains, pushed on, in their dream of home and wealth, to the more remote territories beyond. Many of these towns and villages became important trading points and populous commercial marts before the near approach of the railroad caused them to be almost, if not entirely, abandoned. The National road has long since been superseded by parallel railway lines as the highway of Western emigration; and while it is kept in tolerable repair for the most part, it is a thing of the past, as scores of dilapidated or deserted trading points, scattered along its route, indicate; thus pointing clearly to one characteristic by which the present age is distinguished from its predecessors. But not all of these National road towns have disappeared. Some, being on the route of the railroad, became important railroad centers, populous cities and marts of trade, and are glorious with promise of the future. Among these are Richmond, Indianapolis, the ambitious capital city, and Terre Haute, the beautiful city of the prairie, through all of which the road forms the principal street.

Brazil is a National road city; that is, the National road forms her principal street, and she doubtless owes something of her early growth to the road; but her origin cannot be traced to this fact wholly. Harmony had been laid out about the year 1840, and, even prior to this, Williamtown, four miles west of Brazil, was at that time the trading point for the surrounding country for many miles in all directions. The only important crossing where it seemed a town might be located was the junction of the National and Rockville, Bowling Green and Spencer State roads, two miles



L. A. Hale, M.D.

west of Brazil, where the well-known Kennedy tavern, still standing, was built about the year 1824. Perhaps the only reason why a town was never located there was the fact that Mr. Kennedy was sole proprietor of 200 acres of valuable farming land centering there, and did not wish to part with it for even that purpose. Brazil owes her existence to the faith and enterprise of her founder, Mr. Owen Thorpe. Mr. Thorpe was not pleased with the outlook before Harmony, and noting a lack of that energy at Williamstown which the times seemed to demand, he purchased, in 1838 or 1839, a tract of land lying between Meridian and Factory streets in the present city of Brazil, and extending from the Vandalia Railroad on the south to Morton street on the north. What is now Meridian street was a part of a county road that intersected the Rockville & Bowling Green road a few miles south of the city, and was thus a minor and unimportant thoroughfare. Mr. Thorpe was pleased with the vision that opened before him, however, and time has but demonstrated the wisdom of his faith.

Brazil, as originally laid out by Mr. Thorpe, January 4, 1844, consisted of twenty-eight lots, beginning with the southeast corner of Main and Meridian streets, and extending as far east as Madison, now Walnut. The northern boundary was Jefferson street, and the southern Jackson. An addition was made to the original plat January 9, 1845, reaching a tier of lots north of Church street, thence east to Walnut. Lots 29 and 30, on the first of which Turner's Hall now stands, as well as Lots 31 to 33, on the former of which the Commercial Bank now stands, were a part of the addition. In laying out the original plat, Mr. Thorpe appeared before John Osborne, a Justice of the Peace, and testified as to its being his voluntary act. Jesse McIntire was then County Recorder. In his addition, Mr. Thorpe donated Lot 42 for school purposes. The lot was about forty feet square, and was at the southeast corner of Church and Walnut streets. A log building was erected on the lot in the same year by private donations, the only outlay of cash being \$4.45, the cost of glass and nails. This building was designed for schoolhouse, church house and town hall; but it was used mostly by the Methodists as a house of worship until the erection of their frame edifice in 1858. This was the lay of the town until gradually extended east and west by the addition of John Hendrix, Sr., and others, the first being in 1857. At the time of the incorporation as a town in 1866, South Meridian and North Franklin were the thoroughfares north and south.

The name of Brazil was suggested by Mr. William Stewart, familiarly known as "Yankee Bill." When approached for his suggestions concerning a name, he was reading a copy of the New York *Herald*, in which was an account of interesting occurrences in Brazil, South America. This fact suggested to Mr. Stewart the name by which the town was

called. The name seems to have been happy. At that time there was perhaps no other post office by that name in the United States, and its infrequency now preserves its identity. It might have been named after some one of its early settlers; but no one was more deserving than Mr. Thorpe himself, and while his name shall be preserved on the page of history, we should all be glad the town was not named Thorpville, or even Thorpsburg.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first settler in the vicinity of what is now Brazil was Mr. James Campbell, who entered a quarter section of Government land in 1838, the site of his log cabin being where the old Hendrix homestead now stands. The next settlers were Reuben Yocum and his son James; John S. Yocum, who in 1835 was Justice of the Peace in Dick Johnson Township; James Hull, Dr. W. H. Gifford, Jonathan Croasdale, Dr. A. W. Knight, in whose honor Knightsville is named, Solomon Hicks, Kile Kirtley and others.

In 1845, John Hendrix, Sr., moved to Brazil from Centerville, Wayne County, purchasing the Campbell farm. Mr. Hendrix erected the same year a blacksmith and wagon shop at the northwest corner of Main and Meridian streets. He disposed of his shop in 1852 to his sons Eli and John, who kept the business up at the old stand till 1878. The Hendrix corner is the best known business stand in the county, especially among farmers, whose wants have been supplied there for nearly forty years.

Brazil existed as a trading point, however, even before the laying-out of the town. In 1838, Owen Thorpe opened up a general store on the southeast corner of Main and Meridian streets. He was succeeded shortly afterward by James Rose, who brought a stock of merchandise from Bowling Green. Next came John Witty, from Pleasant Garden, who sold out to Thomas Harvey, of Bowling Green. Olds & Brackney had also dealt in dry goods and groceries. In 1840, the first tavern of the place was erected by Kile Kirtley. The building is still standing at the northeast corner of Main and Meridian streets.

TOWN INCORPORATION.

The order of the Board of Commissioners constituting Brazil an incorporate town bears date of September 1, 1866. The application, according to the official account, was signed by "D. W. Bridges, T. M. Robertson, et al.," including, in compliance with the law, at least one-third of the legal voters of the territory, which latter included 189 acres, extending from Desart street on the west to Lambert on the east, and from Morton on the north to the Vandalia road on the south. The following are the names of the streets: Main, Jackson, Knight, Church, Methodist, Morton, Desart, Atlantic, Sherman, Grant, Depot, Meridian, Lincoln, Franklin, Washington, Factory, Cass, Lambert, McDonald and

Front. The order called a meeting of the voters "in the frame church house on Lot 6, Brackney's Addition to the town of Brazil, on the first Monday in October, 1866, for the purpose of determining by ballot whether or not the said territory shall be incorporated." The proceedings were published in the *Brazil Independent Home Weekly*, then but recently established by Rev. A. Wright. Mr. Joseph P. Liston was President of the Board of Commissioners, and the transcript has the signature of Mr. George M. Wiltse, then Auditor of the county.

On the day appointed for the election, Messrs. I. M. Compton, E. Montgomery and I. W. Sanders were qualified as Inspectors, with Mr. Montgomery as Clerk; 141 votes were cast, of which 132 were in favor and 9 opposed. The proper returns were made to the Commissioners at their December term of court, through Maj. W. W. Carter. The town was divided December 6 into three districts, and at the same time an election was ordered to be held "at the law office of Mr. I. M. Compton, on Lot 1, in Mr. John Hendrix, Sr.'s, First Addition to the town of Brazil, December 18, 1866, for the purpose of electing one School Trustee, one Trustee for each of the three districts, one Clerk, one Marshal and Assessor and one Treasurer for said town, to serve until the first Monday in May, 1867, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified." The total vote polled was 132. The election resulted as follows: Trustees, First District, J. G. Ackelmire; Second, Jacob Thomas; Third, Thomas Desart; School Trustee, Evelyn Montgomery; Treasurer, Eli Hendrix; Clerk, Dillon W. Bridges; Marshal and Assessor, Samuel Hollingsworth. The Board of Trustees met in Mr. Compton's office immediately after the election, and qualified. Mr. Desart was made Chairman, a position which he filled for three consecutive years. At a meeting of the board held December 27, an order of business was adopted, and on the 29th ordinances from one to five were passed. The ordinances, from the exigencies of the case, were quite elaborate, and covered the general points of municipal government.

BRAZIL BLOCK COAL.

Meanwhile, the celebrated block coal, which has given Brazil a national fame, had been discovered in rich deposits underlying northern and western Clay County. The coal at once attracted attention by its adaptability to manufacturing as well as domestic purposes. Prof. Cox, then State Geologist, in his report in 1871, gives the following analysis of the coal: Specific gravity, 1,296; weight of one cubic foot, 81 pounds; fixed carbon, 55.25; ashes, 1.50; coke, 56.75; gas, 39.85; water, 3; total volatile matter, 43.25; color of ashes, white. Concerning its extent, he says: "The entire coal area of Clay County comprises about 300 square miles, or 192,000 acres; and the total depth of coal over this area is twenty-eight feet nine inches. This depth of coal will give as the

product of one acre 10,500 tons of coal, or, for the entire area, over 2,000,000,000,000 tons." The block coal mined in this vicinity has creditably emerged from every test to which it has been put, and has even come off best when compared with the boasted products of other fields; while its extent is simply inexhaustible. Prof. Cox places the latter modestly, although it was then accurate enough; but when two layers were discovered under the first, as was the case before his next report was published, he admitted the half had not been told. Coal has since been discovered and is being profitably mined in various and widely separated parts of the county. Coal shipments began in 1853, when Messrs. Weaver & Olds disposed of a car load to Indianapolis purchasers. The coal was hauled from Otter Creek, where it was stripped, by horses and oxen, and the car was loaded on the side track of the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad in the city. It was regarded as quite an achievement to ship a whole car load of coal at once. Mr. D. C. Stunkard, who was then in business in Brazil, enlarged his stock so as to include coal, which for two or three years he bought and sold in large quantities. Among the early operators were Henry Earnheart, John Weaver, Ezra Olds, Prof. Lawrence (formerly State Geologist of Massachusetts), Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, John Kennedy, William Kennedy and John Andrews. These men were the pioneer coal operators in this district. The excellent quality of the coal, with the enterprise of the operators, conspired to make Brazil well known at that early day, and in 1845 the outlook was favorable for the development of the mineral and the consequent growth of the town. But this was not to be at once. The times of panic set in in 1854, when business generally was paralyzed throughout the country by the uncertain and fluctuating value of moneys then in circulation. Following this came the war. The coal interests revived, however, in 1863. During this year, Mr. Samuel Strain and Messrs. John and Alexander Crawford leased ground of Dr. A. W. Knight where Knightsville now stands, and operated successfully a shaft; while at about this time Mr. John Andrews succeeded in inducing men familiar with mining to come here from Scotland. As a result, Brazil began to build up. Without interruption, the coal interests have advanced, until now, within the district, there are scores of mines, shafts and slopes, that are operated by over 3,000 miners. The mines are reached by the north and south branches or coal roads, the property of the Vandalia, and each several miles in length. The shipments now amount to about 5,000 cars a month, in handling which five engines are constantly employed. The Vandalia has also a second track from Brazil to Knightsville, connecting the coal roads, and enabling the company to handle the vast shipments without interfering with the other business of the road.

IRON MANUFACTURE, ETC.

The excellency of the Brazil block coal for smelting iron led to the establishment of furnaces, rolling mills and foundries, which entitle Brazil to rank beside Pittsburgh and other large manufacturing centers. The pioneer of these enterprises is the blast furnace in Brazil. This was erected and put in operation in 1867. The record regarding it on the minutes of the Town Council bears date of May 17, when Messrs. D. C. Stunkard and George P. Shaw, in behalf of the Indianapolis Furnace & Mining Company, petitioned for the right-of-way on Grant street for a switch. The petition was granted, "after due deliberation," according to the record, "for the purpose of securing the greatest good to the greatest number, and believing that centralized capital invested as the company propose will be conducive to that end, not only by furnishing employment to a large number of laboring men, mechanics and others, but by bringing to light and testing the value of our mineral wealth, which might not be done even in this century, if centralized capital is not encouraged to locate in our midst." The principal stockholders were Messrs. D. M. Root and Daniel Yandes, of Indianapolis, and Messrs. D. C. Stunkard, George P. Shaw and others, of Brazil, the capital being \$150,000. It was put in successful operation in eight or nine months, and was run with profit for a short time when it shut down, with perhaps no other motive than to afford opportunity for the larger stockholders to gobble up the smaller. During the period of its idleness, Mr. Yandes died, Mr. Root became insolvent, the iron market stagnated, and the price of pig iron materially declined as a result of the reduction in the tariff. The furnace finally fell into the hands of Messrs. Garlic & Collins. It is now operated by the Central Iron & Steel Company, who purchased it in 1882 for about \$20,000. The furnace has a capacity of twenty-four tons a day. Its original success led to the establishment of other furnaces in Knightsville and on Otter Creek, on the correct theory that the location of all such manufactories is in the vicinity of fuel, it being more practical to ship the ore. These furnaces have all gone down, with the exception of the one in Brazil, the result of causes in themselves natural, and not at all connected with the facilities afforded by this locality.

CITY INCORPORATION.

Brazil was incorporated as a city in May, 1873, her population being estimated at 3,200. The officers were as follows: Mayor, J. G. Acklemire; Clerk, Joseph L. Hussey; Treasurer, John Stewart; Marshal, F. M. McBride; Assessor, D. C. Cooper; Councilmen, long term—David Klinger, First Ward; A. R. Collins, Second; J. Stough, Third; short term—French Triplett, First Ward; A. W. Turner, Second; D. D. Reed, Third. The Mayor's bond was fixed at \$5,000, the Treasurer's at \$30,000, the Marshal's, Assessor's and City Attorney's at \$2,000 each.

Beginning with 189 acres in 1866, Brazil has grown to be a city of long distances and no little territory. In 1873, she boasted seven dry goods stores, five drug stores, seventeen groceries, two hardware stores, one china store, one flouring mill, one planing mill, one saw mill, one woolen factory, a blast furnace, a foundry, six churches, two public schools. The city now has a population exceeding 5,000, and while not occupying much more territory, that territory is more compactly built over, and the number and character of her residences and stores have been increased and improved materially.

By the act of the Commissioners, the seat of justice was removed in 1875 from Bowling Green to Brazil, at the petition of more than sixty per cent of the qualified voters of the county, and the court house and jail were erected at once. This served to give Brazil an air of permanency, as well as to add to her citizenship a number of valuable members in county officers as well as others.

PROSPERITY OF THE CITY.

The growth of Brazil during the next seven years was steady. The year 1882 deserves special mention on account of the number of substantial business blocks erected. Among these were the Thomas Block, including Compton & McGregor's addition, as well as the additions of John T. Morgan, begun in 1881; Shannon & Fast's Block, J. P. Hauck & Son's, and J. G. Bryson's, the whole worth \$100,000. The most substantial event of the year, however, was the location here of the rolling mill. The Central Iron & Steel Company had just organized and were casting about for a location. They had received bids from Terre Haute and Greencastle, but they proposed to locate in Brazil on consideration of \$15,000 donation. This sum was raised in January and work was at once begun. The rolling mill was completed and in running order within a year.

The Central Iron & Steel Company has a stock capital of \$100,000. Among its stockholders are D. W. Minshall, P. Deming and R. S. Hill, of Indianapolis; M. A. Johnson, of Chicago; Maj. Collins, W. C. Hall, C. S. Andrews, J. G. Bryson, J. E. Sherfey and Edward Wilton, of Brazil. Maj. Collins is President, and W. C. Hall, Secretary and Treasurer. The mill operates a twenty-inch muck mill, a twenty-inch bar train, a ten-inch guide mill, an ore pulverizer, three steam shears and two steam hammers. In connection with the furnace, it gives employment to 150 men.

The Brazil Foundry and Machine shops of Messrs. Crawford & McCrimmon, which are worthy of special mention, were established in 1869. The success that has crowned the efforts of these gentlemen, while complimentary to their business management, at the same time speaks well for Brazil as a location for such enterprises.

In May, 1875, Ordinance No. 89 was passed, providing for the issuing of fifty bonds of \$500 denomination, for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating a system of water works. The bonds were made payable semi-annually at nine per cent interest, ten maturing sixteen years from date of issue, and ten more annually till all are matured. The Council were constituted ex-officio Water Works Committee, with power to contract, purchase and perform any necessary work. The Council proceeded at once to business. Thirteen acres of ground were purchased of Mr. A. S. Hill, at \$2,600, and an engine-house was erected. Two large steam pumps, manufactured by Messrs. Dean Bros., of Indianapolis, with a capacity of four-inch stream of water 100 feet high, and with an ability to withstand a pressure of 175 pounds to the square inch, were purchased at a cost of \$4,800. The pipe was purchased of a Louisville house, and consisted of a mile of eight-inch pipe, 4,000 feet of four-inch pipe and 2,000 feet of six, with a capacity of 300 pounds to the square inch. The price paid was \$39.60 per ton. The contract called for the delivery of the pipes by the 10th of the next month. Mr. W. B. Shaw was employed as engineer, and his salary was fixed at \$900, which was afterward increased to include house rent, an addition for residence purposes having been made in 1878. A well or cistern, twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty deep, was originally built for the water supply; but the growing demands of the city soon called for something more capacious. This demand now amounts to three and a half millions of gallons a month. This necessity led to the building of the reservoir in 1883. This reservoir covers several acres to a sufficient depth to afford all the water that any demand may require.

Brazil from an unpretentious and unpromising beginning has become a city of more than 5,000 inhabitants. The center of vast coal fields, she is a manufacturing center, and is intimately connected with the growth and prosperity of the district and industry. Prof. Cox thinks Indiana, with her great coal-fields, will supply the new West with iron and steel. This faith realized will make Brazil a manufacturing city whose magnitude cannot now be well depicted. The sources of her prosperity are as permanent as they are interesting. The numerous additions that have been made to her incorporate limits, the number and elegance of her homes and business blocks, the character of her enterprises and the spirit of her people, all point to a future more glorious than her founder ever saw in rapt vision.

BONDED DEBT.

Brazil has a bonded indebtedness of \$62,000, as follows: Water-works bonds, at nine per cent interest, \$28,500; schoolhouse bonds, at eight per cent, \$17,500; same, at six per cent, \$7,000; same, at eight per cent, \$8,000; floating debt, \$1,700. This indebtedness was incurred in the

erection of necessary schoolhouses and in the construction of water works. Few cities in the State have incurred so little expense in setting up a municipal government, considering the character and worth of the investment.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES.

The cost of administering her government is as follows: Mayor, \$300; Treasurer, \$500; Clerk, \$400; Marshal, per month, \$40; City Attorney, \$150; water works engineer, \$900; six Councilmen, each \$50; police, per month, \$40; making a grand total of all expense, including some items not enumerated, of \$4,000. The bond of the Treasurer is fixed at \$40,000. In 1873, the Mayor's salary was \$500, the Clerk's \$400, the Treasurer's \$200. The bond of the latter was then \$30,000. At the incorporation of the town in 1866, the Marshal and Treasurer were placed under bond of \$500 each, and the Clerk of \$100. The Clerk was allowed a fee of \$1 a meeting. The Marshal was paid in all cases as a Constable for arrest and service of process, five per cent for collections, and \$1.50 for making his report.

TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The taxable property of the city, according to the last report of the Assessor, is as follows: Lands, \$22,215; improvements, \$47,623; additional improvement, \$5,140; lands and improvements, \$74,000; lots, \$147,433; improvements, \$263,542; additional, \$22,000; lots and improvements, \$434,615; personal, \$328,764; grand total, \$838,357. The number of polls is 672. This showing indicates that Brazil is able to provide for her wants.

MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL.

The following mercantile branches are represented in Brazil:

Dry goods—The Trade Palace, J. M. Hoskins & Co.; the New York Store, J. A. Carpenter & Co.; the Bee Hive, Turner & Kieth; W. P. Richardson & Co.; Kruzan Bros.; Dave Hawkins, Jackson Andrews & Co.

Groceries—S. E. Gontter & Co., C. A. Fisher, A. S. Decker, T. Welker, Kruzan Bros., Daniel Hunt, Smith & Jones, Hussey & Kelley, N. D. Ellis, J. P. Hauck & Son, Bevis & Krider, A. M. Oswalt, F. M. Wright, L. C. Turner, Grinslade Bros., G. R. Shultz.

Clothing—S. Siegle, S. Isaacs, W. D. McCullough, Falkner & Lang.

Hardware—J. G. Bryson, R. A. Kerfoot, Moore & Montgomery, Kellogg & Triplett.

Drugs—J. P. Hysung, H. & F. Nussel, S. Herr, Campbell & Smith, J. D. Sourwine.

Boots and shoes—W. F. Schrowmeyre, F. J. Wehrle.

Bakeries—Kruzan Bros., Shannon & Co., William Plumb.



J. M. White



Saddlers—D. C. Cooper, B. C. Pittenger, O. A. Adams.

Furniture—J. E. Sherfey, J. W. Ecret.

Banking—The Commercial Bank, the Brazil Bank.

Planing mill—McDowell & Co., Wilder & Halstead, C. W. Reed.

Foundry—Crawford & McCrimmon.

Hotels—The Rigby House, Hendrix Hotel, Clay House.

Livery stables—Nance & Weaver, J. F. Lankford, E. Rigby.

Flouring mills—The Brazil Mills, H. R. Irwin, manager; the City Mills, Maj. Collins, manager.

Tailors—J. Dickson, F. W. Thimm.

Lawyers—W. W. Carter, Holliday & Byrd, J. A. McNutt, W. P. Blair, Matson & Luther, Knight & Knight, G. W. Curtis, McGregor & Compton.

Ministers—H. M. Middleton, Methodist Episcopal Church; T. Calvin Stewart, Presbyterian Church; Father Preirard, Catholic.

Jewelers—D. W. Brattin, S. S. Pullen & Son.

Dentists—S. H. Lybyer, W. J. Wolfe.

Book stores—T. M. Robertson & Co., W. A. Lambert.

Photographists—E. A. Elsam, J. T. Davies.

Pottery—Torbert & Baker.

Coal operators—The Brazil & Chicago Coal Co., the Brazil Block Coal Co., Watson Bros., Crawford & West, Teter & Brighton.

Carriage-maker—R. M. Stunkard.

Abstracters, real estate agents, etc.—Jarboe & Holliday & Byrd, Matson & Luther.

Insurance—I. Jarboe, Pruner & Brighton.

Physicians—W. B. Hawkins, Gifford & Black, J. F. Smith, R. H. Culbertson, J. M. Price, W. B. Morgan, T. A. Glasco.

Publishers—S. B. Riley, the *Brazil Miner*; Luther Wolfe, the *Clay County Enterprise*; Lansing & Lusk, the *Democrat*; A. F. Bridges, the *Brazil Register*.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational interests of Brazil have kept pace with her material progress. The philanthropic forethought of her founder led to the erection of a schoolhouse for the convenience of her citizens before there was any town except in name, and in advance of any house of worship. Later, two substantial houses served as seats of learning—the Webster Schoolhouse and the Old School Presbyterian Church building. The latter was occupied usually by select schools taught by such successful instructors as Mrs. Mary B. Hussey and Rev. Edwin Post. Soon after the organization of Brazil into a corporate town, in May, 1868, the School Trustees, Messrs. H. Wheeler, F. M. Kruzan and Rev. A. Wright, editor of the *Independent Home Weekly*, waited upon the Town Trustees with an important measure. They had been made the recipients of a

liberal donation by Mr. John Hendrix, Sr., of an acre of ground on what is now North Meridian street, for school purposes. Realizing the necessity of the step they were about to take—and time has but revealed their wisdom—they announced their intention of building a schoolhouse—not a little affair, but one such as the growing young city demanded, a graded school building in keeping with similar structures in other cities. They asked the town to issue \$10,000 in bonds in accordance with the act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana of March 11, 1867. Messrs. George A. Knight, I. M. Compton and D. W. Bridges were appointed a committee to draft an ordinance and report at the next meeting. The ordinance, No. 23, reported at the next meeting, May 19, provided for the issuing of \$10,000 in bonds of \$100 denomination. One-fifth of the amount was to be paid two years from the date of issuing, and one-fifth at the end of each year thereafter till paid. The bonds were made payable to bearer, were interest bearing and exempt from taxation for town purposes, and were redeemable by the Town Treasurer when due. The bonds seem to have gone off slowly, only \$3,500 worth having been sold by August 11. This was not regarded as sufficient to begin work with. At the request of the School Trustees, I. M. Compton, Jacob Thomas, Samuel Strain, E. Montgomery and D. C. Stunkard were constituted a committee to act in conjunction with the School Trustees in urging the citizens to invest. Mr. D. W. Bridges was appointed Commissioner to sell bonds in September. His bond was placed at \$6,000. In 1869, steps looking toward the redemption of the bonds were taken in a tax of 50 cents levied on every \$100 worth of real and personal property, and \$1 on each poll. The sales progressed slowly. However, sufficient money was realized to enable the Trustees to proceed with the erection of the building. In May, 1870, the town itself purchased \$500 worth of the bonds. The original \$10,000 was found inadequate, and in July, 1870, Ordinance No. 34 was passed, providing for \$8,000 more, in bonds of \$100 denomination, payable one-fourth August 1, 1874, and one-fourth yearly till all are paid. The building was completed in 1870. It is a substantial structure, having six commodious apartments, with a capacity of 380 sittings. This is the story of the Meridian Street Schoolhouse—a monument to the foresight and wisdom of the founders.

Meridian Street Schoolhouse was not destined to long meet the requirements of Brazil. In April, 1875, Messrs. E. Hendrix, W. R. Torbert and S. Gunrere, School Trustees, urged upon the City Council a necessity which had long been apparent—another school building. For three years the board had been compelled to rent churches, halls and private residences, in order to secure accommodations for the increasing number of school children. They had bought an acre of ground in Lambert's Addition, thus securing favorable location and had adopted plans for a four-room house. They therefore asked for an appropriation on

the following basis: Ground, \$1,600; building, \$10,000; furniture \$100; miscellaneous, \$700. The enumeration for school purposes in 1874 showed a school population of 841. The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction in Indiana showed that in towns and cities the size of Brazil, where convenient buildings and other accommodations favored, 65 per cent of the school population attend school. This would give Brazil an attendance of 546. Hon. M. B. Hopkins urged accommodations for every child of school age; but the board felt that provision should be made for at least three-fourths. Their petition was granted. On the 13th of May, provision was made in bonds of \$500 denomination, at 8 per cent interest, interest payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable at the First National Bank of New York. The first series or class was made due in six years, the remaining divisions annually till all are paid.

The school population had increased to 1,117 in 1882, with an average attendance of 583, the enrollment being 713. Hence suitable preparation had to be made to meet the increase. This was done by the purchase of the Congregational Church on Washington street, and fitting it up into at least temporary quarters at a cost of about \$2,000. The utility of the building is in the outlet to the other buildings, of more advanced scholars, which it affords.

The following parties have served the city in the capacity of School Superintendent: Alpheus Odell, E. R. Smith, W. P. Eppert, M. S. Wilkinson, J. C. Gregg, A. D. Hurst.

CITY LIBRARY.

The City Library is deserving of mention in connection with the educational history of Brazil. The Library Association was organized February 24, 1879, with forty stockholders, and a capital of \$52.50. The Directors were A. O. Baldwin, Maj. Collins, Allen Walker, E. S. Holiday, Q. A. McCracken, R. H. Irwin and William Spears. E. S. Holiday was elected President, and R. H. Irwin Secretary. The funds of the association were raised by membership fee, private donation and festivals, the latter through the co-operation of the Ladies' Literary Society, an organization worthy of notice, which was organized in 1878, and which has flourished ever since. The first purchase of books was made the following June. The amount invested was \$107. The purchase consisted of forty seven works, in eighty-one volumes, and embraced master-pieces of history, fiction and poetry, both ancient and modern. Other additions were made from time to time by private donation as well as otherwise. In December, 1880, the library was augmented by the addition of the McClure Library, consisting of 199 volumes, and in March following by the library of Mr. Pliney F. Sharp, of 200 volumes. The library now numbers over 1,100 volumes, and is worth something

more than \$1,000. This entitles it to a tax of one cent on every \$100 of taxable property in the township. (See Revised Statutes, 1881.) This revenue amounts to \$100 annually, which sum is to be used for the purchase of books. The officers of the association are: President, O. A. Baldwin; Secretary, J. Croasdale; Treasurer, R. H. Irwin; Librarian, L. O. Schultz; Directors, J. Croasdale, L. I. Brighton, Mrs. J. W. Richardson, Mrs. Dr. W. B. Hawkins, Mrs. L. O. Schultz, Mrs. J. A. Decker.

THE PRESS.

Newspapers are educators, and the press is worthy of mention here. The pioneer was the *Weekly News* established in 1855 by J. M. Oliver. The *News* was purchased by A. T. Lansing, and moved to Bowling Green in 1857. The *Intelligencer* was next (1858). It was published by William Hollingsworth, but was short-lived. The *Brazil Independent*, T. H. Serrin and J. M. Oliver, publishers, followed in 1862. After a career of eighteen months, it was sold to Rev. A. Wright, and merged into the *Independent Home Weekly*, which in turn was succeeded by the *Manufacturer and Miner* (T. J. Gray, publisher), in 1867, which became the property of its present owner, S. B. Riley, in 1876. The *Brazil Weekly Echo* was established in 1872, by Herr, Gray & Earle, which in 1876 passed into the hands of P. T. Luther. The *Western Mirror* was established in 1876, by G. W. Deighan, and became the property of A. F. Bridges in 1881, who established thereof the *Brazil Register*. The *Clay County Enterprise*, Luther Wolfe, publisher, was established in Knightsville in 1871, and removed to Brazil a short time afterward. The *Democrat*, Lansing & Lusk, publishers, was the outgrowth of the *Argus Magnate*, which was established in 1880.

POSTMASTERS.

The following have served as Postmasters in Brazil, in the order named: Owen Thorpe, Joseph Hall, Eli Hendrix, D. C. Stunkard, E. S. Hussey, T. M. Robertson, present incumbent.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

At present Brazil is reached by the Vandalia Railroad only. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad has a branch extending from Clinton to Brazil; but it has no passenger traffic. Several roads are projected, which, if built, will make Brazil a railroad center; among these are the North & South and the Brazil, Washington & Evansville Railroads. The first named, traversing the State along its coal belt, will do much to open to Northwestern markets the coal trade, and can but be important.

THE CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church in Brazil was organized at the residence of Mr. James Hull, near the corner

of Main and Franklin streets, in 1839, with Mr. James Raridan as Class Leader, and with Revs. Cornelius Swank and Ezra L. Kemp as preachers in charge. Rev. Allen Wiley, D. D., was then Presiding Elder. Among the original members were Mr. James Raridin and wife; Mr. James Hull, wife and daughter; Mr. Joel Thorpe and wife; Mr. Benjamin Hedges and Mr. Samuel Butts. The new appointment was added to the Terre Haute Circuit, Vincennes District. There had been Methodist preaching in the neighborhood previous to this. Indeed, other organizations had been effected, but this was the organization out of which the present society is the outgrowth. As early as 1826, the Methodist itinerant had penetrated western Clay County in Honey Creek Circuit. In 1835, Rev. Aaron Wood, D. D., was Presiding Elder of the Vincennes District at which time it included Otter Creek Mission, with Rev. Isaac Owen as preacher in charge. One of the preaching appointments was Hedge's Tavern, opposite the Stough homestead, one-half mile west of the city. In 1843, the society met at the residence of Mr. Owen Thorpe, at the southeast corner of Main and Meridian streets, from which it moved a year later to the log school and church house as well as town hall, at the corner of Church and Walnut streets. In 1856, the frame church building, which was succeeded by the present brick edifice, was begun. It was not finished, however, till 1858. It was formally dedicated August 28, 1858, the Rev. William M. Daily, D. D., LL. D., the President of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, delivering the discourse. Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth was then pastor pro tem., and Rev. John Kiger, Presiding Elder. The building cost about \$1,500. The society at that time numbered about eighty, and did not rank above the nine other appointments with which it was associated. These appointments were Croy's Creek, Pleasant Garden, New Salem, Wesley Chapel, Shiloh, Newburg, Lowdermilk's, Moss' and Simonson's Schoolhouses. Of the \$400 ministerial claim allowed in that year, Brazil was assessed \$82.80.

At a Quarterly Conference held January 29, 1877, a committee, with authority to solicit subscriptions for the new building, was appointed. The committee consisted of Messrs. B. F. Kruzan, D. W. Bridges, C. E. Wilder, Daniel Smith and Eli Hendrix, and Rev. Thomas Meredith. The success of the enterprise was secured at the beginning by a subscription taken during the session of that Quarterly Conference, and by its members, with a single exception, of \$3,700. This was about a third of the sum needed.

The plan of the new building was devised by Mr. Charles Eppinghouser, of Terre Haute, Ind. The contract was let at once to the lowest responsible bidder, Messrs. Ackelmaire and Slocum. The corner-stone was laid July 29, just six months from the date of the first subscription. Rev. J. W. Green, Presiding Elder, delivered the sermon on the oc-

casian to a large audience. He was assisted in the conduct of the usual ceremonies by Revs. Thomas Meredith and F. M. Pavey. The Brazil Silver Cornet Band was present, and rendered appropriate sacred music.

Among divers mementos deposited in the corner-stone were a Bible, a copy of the contract for the construction of the building, copies of the Brazil papers, and of the *Western Christian Advocate*, a brief summary of the history of Methodism in Brazil, information concerning the present condition of the society, the name of the preacher in charge, and Presiding Elder, specimens of paper currency and of gold and silver coin, with many things besides, both known and unknown.

The new building was dedicated January 13, 1878, Rev. Thomas Bowman, D. D., LL. D., one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, officiating. Among those present were representatives of former pastors and Presiding Elders, Revs. J. W. Green and F. M. Pavey, and Rev. J. W. T. McMullen, D. D., Presiding Elder, Rev. W. W. Hibben, of Indianapolis, Professors J. C. Ridpath and L. L. Rogers, of the Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind., with citizens of adjoining towns and cities. At the close of the sermon, \$2,700 were secured in cash and subscriptions. The building, thus freed from all incumbrance, was presented by Mr. D. W. Bridges, on behalf of the trustees, for dedication. The impressive disciplinary service created a profound impression upon the minds of the large audience—the largest perhaps that had ever assembled in religious worship in Brazil.

The new building is constructed after the modern Gothic style of architecture. It represents, in its transept and circular dome, as in its graceful main tower, together with its small tower at the junction of its transverse roof, the elements of a cathedral. It is cruciform in design. Internally, it is a marvel of convenience as well as a thing of beauty. The basement affords a large lecture-room, suitable as well for Sunday school and other purposes, together with a suite of two rooms adapted to various usage. The audience room is on the second floor. Here are a semicircle for the choir and pulpit, a gallery, beneath which and connecting with the audience room by folding doors, is a handsome parlor, at either end of which is a small room opening into a vestibule, and suitable for class and other meetings. The seating capacity of this floor, including the gallery, is about 800. The audience room itself, with its pointed high ceiling, and its ample windows of stained glass, ornamented with delicate tracery, in harmony with its scientific open-timber roof, is indeed a gem. It is constructed on the best principles of acoustics. In fact it is a hugh bell, so complete in arrangement that, when the air registers are open, the minister's voice, undisturbed by the slightest echo, can be distinctly heard not only in the gallery and throughout the spacious audience room with the apartments connected with it, but also in all the rooms of the basement below. Added to this is assurance of

perpetuity contained in strong brick walls upheld by prominent massive buttresses.

The entire cost of the building, including incidental expenses, was less than \$12,000. Of this amount, only two-thirds were expended on the building itself. The bell was originally a gift from Mr. Eli Hendrix and others, and is not included in this expense. It entered upon its mission in 1860. Considering its beauty and convenience, the new building cost a remarkably small sum. Altogether, it is a credit to Brazil and an honor to those who built it.

The new building is called Hendrix Chapel, in honor of Mr. Eli Hendrix, partly because of his munificence in its erection, and partly because of his long and intimate connection with the society. From early manhood he has been one of its members. He assisted in building the log church in 1844. He aided materially in the erection of the frame church in 1856-58. But he will be remembered for his social worth. As a Sunday School Superintendent, and as a Class Leader, kind-hearted, with a pleasant word and a smile for every one, he has devoted to the up-building of the society the flower of his manhood. It is fitting that he should have this local monument to perpetuate his name. But Hendrix Chapel is not one man's monument alone. It commemorates all who gave so cheerfully of their means, either much or little, toward its erection. It is likewise a monument to the fathers in the ministry and in the laity who laid the foundations on which the society stands. In dark days, without hope of reward, but with sublime faith in God, they toiled on in the face of unpromising beginning. But the wilderness and the solitary place were glad for them, and the desert rejoiced and blossomed as the rose. Most of them have passed away by death and otherwise, but their work remains. In the beautiful church edifice in which their successors now worship they have equal honor. It is at once a monument for both.

The Methodist Church has been an important influence for good in the community. Hundreds have been converted from lives of wickedness through its instrumentality, and have become good citizens and zealous workers in the exaltation of the race. The most remarkable revivals of religion of late years were under the ministry of Rev. J. E. Brant (1865-68), during which period the society was advanced from a circuit to a station; and Rev. F. M. Pavey (1874-76). The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School was organized in July, 1858. It has flourished ever since. The society now has a strong membership. Besides a church edifice, it owns a neat parsonage property. Rev. H. M. Middleton is pastor.

First Presbyterian Church.—The First Presbyterian Church of Brazil was organized in 1858, at which time a society of New School Presbyterians was constituted by Revs. J. G. Willson and Ransom Hawley, who were appointed by the Greencastle Presbytery for that purpose. The so-

ciety was composed of R. N. Westfall and wife, John Wallace and wife, Abraham Chambers, John Hendrix, Jr., Hannah D. Morrow and Joanna Hendrix. The same year, Lot No. 6, Brackney's Addition, was purchased, and a plain but substantial house of worship erected. The Trustees were Dr. A. W. Knight, John Hendrix, Jr., and R. N. Westfall. Meanwhile a society of Old School Presbyterians was organized at about this time, and the brick edifice on the corner of Jackson and Franklin streets was erected. Rev. N. S. Palmer was the first pastor, and under his ministry the church was built. The two societies were united in 1865, Revs. J. B. Crow, of Crawfordsville, and H. L. Dickerson, of Green-castle Presbyteries, being the Commissioners. S. Strachan and Thomas Desart were constituted Elders of the newly organized society. The present church edifice was erected in 1875-77, at a cost of \$7,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Joseph Tuttle, D. D. Rev. J. H. Meteer was then pastor. The Trustees were James G. Niblock, J. G. Bryson, W. H. Zimmerman, James Lodge. The chapel was built in 1882, at a cost of over \$1,000. The society now has considerable numerical and financial strength. The pastor is Rev. T. Calvin Stewart. The Trustees are W. H. Zimmerman, J. G. Bryson. The Deacons are W. P. Blair, C. H. Russe, Dr. S. H. Lybyer, William McDonald and S. Holden. The Elders are E. S. Hussey, S. Strachan, J. Hendrix, Dr. A. W. Hawkins. The following ministers have served the church: Ransom Hawley, N. S. Palmer, — Sims, M. A. Jewett, Henry S. Little, J. Hawks, S. B. Taggart, George E. Lamb, J. H. Meteer, J. D. Jones, E. W. Fisk, D. D., T. C. Stewart. At no extended period has the society been without a regularly installed pastor, although for some time without a house of worship. When the brick house was burned in 1871, Hendrix's Hall was rented, and was occupied till the completion of the new building in 1877. The church has always maintained a Sunday school, and has been a force in the moral education of the community.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church in Brazil has had a somewhat checkered existence, so far as its early history is concerned. Its first organization dates back to about 1858, but its progress during the first fifteen years that followed was slow, the expenses of its organization falling almost wholly upon Mr. John L. Webster and Mr. B. F. Shattuck. During this period, the church was ministered to by Elders O. P. Badger, A. C. Layman, F. A. Grant, Z. T. Sweeney, George Sweeney, — Tibbetts and A. J. Frank. The congregation then held its meetings from house to house, or in hired halls. The death of Mr. Shattuck, and the removal of Mr. Webster caused the church to go down. In 1875, Elder William Holt, and W. W. Curry, Universalist, held a discussion in Brazil, on future punishment. In April, 1877, eleven persons met in Wheeler's Hall and formed the nucleus of the present organization, and employed Elder G. L. Harney to preach for them. He was soon suc-



W. M. Harris M.D.



ceded by Elder Boor, Terre Haute, and he by Elder W. T. Sellers in September, 1879, who has rendered efficient service in the erection of a church edifice and in building up a society. This elegant brick house of worship, on Washington street, was built in 1880-81 at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated September 4, 1881, by Elder A. W. Gilbert, of Rushville, Ind.—the membership numbering 175. The Eldership consists of Messrs. Alpheus Dillon, A. J. Kidd and W. D. McCullough.

Catholic Church.—In 1868, the Church of the Annunciation began meeting in private residences and halls in Brazil, with a view to organization. In the spring of 1869, the church building formerly occupied by the Old School Presbyterians, corner of Jackson and Walnut streets, was purchased by the now organized society as a house of worship. Shortly afterward, the building was removed to Lots 22 and 23, in Shattuck's Second Addition to Brazil, adjoining which the new edifice now stands. Its original cost was about \$200. After removal, the building was improved to the amount of \$600. The membership, consisting of about thirty families, or about 100 members, was organized by Father Minard McCarthy, of St. Mary's of the Wood, in Vigo County, Ind. The society was quite prosperous from the date of its organization. The society now has four very desirable lots, which are occupied by their church and school buildings. In 1879, they began the erection of a new and beautiful modern church edifice, at a cost of about \$13,000, which was finally completed and dedicated September 9, 1883. The following are the names of the Fathers who have had charge of the society following Rev. Miniard McCarthy: Rev. F. M. Mousette, 1877-80; Rev. H. Pierard, the present incumbent, 1880. The school connected with the church was organized in 1882, and is under the charge of the Sisters of Oldenburg, Ind. It is systematic and successful.

There are in the city, besides the churches already named, a Baptist Church, a United Brethren Church, an Evangelical Alliance Church, and an organization or two among the colored folk. Thus the moral force of Brazil is arrayed against the powers of evil.

TOWN OFFICERS OF BRAZIL, 1866-1873.

The following is a list of the officers of the town of Brazil, in the order in which they served:

1866—(Elected December 18, to serve till first Monday in May, 1867) Trustees—First District, John G. Ackelmire; Second, Jacob Thomas; Third, Thomas Desart, President. School Trustee, Evelyn Montgomery; Treasurer, Eli Hendrix; Clerk, Dillon W. Bridges; Marshal and Assessor, Samuel Hollingsworth.

1867—Trustees—First District, J. G. Ackelmire; Second, Jonathan Croasdale; Third, Thomas Desart, President. School Trustees, First District, F. M. Krusan; Second, H. Wheeler; Third, Abraham Wright;

Treasurer, Eli Hendrix; Clerk, D. W. Bridges; Marshal and Collector, Isaac W. Sanders; Attorney, Isaac M. Compton.

1868—Trustees—First District, J. G. Ackelmire; Second, Elisha Adamson; Third, Thomas Desart, President. School Trustees, First District, F. M. Kruzan; Second, H. Wheeler; Third, A. Wright; Treasurer, E. Hendrix; Clerk, D. W. Bridges; Marshal, Assessor and Collector, Calvin Reed; Attorney, I. M. Compton.

1869—Trustees—First District, Archibald Love; Second, W. R. Torbert, President; Third, Elias Rigby. School Trustees—First District, George A. Knight; Second, James W. Kellar; Third, H. Wheeler; Treasurer, Thomas M. Robertson; Clerk, D. W. Bridges; Marshal and Assessor, I. W. Sanders; Attorney, I. M. Compton.

1870—Trustees—First District, J. G. Ackelmire, President; Second, John L. Webster; Third, E. Montgomery. School Trustees, First District, George A. Knight; Second, J. W. Kellar; Third, H. Wheeler. Treasurer, George P. Stone; Clerk, D. W. Bridges; Marshal, Assessor and Collector, James R. Painter; Attorney, Samuel W. Curtiss.

1871—Trustees—First District, E. W. Smith, A. Love, President; Second, John McDowell, James W. Kellar; Third, George P. Shaw. School Trustees, First District, Dr. W. H. Gifford; Second, Alexander Strachan; Third, H. Wheeler. Treasurer, Jacob Thomas; Clerk, E. Montgomery; Marshal, Assessor and Collector, J. R. Painter; Attorneys, Messrs. Knight & Stone.

1872—Trustees—First District, Dr. J. C. Gifford, N. T. Keasey; Second, Major Collins, President, J. W. Kellar; Third, D. D. Reed; Treasurer, Jacob Thomas; Clerk, F. M. Howard; Marshal, J. R. Painter; Attorney, George P. Stone. School Trustees (April 3, 1883), First District, A. Love; Second, James Shaw; Third, Ezra Olds.

THE CITY OFFICERS, 1873-1883.

1873—Mayor, John G. Ackelmire; Clerk Joseph L. Hussey; Treasurer, John Stewart; Marshal, F. M. McBride; Assessor, D. C. Cooper; Councilmen—First Ward, David Klinger, French Triplett; Second, A. R. Collins, A. W. Turner; Third, John Stough, Daniel D. Reed. 1874—To take the place of F. Triplett, A. W. Turner and D. D. Reed—First Ward, James A. Newton; Second, John McDowell; Third, George Ely.

1875—Mayor, Simon Herr; Clerk, A. W. Sowars; Treasurer, M. Law; Marshal, J. H. Torbert; Assessor, P. F. Sharp; Councilmen, First Ward, David Klinger; Second, A. W. Turner; Third, George Jones. 1876—First Ward, James McDonald; Second, S. G. Biddle; Third, H. Wheeler, O. Calhoun.

1877—Mayor, E. S. Holliday; Clerk, L. O. Schultz; Marshal, J. H. Torbert; Treasurer, M. Law; Councilmen—First Ward, F. J. Wehrle; Second, Jacob Thomas; Third, Dr. J. C. Gifford. 1878—First Ward, James A. Newton; Second, P. F. Sharp; Third, H. Wheeler.

1879—Mayor, E. S. Holliday; Clerk, L. O. Schultz; Treasurer, E. Rigby; Marshal, J. H. Torbert; Councilmen—First Ward, A. Haggart; Second, J. P. Hysung; Third, Dr. J. C. Gifford. 1880—J. C. Britton, First Ward; P. F. Sharp, Second; Daniel Hunt, Third.

1881—Mayor, E. C. Kilmer; Clerk, George E. Law; Treasurer, L. O. Schultz; Marshal, F. M. McBride; Council—First Ward, R. W. Stewart; Second, C. B. Reddie, H. Menough; Third, Dr. J. C. Gifford. 1882—First Ward, Thomas Kerins; Second, D. B. McCrimmon; Third, J. H. Mercer.

1883—Mayor, W. R. Torbert; Clerk, George E. Law; Treasurer, L. O. Schultz; Marshal, F. M. McBride; Councilmen—First Ward, E. W. Smith; Second, John Fast; Third, W. D. McCullough, Jefferson Baughman.

BRAZIL TOWNSHIP.

The action of the Board of Commissioners constituting Brazil Township bears date of December, 1868. The petition was signed by J. B. Richardson and 175 others, the reason assigned being the simple convenience it would confer upon citizens of the territory. It was carved out of Van Buren and Dick Johnson Townships, and its history prior to its organization belongs to that of those townships. Mr. D. W. Bridges was appointed Trustee. George P. Stone, Dr. R. H. Culbertson, Jacob P. Hysung, Jacob Thomas, and Thomas Henderson, present incumbent, have served as Trustees. The following is the taxable property of the township as reported by the Assessor in 1883: Lands, \$69,166; improvements, \$26,300; additional improvements, \$1,140; lands and improvements, \$96,506; lots, \$4,128; improvements, \$9,755; additional improvements \$520; lots and improvements, \$14,403; personal, \$93,671; grand total, \$204,580; polls, 179.



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY COL. JOHN T. SMITH.

LOCATION AND SURFACE FEATURES.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP is situated on the east side of Clay County, and is about in the middle of the county north and south. Eel River flows through the township in a southwesterly direction, crossing the north line near the center, and passing out a little to the west of the southwest corner. Jordon Creek enters the township near the northeast corner, and flows in a southwest course and empties into Eel River, near Bowling Green. Six Mile Creek flows through the south part of the township, and empties into Eel River, near the old site of Bellair. On the west side of the river are McIntire and Hog Creeks, both of which flow in a southeast course and empty into Eel River. About one-fifth of the township is bottom land, and remarkable for its fertility and productiveness. The balance of the surface is more or less undulating, and well adapted to the cultivation of most all cereals, grasses and fruits. This township was originally heavily timbered, but that reckless waste which has characterized so many localities is part of the experience here, and yet in some localities the "monarchs of the forest" are still to be seen. Immense numbers of staves and timber for various purposes, together with a vast amount of lumber, are annually shipped away.

At one time, most of this township, or at least that part of it east of Eel River, was one magnificent orchard of sugar maple, some specimens of which are still preserved. There were also a very great variety of native trees of the more common and important varieties, such as the swamp maple, red oak, white oak, black oak, burr oak, jack oak, buckeye, gum, poplar, sassafras, hackberry, elm, box elder, redbud, ironwood, beech, plum, cherry, black walnut, butternut, white ash, black ash, dogwood, hickory, sycamore, locust, basswood, lynn, quaking asp, willow and mulberry. The township is abundantly supplied with stone of the coarser varieties, which is easily worked, and suitable for foundations, piers, etc. The township is also underlaid with coal, but it has never been very extensively worked.

THE PIONEERS AND THEIR EXPERIENCES.

In the spring of 1813, David Thomas came from Hardy County, Va., to Owen County, Ind., and put up a cabin, and remained there, on or near the present site of Spencer, for one year. In March or April, 1814,

he moved across the country, cutting out a road as he came, and located on Eel River, about one mile north of the present site of Bowling Green. His family consisted of himself, his wife and nine children—four boys and five girls. At this time there was a small Indian town, of perhaps some forty wigwams, on the hill on the opposite side of the river. Mr. Thomas bought out these Indians and paid them for their land in green corn or roasting ears. He assisted the Indians in moving their wigwams and traps across the hollow on to the next hill, and they assisted him to build his cabin, and he continued to live on good terms and in peace with the Indians until they left the county. Mr. Thomas remained on this farm until his death, in 1860, he being then ninety years of age. At the time of his settlement, his nearest neighbors were the families of John Dunn, Philip Hart, John Bartholomew, Thomas McNaught, Capt. Bigger and Hartman Bean, who had about this time located on the south bank of White River, opposite where Spencer now stands, in Owen County. The cabins of these early settlers were without chimneys or floors, and for mattresses they used moss. They had milk and plenty of wild meat, such as venison, turkey and squirrel, with bear meat occasionally, but all hands were destitute of breadstuff. They, however, had dried venison, which they called "jerk," and a plenty of beech-nuts and acorns, and on these they would subsist until such time as they could get a turn of corn from Vincennes. These old pioneers were generally expert in the use of the rifle, but it would be well to remember that this was some twenty years before percussion caps were invented, or before a lucifer match was made. After the death of David Thomas, the old homestead where he settled passed into the hands of James P. Thomas, one of his boys, and who died on the same premises the 8th of February, 1882, at the advanced age of seventy-two years and thirteen days. Since the death of James P. Thomas, the place has passed into the hands of James M. Campbell.

In the year 1818, the people of Washington Township had to go to Honey Creek, in Vigo County, to get their grinding done. Sometimes they would go to Fort Harrison Prairie to a horse mill. There were no roads, but they would follow the blazes that had been made by some woodsman, or follow an Indian trail. By common consent, honey, ginseng, deer and "coon" skins were a legal tender, and all one had to do to replenish his exchequer was to get his "sang digger" and go to the woods. Occasionally a man would pay the County Clerk for his marriage license in "coon" skins. Bridal tours were unknown in those primitive times and divorces were not yet invented. Hon. N. G. Cromwell, one of the Associate Judges, was called on by Mr. Byrd Light to unite him and Miss Kate Lucas in marriage. The Judge accompanied Mr. Light to the residence of George Zenor, where Miss Lucas was stopping, and after a brief social chat by the parties, Mr. Light said: "Well,

Katie, if you are ready, come along and let us close this matter up," and it was closed; and this is a fair sample of weddings in those days.

In the year 1817, Samuel Rizley located on the present site of Bowling Green. During the year 1818, John Talbott, Sachronis Dyers, William Runnells, John and Peter Coopriider settled. During the following year, John, Jacob, Joshua, George and Thomas Moss located; also the Walker and Wheeler families. All these persons settled in and about the present town of Bowling Green, which was the oldest settlement in the county.

EARLY LAND ENTRIES.

The first entry of land in Clay County was made by Caleb Cummings and David White on the 18th day of August, 1818, and included 160 acres of land in Section 19, Town 11. The same year entries were made in Section 7 by Coleman Puethe and Benjamin Parks. In 1819, Robert Taylor, John Chambers, James Parks and Israel Boone made entries, also, in Section 7, and James Paxton made an entry in Section 18. The next entries we find were made in 1823 by Daniel Walker and Davis Walker in Section 6. The next year, Daniel B. Walker made an entry in Section 5. In 1826, Jesse McIntire entered a tract of land, and about this time he fell into the creek and came near losing his life, and this mishap resulted in giving a name to McIntire Creek. In 1825, Tilman Chance made an entry in Section 30, and in 1828 John P. Coopriider entered part of Section 17. John Rizley and Jacob Hoffman made entries in the year 1829. John Hatton located in 1830, and in 1831 Nathan D. Walker, James Crofton, James H. Downing, Charles Fitzgerald, Jacob Bolick and Matthew White made entries. In the following year, Malancha Landerlin made an entry, and was followed in the year 1833 by James Reynolds and Thomas Robertson. In 1834, Thomas Busye, and in 1835 Lee Rybie took out a patent. It was no uncommon thing for a person to put up his cabin and clear off a "patch" on Congress land, and such persons were known as "squatters," and it was not considered healthy for a stranger to come in and take up a tract of land that was encumbered with a squatter. Some very exciting races, however, would occur when a couple of the first settlers would happen to want the same piece of land. The right to take up the land was generally conceded to the one making the best time in getting to the land office.

EARLY MERCHANTS AND EARLY INDUSTRIES.

In 1825, Abner Hill brought a stock of goods to Bowling Green and opened the first store there. Jesse McIntire, Melton & Jones were also pioneer merchants. Mr. Jones was also Justice of the Peace at the same time. About 1831, Jesse Burton was one of the leading merchants, and also figured some in politics. Soon after this time, Ranson Akin and George Grimes engaged in selling goods. For several years all the lum-

ber used about town was manufactured with the whip-saw. Hickman Carrel built the first mill in the township. It was on Jordon, and was a saw mill, but afterward he put a "corn-cracker" in it. Carrel married a Birchfield, and afterward died in Bowling Green. Joseph Holt built a horse mill in town, and ran it awhile and did considerable grinding. Carpenter & Downey erected a saw mill some two miles up Jordon, and manufactured a large amount of lumber. For a number of years the people of Washington Township went to the mill of Oliver Cromwell, some six miles up Jordon, to get their corn ground; but to get their wheat ground they went to Rawley's mill on Eel River, not far from where Neil's mill now stands, in Lewis Township. In 1836, a good mill for the times was built at Anguilla, a little town that was laid out near where the feeder dam was erected. This mill did a good business, but it was carried away by the flood of 1847. Hickman Carrel built a saw mill for Jesse J. Burton on Jordon, on the present site of the Bowling Green Mills, in which they afterward put in a small set of buhrs to grind corn. This mill was partially destroyed by fire, and after the death of Mr. Burton it was purchased by Henry Moss and Joseph Kintzley, who rebuilt the mill and converted it into a pretty fair grist mill. After they had run it for a few years, they sold it to James Luther, and he to Nelson Markle, and it afterward passed through the hands of Mr. Flavert to Henry Sholl.

Henry Moss put up the first wool-carding factory that was erected in the county, near the northwest corner of the public square; ran it a few years and sold it to Samuel Heaston, who moved it first to the farm where Adam B. Moon now resides, and soon after moved it to Iowa. Samuel Miles built a carding factory in 1848, and ran it two or three years, but it was burned down, and a year or two after Miles & Huston built a steam grist mill. Mr. Cunningham started a tan-yard just north of where the Methodist Church now stands. Mr. Samuel Miles put up a tan-yard where Mr. John Geckler still continues the business. Mr. Miles died here in 1876, at a good old age, respected by all who knew him.

REMARKABLE GAME OF LEAP-FROG.

The people of Washington Township have always been of a free, frank, open-hearted, hospitable type, fond of amusement and fun. At one time, after quite a number had been engaged in a game of leap-frog, and being started out on the Spencer road, Thomas I. Cromwell and Henry Moss continued the game until they reached Spencer, a distance of sixteen miles. They remained in Spencer over night, and enjoyed a good time, and the next morning they took up the game where they left off, and over the hills and across the valleys they continued until they reached the place of starting the day before.

SCHOOLHOUSES AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.

The first schoolhouse built in the county was a small round-log house, sixteen feet long and twelve feet wide, erected about two miles north of Bowling Green, on the north line, and near the northwest corner of the farm of William H. Boothe, and in the winter of 1821 Samuel Rizley opened the first school ever taught in the county in a regular schoolhouse; but Harvey Peas had taught previous to this, and perhaps taught the first school in the county, in one room of the residence of David Thomas. For several years after this, schools were taught according to the "article," and not so much according to the law. The article generally specified that spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to the rule of three would be taught. If a student took with him to school a grammar or geography, it was sent back, because it was not in the article. It was also generally specified in the article that the school should be "open." This meant that each scholar should spell and read aloud while studying his lessons, and one could generally tell when he was within a quarter of a mile of the schoolhouse.

To Mr. Samuel Rizley, one of the first teachers, was born the first white child within the bounds of the township—a daughter, now living, and the wife of Simon Stacy, and residing on or very near the spot of ground on which David Thomas, the first settler, located.

There are in Washington Township, outside of the corporation of Bowling Green, ten schoolhouses in which public schools are maintained more than an average of six months each year.

The County Asylum, consisting of a farm of 160 acres and an excellent brick edifice suitable for the purpose, and which is of the value of \$20,000, is situate in the southwest part of the township.

CHURCHES.

German.—In the north part of the township and in the vicinity of Poland, German settlers were found as early as 1837. In the year 1839, we find the names Ahlemeyer, Nesse, Stutz, Gilbrich and others. The last-named gentleman died in February, 1840. A few months previous to his death, however, he had helped to clear away a piece of forest and prepare a place for a cemetery and church lot. It was on this occasion that, while sitting upon a fallen tree, they organized themselves, in a rather primitive manner, into a body politic, and elected as their first Trustees Henry Ahlemeyer, Louis Stutz and John Horsch. In 1850, we find the following German names, in addition to those already mentioned: Franke Schror, Telgemeyer, Knueppe, Thoene, Sonnefeld, Spelbring, Borekhold, Mersch, Bohley, Rothenberger, Teepe, Neimeyer, Kattmann, Schultz, Kortepeter, Hoff, Wittenberg, Wiwinner, Truttier and Bauman. Some of these names are not found in the neighborhood now. The first pastor of this congregation was the Rev. Gerhard H. Zumpe,



Yours Truly
Silas Houlton



who was born in the year 1803, at Lotte, in the Kingdom of Prussia. He was educated in Berlin, the capital of Prussia, and immigrated in 1832. The majority of the first members of the congregation had left Germany at the same time, and with them he stayed at different places in this country until at last they all found a resting place near Poland, Ind. As was incident with all pioneer settlers, it was difficult to provide food and clothing for themselves and families, but close economy and hard labor have made them all well-to-do farmers. These Germans are of a peaceable, moral and religious nature. They brought from their fatherland the source of this, their pious inclinations, viz.: The Bible, hymn book and Heidelberg catechism; and being taught and believing in the communion of saints, and that this should find a visible expression even this side of the grave, they organized a congregation, or church, and adopted certain rules for their government the 6th day of September, A. D. 1840. They then and there elected the Rev. Gerhard H. Zumpe their pastor, also one Elder in the person of William Ahlemeyer, and Henry Schror they elected Deacon. Mr. Schror is still living. The confession of their faith is laid down in the Heidelberg catechism, it belonging to the orthodox confessions of the land. The congregation was organized with thirty-one members, representing thirteen families. The salary of the pastor for a number of years did not exceed \$40 per annum, and during a pastorate of twenty years it did not exceed \$250 per year, besides the aid rendered him in clearing forty acres of land he had received from his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Bauman. Believing in education, both secular and religious, they soon felt the need of a schoolhouse, which they erected in the year 1842. It was a structure of common logs and was used for religious services on Sundays until the year 1844. Previous to the building of this schoolhouse, they worshiped in private houses. In 1844, a log church was built which was thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide. This house cost about \$25 in cash, the members doing the work themselves. It was, of course, quite a primitive structure; the seats, for instance, consisting of hewn planks or puncheons, resting on trestles. The congregation, having in the meantime increased in numbers and wealth, on the 1st day of January, 1854, resolved to build a new frame church, the corner-stone of which was laid April 15, 1854. The Trustees at this time were William Franke, F. Ahlemeyer and Carl Wittenberg. Mr. Ahlemeyer is yet living. The contractors were F. R. Teepe and Henry Franke. They agreed to build the frame work forty-five feet long, thirty feet wide and fifteen feet from floor to ceiling, for \$570. The pulpit and seats were given by contract to Gerhard Sonnefeld, the whole to cost when completed \$925. In this house these people worship to-day, but as the congregation has outgrown it, they have had it in contemplation for some time to build a new house for the accommodation of the large number that

gather there each Sabbath to worship. The present membership numbers 206.

In 1865, the congregation bought twelve acres of ground not far from the church, with a house, barn and orchard on it, for \$900, to be used as a parsonage. On this lot they erected, in 1871, a new dwelling at a cost of \$814. Four years previous, a new schoolhouse had been built at a cost of \$410. A pipe organ was purchased in 1863 at a cost of \$200, which was replaced a few years ago by a Mason & Hamlin organ at an additional cost of \$100. This congregation meets promptly all its expenses, and is out of debt. The Rev. Mr. Zumpe continued his relations as pastor, with the exception of one year, until 1866, when the Rev. P. Jorris was called, who has served continuously as pastor with great acceptability to the present time. Mr. Jorris takes rank as one of our ablest divines, and is beloved by his congregation, and highly respected by all who know him. He receives an annual salary of \$500, besides the free use of the parsonage. Since 1852, the congregation has given to benevolent objects about \$4,000. The total expense for building, salary, etc., amounts to about \$15,000 or \$16,000. This church holds its ecclesiastical relation with the "General Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States," and should not be confounded with "The Reformed Church in America."

Other Congregations.—There are six other houses for public worship in the township outside of Bowling Green. The Methodists have two—one near the old site of Bellair, and the other in the east side of the township. Both of these are good houses. The United Brethren have two—an excellent one two miles west of town, and a log house in the southeast part of the township. The Christian denomination have two—one in the south part of the township, and one in the northwest part. Both of these are good buildings.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

The old militia system of the State, which had been devised at an early period in its history, had about died out, although there were occasional calls for the militia to meet for regimental drill, when the military spirit of the township was aroused again by the declaration of war against Mexico. Gov. Whitcomb had scarcely made his call in 1846 for three regiments of volunteers before steps were taken that resulted in raising a company of Clay County volunteers, which constituted Company D, Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Jim Lane :

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	No. of Children.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	WHERE MARRIED.
John Osborn, Captain.....	Clay Co.	35	4	March 12, 1833	Putnam Co., Ind.....
Allen T. Rose, 1st Lieut....	Clay Co.	34	6	Jan. 1, 1833...	Putnam Co., Ind.....
John T. Alexander, 2d Lieut.	Clay Co.	36	2	Dec. 13, 1832..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Joshua Moore, 2d Lieut.....	Clay Co.	25			
Thomas Grimes, Q. M. Sergt.	Clay Co.	23			
William L. Shields, 1st Sergt.	Clay Co.	26	1	April 4, 1844..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Henry Moss, 2d Sergt.....	Clay Co.	26	4	Feb. 9, 1835..	Morgan Co., Ind.....
Elihu E. Rose, 3d Sergt.....	Clay Co.	22			
John M. Melton, 4th Sergt..	Clay Co.	23			
Nathan Burchfield.....	Clay Co.	26	2	{ Aug. 2, 1834 Nov. 17, 1844	Clay Co., Ind.....
Absalom Hall.....	Clay Co.	22		Feb. 3, 1846..	Dearborn Co., Ind..
Randall Chance.....	Clay Co.	37	4	{ April 24, 1828 June 24, 1844	Clay Co., Ind..... Owen Co., Ind.....
Adam Huffman.....	Clay Co.	34	4	Aug. 2, 1836..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Erwine Blumb.....	Clay Co.	32	4	April 2 or 3, '35	Germany.....
John F. Branham.....	Owen Co.	22			
Hukey Brown.....	Clay Co.	19			
Samuel Blunk.....	Clay Co.	22			
Miles Brush.....	Clay Co.	19			
Wilburn Brown.....	Clay Co.	21			
William Blackman.....	Parke Co.	21			
Thomas I. Cromwell.....	Clay Co.	43	5	Nov. 30, 1826.	Morgan Co., Ind.....
Winston Crouse.....	Clay Co.	26			
Henry C. Cameron.....	Clay Co.	19			
Timothy Chambers.....	Clay Co.	22			
Alexander Carruthers.....	Clay Co.	21			
William Crouse.....	Clay Co.	21			
Squire L. Case.....	Clay Co.	25		Nov. 24, 1842.	Clay Co., Ind.....
Joshua Deal.....	Clay Co.	21			
Benjamin Deal.....	Clay Co.	23			
John Dalgarn.....	Clay Co.	24	2	May 8, 1842..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Frederick Eckerd.....	Clay Co.	22			
John B. Evans.....	Clay Co.	28	4	May 2, 1839..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Isaac Ferguson.....	Clay Co.	37	4	Aug. 22, 1830.	Clermont Co., Ohio.
Sidney H. Golson.....	Clay Co.	22			
Charles D. Gilbert.....	Clay Co.	19			
John F. Gillaspie.....	Clay Co.	26	2	Dec. 24, 1840..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Ebenezer Gilbert.....	Clay Co.	22			
John Hudson.....	Clay Co.	24			
Thomas F. Hensley.....	Clay Co.	23	1	July 8, 1844..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Jacob Hudson.....	Clay Co.	23			
Elisha Horn.....	Clay Co.	20			
Adam Howk, Jr.....	Clay Co.	21	1	Dec. 22, 1843.	Clay Co., Ind.....
Moses Harvey.....	Clay Co.	20			
Peter Huffman.....	Owen Co.	42	4	July 11, 1837..	Clay Co., Ind.....
John B. Jones.....	Clay Co.	45	6	{ June 30, 1821 Nov. 26, 1841	York Co., Penn..... Tippecanoe Co., Ind.
Thomas Jenkins.....	Clay Co.	20			
David Jones.....	Clay Co.	21			
William Kendall.....	Clay Co.	26	1	July 23, 1844..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Abraham Kendall.....	Clay Co.	20			
John Kendall.....	Clay Co.	23	5	Aug. 18, 1837..	Clay Co., Ind.....
Elisha Kendall.....	Clay Co.	20			
John Long.....	Clay Co.	20			
James Leonard.....	Clay Co.	20			
Paschal Lapere.....	Vigo Co.	31			
Samuel Moss.....	Clay Co.	21			
Charles W. Moss.....	Clay Co.	24			
James Marshall.....	Clay Co.	26	2	Nov. 29, 1842.	Clay Co., Ind.....
Nathan Myers.....	Clay Co.	21			
Augustus S. Nations.....	Owen Co.	21			

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.	AGE.	No. of Children.	DATE OF MARRIAGE.	WHERE MARRIED.
James M. Oliver.....	Clay Co.	18	.....	.....	.....
Stephen P. O'Brien.....	Clay Co.	21	.....	.....	.....
William Patton, Jr.....	Clay Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
Reason Phipps.....	Clay Co.	21	.....	.....	.....
William Richardson.....	Clay Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
Benjamin Randall.....	Clay Co.	22	.....	.....	.....
Littleton L. Sumpter.....	Owen Co.	27	1	Dec. 29, 1842..	Owen Co., Ind.....
William H. Sparks.....	Clay Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
William L. Thompson.....	Owen Co.	21	.....	.....	.....
Zech J. Vantrees.....	Clay Co.	24	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Wakefield.....	Owen Co.	19	.....	.....	.....
Daniel D. Walker.....	Clay Co.	23	.....	.....	.....
Franklin Waddle.....	Clay Co.	32	4	Feb. 8, 1838..	Vigo Co., Ind.....
Richard Walker, Jr.....	Clay Co.	22	.....	.....	.....
William W. Walker.....	Clay Co.	21	.....	.....	.....
Jesse Walker.....	Clay Co.	20	.....	.....	.....
John Wakefield.....	Owen Co.	21	.....	.....	.....
Warren W. Walker.....	Clay Co.	19	.....	.....	.....

Alexander Carruthers was wounded at the battle of Buena Vista, and died a few days after, and was buried at Saltillo, Mexico. William Kendall, John Hudson and Wilber Brown died of disease. Kendall and Hudson were buried at Camp Belknap; Brown was buried at Brazos Bar.

As indicative of the enthusiastic spirit of the people generally, it is only necessary to state that Dr. William B. Gwathmey and Dr. Charles Moore gave notice through the columns of the *Indiana Globe* that "families of volunteers would be prescribed for and attended during the absence of the company gratuitously."

BOWLING GREEN.

Clay County was organized by an act of the Legislature in 1825. The same act also appointed Commissioners to locate the county seat. The high land on the opposite side of Eel River and the present location came in competition before the board, but its decision was in favor of the present site. The town was built on the land entered by David White and Caleb Cummings, on the 18th day of August, 1818. Daniel Chance was appointed County Agent, and he employed James Gallatly, an eccentric citizen of Owen County, to survey and lay out the town. The sale of lots was made in 1826 or 1827. The first term of court was held some time in the year 1826; John Ewing was Presiding Judge, and Daniel Harris and Nicholas G. Cromwell were Associates. The first county officers were: Clerk and Recorder, Elijah Rawley; Treasurer, Daniel Chance; Sheriff, John Rizley; County Agent, Daniel Chance; first Representative in State Legislature, Daniel Harris. The County Commissioners were Samuel Rizley, John Downey and Tilman Chance. Mr. Rizley had been one of the Commissioners of Putnam County, and was afterward Commissioner of Owen County, and after-

ward held the office of County Commissioner in Clay County, but all this time resided in the same house. The first court house was built of logs, and erected in the year 1827. It remained till the year 1838, when a brick court house was built on the public square, which stood till 1852, when it was destroyed by fire. The county immediately commenced the erection of the present building, on the ground occupied by its predecessor. It is a plain substantial structure, and cost the county \$10,000. It is yet in a good state of preservation, surrounded by a nice grass sward and pleasantly shaded. The building is owned by the town, and used as a hall for lectures and various kinds of entertainments. The county jail was erected the same year in which the first court house was built. It was of hewn logs, and on the plan of all such prisons. When the second court house was erected, a jail was also built of brick, which still remains. It originally cost the county \$5,000. It now belongs to the town, and is a good, substantial building, well preserved.

In 1869, the place was incorporated as a town. It was divided into three districts, and one Trustee from each district elected. From the First District, Enos Miles; from the Second, William H. Atkins; and from the Third, James Shaw, were chosen. These districts are now represented in the above order by William H. Miles, John E. Thomas and Samuel J. Kendall; Frederick E. Keifner is Clerk and Treasurer, and Noah Rodenberger is Marshal. The town was incorporated several years previous to the present organization, but the thing not proving satisfactory, it was "busted up."

Philip Hedges procured the contract of clearing off the ground for the public square, but as he was to receive a very small sum for the work, the people generally volunteered to assist him, and the occasion was made a kind of protracted holiday, in which both men and women took a lively interest. While the work was in progress, one Cypress came along with a quarter of beef which he had won at a shooting match. Some of the boys invited him into a grocery to drink, and during his absence, others were busy roasting his beef on a large brush heap that had been made near by. After the meat had been roasted and devoured, a collection was taken, and Cypress was paid for his beef, and went on his way rejoicing. While the men were engaged in rolling the logs, Rev. John Dunham came along, and, at the invitation of the hands, he hitched his horse to a tree, and all hands seated themselves around, while he delivered the first sermon that was preached on the ground where Bowling Green was afterward built. It is said that after Brother Dunham had dismissed his audience, they made him dance a jig, but Uncle Oliver Cromwell says he was there, and that was not the fact. The Rev. Mr. Billings, a Baptist minister, preached in the vicinity some time before this, and about 1820 organized a Baptist Church some four miles south of here.

The Methodists organized the first church in Bowling Green, but preached and held all their meetings in private houses and the school-house till the year 1848, when they erected a substantial brick house of worship, in which they have maintained preaching regularly ever since.

The Presbyterians commenced building a church in 1852, and in about one year afterward they sold the undivided one-half of the house and lot to the Baptists, and the Baptists completed the house in 1854.

The Baptist Church was organized here in September, 1853, with nine constituent members. Mrs. Julia A. Campbell and Mrs. Jane Cook are the only original members that are now living. Soon after the organization of the church, they bought a half interest in the Presbyterian Church, and in 1872 they purchased the other half in fee simple. The first minister called was B. T. Herring, and then, in about the following order, they have had John Ward, Wilson Trent, Robert Moore, James Buchannan, Elder Harvey, Jesse Buchannan, G. W. Terry and T. J. Beaman. The present Deacons are James Taggart and George W. Latham.

The present organization of the Christian Church was the result of a remarkable protracted meeting and revival, conducted by Elders James Blankenship and William Black, in 1866. In 1867 they built a large, commodious frame church, which was dedicated by Elder Black in May, 1868. David S. Stillwagon and Loyd B. Harris were the Elders elected, and David Orman, Clinton M. Thompson and Leroy Keith were the Deacons. The present officers are John Frump and D. S. Stillwagon, Elders; and John W. Wood and John Murbarger are the Deacons.

In the year 1875, the town erected an excellent graded school building at a cost of \$8,000, in which schools of a high order have been maintained. The Principals of the schools have been Profs. Farraby, Homer Hicks, Maston S. Wilkinson and W. S. Williams.

Clay Lodge, No. 85, A. F. & A. M. was organized in the year 1849, under dispensation from the Grand Master, E. Denning, and was chartered May 29, 1850, with John Osborn, Master; Merryman Elkin, Senior Warden, and Oswald Thomas, Junior Warden. In January, 1883, the fraternity had their hall, together with charter, books, jewels and furniture, destroyed by fire. The present officers are Dr. E. P. Talbott, W. M.; Samuel J. Kendall, S. W.; Lewis Kalber, J. W.; Jacob Royer, S. D.; Henry Tressel, J. D.; Henry Moss, Secretary; C. M. Thompson, Treasurer, *pro tem.*, and John Wood, Tiler.

Lodge No. 513, I. O. O. F., was organized the 18th day of November, 1875. The charter members were Homer Hicks, Lenox Gwathmey, Thomas N. James, S. S. Feullen and Samuel Dalton. The present officers are Martin Boyer, N. G.; Lewis Kalber, V. G.; Charles J. Ferguson, Treasurer; and Lenox Gwathmey, Secretary.

Purity Lodge, K. and L. of H., No. 275, was organized March 27, 1880, with H. H. B. Miles, Parintha Miles, Ernst Muehler, Eliza Muehler, Jacob H. McKinney, Indiana McKinney, William Mayrose, Regina Mayrose, Philip A. Elkin, Alice Elkin, George Sinders, Percilla Sinders, David Notter, Jane Notter, O. O. Bence, Sarah Bence, Kate Bence and Lewis Kalber, as charter members. The present officers are Catharine Kalber, Protector; Lida Davis, Vice Protector; Lewis Kalber, Secretary; H. H. B. Miles, Financial Secretary; Sarah Bence, Treasurer; Salina Kendall, Chaplain; Parintha Miles, Guide; William Mayrose, Guardian, and O. O. Bence, Sentinel. The Trustees are Ernst Muehler, William Mayrose and O. O. Bence.

The following persons have kept hotel in Bowling Green, to wit: George Anderson, Barnet Hall, Daniel Zenor, John D. Thompson, Thomas Harvey, A. T. Lansing and Mary Cromwell. The town has always had the reputation of having good hotels.

Jesse J. Burton, Thomas Harvey, James Gildy, John S. Beam, Clinton M. Thompson, Richard Campbell, O. H. P. Ash, James M. Vial, James M. Miles, Samuel Miles, Lewis W. Rice, William H. Miles, Samuel G. N. Pinkley and Abner Bohannon have all served the people here as Postmaster.

Bowling Green has been noted for the talent of its local bar. Samuel Howe Smith, a pioneer lawyer, was a young man of eminent ability. He served a term in the Legislature, but he died prematurely with consumption. William Farley was also an attorney here in early times. Henry Secrest, who became quite eminent as a lawyer, once lived and practiced here. Deland R. Eckles formerly lived here, and practiced his profession. He was the preceptor of Deland E. Williamson, who studied and practiced here, and afterward became Attorney General of the State. John Osborn was first a dry goods merchant here, and then studied law and served the county for eight years as Auditor, and was also a member of the Legislature. He was Captain, and commanded a company in the war with Mexico, and went into the army as Lieutenant Colonel in the Thirty-first Indiana Regiment in the war of the rebellion. Allen T. Rose first learned the trade of a stonemason, then studied law, and became eminent in the profession. He was in the military service of the county in the war with Mexico, and also in the late war, and in both he held the rank of First Lieutenant. William Wirt Carter was raised and educated in Clay County, and is a lawyer of recognized ability. He entered the military service in the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and served during the war, coming out with the rank of Major. He is now Internal Revenue Collector for this district. Silas D. Coffey was for several years a partner of Maj. Carter, and was equally eminent in his profession. He is now Judge of this judicial district. Mr. George W. Wiltse was also a prominent lawyer here, and served the county as

Auditor. The present members of the bar residing here are Hon. George D. Teter, John Tressel and Col. John T. Smith.

THE PRESS.

The first paper published in the county was established in Bowling Green, in June, 1846, by S. H. and W. M. Kridelbaugh, and was called the *Indiana Globe*.

In 1851, Samuel Christy commenced the publication of the *Eel River Propeller*, which he continued about a year, and then sold out to Osborn and Oliver, who changed the name of the paper to *Clay County Advocate*. They published the *Advocate* two years, and sold out to Thomas Dillon, who changed the name of the paper to *Clay County Citizen*. Mr. Dillon died in 1855, and the *Citizen* fell into the hands of James Oliver. Mr. Oliver moved the paper to Brazil, and established the *Brazil News*. In 1857, he sold the *News* to A. T. Lansing, who moved it back to Bowling Green, and sold out the same year to A. T. Lusk. Mr. Lusk got out one issue, and sold out to our fellow-townsmen, Clinton M. Thompson, and the publication of the *Clay County Democrat* was commenced, and for about seven years was continued under his supervision and management. Connected with him, however, at different times, were Thomas J. Gray, N. L. Willard and T. M. Robertson. For a considerable time Mr. George W. Wiltse was employed to edit the political department, and the *Democrat* took rank alongside the best papers in the Congressional district. The *Clay County Democrat* was sold to the Republicans, and its name changed to *Hoosier Patriot*, and was edited by William W. Carter. The *Patriot* was afterward sold to Mr. A. B. Wright, who moved it to Brazil.

The new *Clay County Democrat* was established by Thomas J. Gray, but in a year, or less, he sold out to A. T. Lansing, who continued its publication until 1863, when he changed its name to *Aurora Borealis*, and in 1866 he sold out to Samuel B. Riley, who changed its name to *Old Constitution*.

This was succeeded by the *Democratic Archives*, edited and published by Mr. William Travis.

Mr. Lansing revived the *Aurora Borealis* in 1870, but afterward moved it to Knightsville, in this county.

The *Clay County Herald* was established in 1874 by C. M. Leek, and at the expiration of about a year he sold out to the Clay Publishing Association, who continued the publication of the paper, under the editorial management of A. J. Montgomery and Peter T. Luther. Some time after the county seat was moved, in 1875, Jason W. Brown commenced the publication of the *Clay County Review*, which he afterward moved to Saline City, in this county.*

* Simon Hirsch, in 1875, commenced the publication of the *Clay County Deutsche Zeitung*, and continued it about a year.



Chas. Wetlow, Bailey

Several of those connected with the Press and its history, in this place, have been men of more than average ability as newspaper writers, the most sprightly of which were, probably, Thomas Dillon and Samuel Christie.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

IN the wonderful changes which the present age has witnessed, the period of vision and hypothesis has gone by. Fact has assumed the place of abstract theory, and practice has rejected speculation from her throne. In nothing are the changes of the present age more strikingly illustrated than in the wonderful improvement and advancement of our own country, especially the great West. But a few years ago, and this country was the home of the red man and his kindred. Less than a century has passed, and the Indian of "falcon glance and lion bearing" has disappeared, and Cooper's "Last of the Mohicans" preserves in romance the story of the race. From a wilderness infested with savages and wild beasts, the country has been reclaimed and transformed into an Eden of loveliness unsurpassed in all that goes to make men happy, notwithstanding the poet has sung of

"A clime more delightful than this,
The land of the orange, the myrtle and vine."

The history which attaches to every portion of our country increases in interest as time rolls on. Its wonderful development and advancement are more like magic tales than actual occurrences, and its vast resources the wonder of all nations. No section but has its traditions, and no spot, however small, but is more or less historical. It is, doubtless, pleasing to the excursive mind to push back into mildew and mold of the semi-unknown and revel in conjecture and fancy, and it is no less gratifying to the reader, whether he reads for amusement or instruction.

Mankind delights in the skill which portrays in harmonious colors the possibles and the might-have-beens and re-incarnates the crumbling skeleton of antiquity and clothes it in the apparel which toilsome research has conceived to be the most fitting and appropriate. But the task of the present writer is allied to none of these. Its merit will depend upon an accurate statement of facts, stripped of any attempt at poetic veneering or the charm of sound. Many of the matters with which he is called upon to deal and which it is his duty to rescue from the shadows which will soon deepen into darkness are within the memory of persons still living, now gray-haired and venerable, but who came in the strength and vigor of their youth to subdue forests and to endure the trials and privations incident to pioneer life.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, SURFACE FEATURES, ETC.

Harrison Township, which forms the subject matter of the following pages, is the largest division of Clay County, and bears no inconsiderable part in its history and development. It embraces an irregular area of territory lying in the southeastern part of the county, with the following boundaries, to wit: Perry and Sugar Ridge Townships on the north, Owen County on the east, and Lewis Township on the south and west. The surface of the country is gently undulating, the more uneven portion being near the northern boundary and along Lick Creek, where are a number of hills of various sizes and altitudes. The township is well watered and drained, Eel River, the largest stream of the county, flowing along the northern and southern borders and affording an outlet for several creeks of considerable size which traverse the county in almost every direction. Big Creek flows through the northern part and receives a number of tributaries, the largest of which is Lick Creek, which passes in a westerly direction through the central part of the township. Pond Creek rises in the east central part, and, flowing a southerly course, empties into Eel River. White Oak heads near the central part and flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into Eel River in Section 29, Town 10, Range 6 west. A large ditch, made by the State in the year 1854, for the purpose of straightening Big Creek, flows into Eel River due south from the central part, and affords an ample means of drainage for that part of the county through which it passes. Adjacent to the majority of these water-courses are stretches of low bottom lands, possessing a black, sandy soil, which, for fertility, cannot be surpassed by any other portion of the county. Back from the streams are what are termed the flats, where a clay soil predominates, which, though not so good for general farming as the bottoms, produces the small grains and cereals in abundance. The more elevated portions of the township are characterized by a clay soil also, and are well adapted to wheat culture and stock-raising, the native grasses being nutritious and very hardy.

The entire face of the country when first seen by white men was covered with dense forests of valuable timber, such as walnut, poplar, hickory, beech, elm, ash, white oak, burr oak, red oak, hard and soft maple, sycamore and elm, the last two varieties being confined principally to the immediate vicinity of the water-courses. The value of the timber has been very great, and during the hard times, culminating in 1873 and on till 1876, was what furnished the principal resource of the people for paying debts and buying the necessaries of life.

COAL.

Underlying all parts of the township are vast beds of the finest quality of block coal, and a number of rich mines have been developed in various localities.

The first mine was opened in the year 1873, near Clay City, by Woodruff & Trunkey, of Chicago, and is known as the Markland Shaft. The coal lies eighty-five feet below the surface, and the vein worked at the present time varies in thickness from two feet ten inches to three feet and a half, and the yearly production is estimated at 15,000 tons. When operated to its full capacity, an average force of thirty-five men is employed, and the capital invested is \$15,000.

The Barrick Mine, on the farm of Mr. Barrick, two and a half miles southeast of Clay City, on the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, was opened in the year 1882 by Messrs. Hatfield, Price & Roberts. The mine is well equipped, and a large force of men is constantly employed.

The coal interest of Harrison Township is still in its infancy, and the future augurs well for the industry, which at no distant day promises to become quite extensive, as men of ample means are already prospecting for locations for mines.

SETTLEMENT—THE COOPRIDER FAMILY.

Congressional Townships 9 and 10 north, Range 6 west, which form the greater part of Harrison, were surveyed by the Government in 1815, and the lands placed upon market subject to entry one year later. No purchases were made, however, until the month of October, 1818, at which time patents were obtained for portions of Section 31, Town 9 north, Range 6 west, by John Gray, James Maxwell and John Maxwell, none of whom ever occupied their lands as settlers, and it was not until about the year 1823 or 1824 that the first pioneer home seekers made their appearance and began making improvements in the wilderness. These were James H. Downing and his brother-in-law, William Maxwell, natives of Kentucky, both of whom selected claims about a half mile south of the site of Middlebury. Here they erected two small pole cabins for the purpose of holding their lands, which task being done they went back to Orange County and remained until the following spring, when they returned with their families. For a period of about eighteen months or two years they were the only white persons living within the present area of the township, and during that time they made respectable clearings around their cabin, and raised tolerable crops of corn and vegetables, the first efforts at agriculture ever attempted in Harrison. Downing is remembered as a noble specimen of a class of men developed by the times whose prominent virtues were hospitality, good nature and a charitable regard for the welfare of others.

He took a lively interest in inducing substantial settlers to locate in his neighborhood, and assisted them in securing good lands, which made him very popular with all new-comers. At the first election ever held in the township, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, an office he filled very acceptably for several consecutive terms. He was a citizen of Harrison

until 1834, at which time he sold his land to Peter Coopridger and moved back to his native State, where his death occurred many years ago.

Maxwell appears to have been a man of more than ordinary talents, and was appointed first Surveyor of the county in the year 1826. He sold out a few years later to David Owens and emigrated to Arkansas. In the spring of 1825, John Coopridger came to the township and settled near the village of Middlebury. He had previously made a settlement in the township of Lewis, where, in 1821, he entered, as he supposed, 400 acres of land, intending to make it his home. After making a few improvements, he ascertained that there had been a mistake made in the description of his lands, the tracts which he really entered lying over a mile south, and were at that time in possession of another person. The land on which he settled had been purchased in the meantime, and so he had nothing to do but to look out for another location, and, with the loss of the greater part of his fortune, he came to this township and took a claim as noted above. Mr. Coopridger was born in Pennsylvania, but left that State in 1805, emigrating to Kentucky, where he remained two or three years, at the end of which time he moved to Indiana Territory and settled in Vigo County, then an almost unbroken wilderness in possession of the Indians. On account of exposure and the various hardships incident to a life in the Western wilds, he became seriously afflicted, and at the time of his settlement here was in no condition to perform any great amount of manual labor. With the assistance of his sons and wife, who was in every respect a helpmeet, and who was not ashamed to be seen wielding an ax, a small beech-log cabin, 14x16 feet, was hastily constructed, and answered the purpose of a dwelling for a number of years. The family of our pioneer at that time consisted of six children, and Mr. Coopridger's mother, an aged lady, with whom the hardships and rough diet of a backwoods life did not agree, as she had been accustomed to better things where she formerly lived. The manifold privations and adverse circumstances which early settlers in a new and undeveloped country are compelled to encounter were experienced in a marked degree by this pioneer family, and for several years they were denied many of the common necessities of life, such as bread, groceries and wearing apparel. Their little stock of meal became exhausted soon after their arrival, and there being no mills in the country, and the nearest market place being almost 100 miles distant, they were compelled to do without the "staff of life" until a small corn crop could be raised. They used the breasts of wild turkeys and a kind of a squash known as "cashaw" for bread, which, when baked well and dipped in venison tallow, answered as a tolerable substitute. The grandmother, however, did not take kindly to such a bill of fare, and day by day sighed for "cake," until at last Mr. Coopridger determined to gratify her wishes, and sent one of her sons on horseback to a settlement in Harrison County, about 120 miles distant, for a sack of flour.

After an absence of over a week, the boy returned with the precious material and the family enjoyed a grateful feast, the happiest one of the lot being the good old mother. Their corn crop had matured sufficiently by this time to afford them meal, which was manufactured in a mortar, made by burning a hollow in a large block of wood, the grain being crushed with an iron wedge. An improved mill was afterward made out of two large ash blocks, hollowed out with an ax and securely fastened together with strong wooden pins. In the meantime, the work of clearing up their farm progressed slowly but steadily, and all able to handle an ax were put into the woods to assist in removing the trees and underbrush, and in time a goodly number of acres were fitted for cultivation. Mr. Elias Cooprider, son of John Cooprider, came to the new country with his father, and says that he worked in the clearings day after day with his mother and chopped races with her. Their first ground was broken, or scratched over rather, with a one-horse shovel plow, and the first crop produced consisted largely of potatoes, squashes, beans and a small amount of corn. In the fall of 1826, Mr. Cooprider sowed the first wheat ever planted in Clay County, which made a very poor yield, owing to the cold winter, which froze the greater part of it out. When grandmother Cooprider was apprised of the probable failure of the wheat, she actually burst into tears, as she had been counting the days until it should ripen, and the prospect of living another year on "corn pone" proved a sad blow to the poor old lady. She was not doomed to be entirely disappointed, however, for a small portion of the grain matured, and sufficient was saved to furnish them bread a part of the time, and to raise a tolerable crop the following year. Mr. Cooprider was an honored resident of the township, until the 19th day of March, 1877, at which time he was summoned to that rest prepared for all those who have acted well their parts here. A number of descendants live in the township, and are among its most worthy and substantial citizens and business men.

Elias Cooprider, from whom the above and many other facts were obtained, is the oldest living settler in the township and the oldest native Indianian in the county, having been born in Harrison County several years before the State was organized.

OTHER SETTLERS.

In the fall of 1825 came John L. Gillaspie, a brother-in-law of Cooprider, and settled on the site of Middlebury, where he started the first blacksmith shop in the township, bringing his tools with him. He was a native of Virginia, and resided on his purchase until the year 1836, at which time he went with several others on an excursion to New Orleans, and died while on his way home.

Frank Strader and his son Jesse came prior to 1829, and settled two miles south of Middlebury, where they remained about seven or eight

years, when they moved to Terre Haute, and later to Illinois. They were hunters rather than tillers of the soil, and spent the greater portion of their time in quest of game, or in fishing, the streams at that early day being alive with fine varieties of the finny tribe. They afterward gave considerable attention to raising cattle and hogs, selling their stock to speculators, a business which paid them very well.

An early settler deserving of special mention was one Daniel Harris, who came to the country in company with the Indians and trapped for some time along Eel River. He was born in Virginia, but being of a roving disposition he left his native clime in an early day and found his way into Ohio, when that State was on the outskirts of civilization. The date of his arrival in this part of the county was not learned, but is supposed to have been some time prior to 1828 or 1829. Being pleased with the country, he selected a claim in the northeastern part of the township, on Eel River, and later entered the land where William Connolly lives. In 1853, he sold this farm to William Levitt and moved into Sugar Ridge Township, where he died the following year. He assisted in surveying the greater part of the county, and had the honor of being the first Probate Judge.

About the year 1830 came John B. and Alexander Poe, two adventurous Kentuckians, who settled in Section 7, Town 10 north, Range 6 west. They were hunters and stock-raisers, and led a kind of nomadic life, moving about from place to place, never accumulating sufficient money to enable them to enter land. They resided in Harrison but a few years, afterward moving to Greene County, where Alexander became a minister of the Christian Church. Charles Inman, a transient settler, came about the year 1830, and is remembered as a pioneer of the true backwoods type.

Zaachriah Denney became a resident as early as 1829, settling about one mile southwest of Middlebury, on land which had been previously entered by James Hickey. He was a man of fine abilities and education, and taught the first school in the township; his death occurred in 1839. His son, Mordecai Denney, came the same time, as did also his sons-in-law, David White, Jacob Van Trees and James Defore, and a man by the name of Blevins, all of whom settled near the central part of the township.

Another settler, whose arrival dates as far back as 1827 or 1828, was Ivan Rawley, who secured a valuable tract of land on Eel River, in Section 9, Town 10 north, Range 7 west. He cleared a fine farm here, and in 1831 erected the first brick residence in the county. He seems to have been a man of many peculiarities, and lived an isolated life, dying in 1834.

Among the many arrivals of the years from 1830 to 1840 may be noted Isaiah Duncan, who founded a settlement in the southeast part,

where George Duncan now lives; William Cole, W. Buckalew, J. Buckalew, Joseph Alexander, William Edmonson, Joel Owens, Presley Owens, Larkin Cash, — Baker, William Luther, William Owens, Peter Luther and James Luther. The following persons purchased land from the Government principally between the years 1819 and 1836: Caleb Jessup, John Walker, Philip Zenor, John Long, Joseph Graham, Michael Luther, Frederick Halfacre, George Toney, J. T. Alexander, J. P. Dunn, Omer Tousey, George Tousey, William Sullivan, G. W. Pratt, G. M. Thatcher, Joseph Griffith, G. P. Buell, Andrew Wilson, Henry Gibbs, Nicholas Crist, J. B. Poe, Ephraim Walker, Jonathan Owens, A. L. Killion, Larkin Lankford, F. Lankford, Joel White, Azariah Bean, Dakin Baker, A. D. Phipps and others.

CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.

One cannot write history as a blind man goes about the street. Facts are transparent, and through them we catch gleams of other facts, as the rain-drops reflect the rays of the sun, and the beholder sees the splendors of a rainbow. We are writing of common men, whose lot it was to plant civilization in the Western wilds, and in so doing they displayed the virtues which render modern civilization a boast and a blessing. Those early days cannot be reproduced by any prose of the historian.

The pioneers had a thousand years behind them, and in their little space of time they made greater progress than ten centuries had witnessed. Theirs was a full life, and they did so much that it is difficult to recognize the doers. Of their constancy, one may judge by the fact that but few went back to their ancestral homes.

Life in nearly all new countries is almost the same, and the pioneers of Harrison were no exception to the general rule. There were among them many noble men, whose lives exerted a wholesome influence in society, and again there were others of a different cast, whose morals were bad, and whose removal from the country was hailed with delight by the lovers of law and order. As a general thing, however, the state of society was good, and the few settlers were a "law unto themselves," as to the leading obligations of our nature in all the relations in which they stood to each other. The turpitude of vice and the majesty of moral virtue were then as apparent as now, and were regarded with the same sentiments of aversion or respect which they inspire at the present time.

The punishment of lying, dishonesty, and many of the prevalent vices consisted of "hating the offender out," as they generally expressed it. This mode of chastisement was the one most generally adopted, and was a public expression in various ways of a general sentiment of indignation against such as transgressed the moral maxims of the community to which they belonged.

At house raisings, log rollings and harvest parties every one was ex-

pected to do his duty faithfully. A person who did not perform his share of labor on these occasions was looked upon with contempt by his fellows, and when it came his turn to require like aid from his neighbors the idler soon felt his punishment in their refusal to attend his calls.

Of course, their manner of living was rude, owing to their surroundings, yet with all their rudeness, they were given to hospitality, and freely divided their rough fare with a neighbor or stranger, and would have been offended at the offer of pay.

On the other hand, they were revengeful in their resentments, and the point of honor sometimes led to personal combats.

Election and muster days were generally the times set for the adjustment of such differences, and if a good article of fighting whisky could be obtained, a rough-and-tumble knock-down would be the result, and each belligerent had his "best friend" to see fair play.

Their sports were such as might be expected among a people who, owing to their circumstances, as well as education, set a higher value on physical than on mental endowments; and on skill in the use of the rifle in hunting than on any accomplishments or fine arts. The athletic sports of running, jumping and wrestling were the pastimes of the boys in common with the men. Shooting at marks was also a favorite diversion, and the skill of a man's aim often determined to a great degree his standing in the community.

They had weddings in those days, and these linger with us to some extent yet; but those good old fashions and "infairs," where are they? The wedding was at the bride's, and the "infair," a kind of wedding number two, at the house of the groom's parents. Both meant to eat, drink, dance and be merry. Two days and two nights, with often a long horseback ride in the meantime, and the frolicking and dancing went on, and what dancing! not the dizzy waltz of this degenerate day and age, not the bounding polka, the delightful schottische, or any of the other modern fashionable dream-walks, but while the fiddler kept time with his foot to the inspiring tune of the "Arkansaw Traveler," "money-musk" or the "lightning jig," the merry frolickers raced over the puncheon floor in the good old ginger-blue style of the hoe-down which filled with joy their innocent hearts, and their legs with soreness and pain. But the Virginia reel, the hoe-down, the jig and the infair are gone, and their places are taken by the rather tame wedding tour, and the published list of presents from friends and foes.

‡ The state of society which existed at that early period was well calculated to call into action every mechanical genius. There was in almost every neighborhood some one whose natural ingenuity enabled him to do many things for himself and neighbors, far above what could have been reasonably expected; with the few tools which they brought with them



Respectfully yours.

Alex W Carter

into the country, they certainly performed wonders. Their plows, harrows, with wooden teeth, and sleds were, in many instances, well made, and the cheaper ware, which comprehended everything for holding milk and water, was generally well executed.

INDUSTRIES.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by Elias Coopridier, in Middlebury, about the year 1849, and operated by ox-power. It was in use about seven years, and during that time manufactured both lumber and meal, and seems to have been well patronized. The machinery was afterward moved to New Brunswick, and used in the construction of a combination mill at that place. Mr. Coopridier run the mill several years at Brunswick, and finally sold out to Marion Dalton, who, after operating it a short time, allowed it to fall into disuse.

The first mill for grinding grain in the township, and perhaps the first in the county, was constructed by T. L. Coopridier, and stood not far from Middlebury. It was a very simple affair, operated by horse-power, the buhrs being manufactured from native rock by Mr. Coopridier. It was in operation about eight or ten years, and did a very good business for a mill of its capacity. About the year 1847, Joel Owens built a horse mill in the north end of the township, which was kept in operation until the erection of the Middlebury steam mill, some fifteen years later. Many of the early settlers used hand mills for grinding grain, by means of which a coarse article of flour and meal could be made. These mills were constructed on a very primitive plan, and consisted of two circular stones set in a gum, or hoop, the upper one being turned by means of a long pole, which was sometimes placed in an opening in a joist overhead. The last mill of this kind was operated by Joseph Griffith, who was also one of the earliest blacksmiths of the township. In 1850, or thereabouts, a tannery was started in the northeast part of the township, by Jacob Shawaere. It was in operation until about the year 1870, and did a paying business.

An early industry was a small distillery, operated by W. Lankford, in the southwestern part of the township. Mr. Lankford brought the "still" from Kentucky, and operated it on a limited scale for a short time.

EARLY DEATHS.

The first death in Harrison occurred about the year 1827, at which time Midian Chamberlain, a temporary resident, departed this life. Elias Arthur died in the fall of 1827, and was laid to rest in the old Middlebury Graveyard, being the first interment made therein. The cemetery was laid out by Thomas Gillaspie, and is said to have been the first place consecrated to the burial of the dead in Clay County. Among the early deaths were two children of William Maxwell, Elizabeth and Joseph

Cooprider, and several children of John Cooprider, all of whom were buried in the cemetery mentioned.

The Cole Graveyard, in the northeastern part of the township, was first used as a place of interment about the year 1836 or 1837, and among those laid to rest there in an early day were William and Elizabeth Cole.

The Greenwell Graveyard was used as a burial place many years ago. Jonathan and Visa Owen, and a man by name of Purvis being buried there as early as 1837 or 1838. In addition to the cemeteries mentioned, there are a couple of private burying grounds in the township, and a graveyard in the southern part known as the Sink Graveyard, which was laid out in 1872.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriage that took place in what is now Harrison Township was solemnized under very peculiar circumstances, the particulars of which are as follows: The principal parties to the affair were Peter Cooprider, Jr., and Nancy, daughter of Lewis White, who lived just across the line in Owen County. The time was the winter of 1824, the year before the organization of Clay County, which then formed a part of Vigo County, with the seat of justice at Terre Haute, where Mr. White went to procure the papers necessary to give legal sanction to the union. Knowing that the marriage had to be performed in Vigo County, and being undecided as to the location of the dividing line, the wedding party, to make matters sure, went a considerable distance in the woods, and when they arrived upon what they knew was safe territory, Squire Downing, standing in snow about half boot-top deep, spoke the words which made the happy couple one, and with merry hearts the jolly crowd returned to a bounteous feast which the generous father-in-law had provided. The joyful occasion terminated with a lively hoe-down, and some of the boys present—now gray-haired and venerable great-grandfathers—ascrbe their first gentle drunk to a barrel of metheglin provided by the wise forethought of Mr. White.

Another early marriage was solemnized a little later, the contracting parties being Jacob Cooprider and Polly White, daughter of James White.

EARLY BIRTHS.

Ann Brush (née Cooprider), daughter of John and Elizabeth Cooprider, was the first white person born under the present limits of Harrison, her birth occurring in the year 1826. Elizabeth Gillaspie, daughter of Thomas and Susan Gillaspie, was born one year later.

SCHOOLS.

No better eulogium can be pronounced upon a community or upon its individual members than to point to the work they have accomplished. Theories look fine on paper, or sound well when proclaimed from the

platform, but it is the plain, honest work which tells on society. Thus, not only the township, but the entire county took an early interest in the cause of education. All the main settlements established schools as soon as they could support them.

As the population increased, and in the natural course of human events, children also, schoolhouses were built, teachers employed, and other improvements made in the facilities for education.

The first school in the township was taught about the year 1828, by Zachariah Denney, in a little log cabin which stood a short distance south of Middlebury.

The house was erected by the neighbors for the purpose, and the school was supported by subscription, and attended by about twenty-five or thirty pupils. Another school in the same house was taught later by a man from Kentucky by name of Rout, who is remembered as a very competent instructor for that time. The second school building was a hewed log structure, erected on the farm of George Wiltse, about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Middlebury, and was first used in 1832 by Isaac Richart. The second term was taught by William W. Ferguson, after which the house was destroyed by fire. Another building was afterward erected on the same spot, and was used until the law providing free schools went into effect. A schoolhouse was built in the Duncan settlement in an early day, and one in what is known as the Horton District, the first teacher in the latter place being Rev. B. D. C. Herring, a Baptist preacher of Owen County.

A log building on the Weaver farm south of Middlebury was erected about the year 1850, and is still standing. Another house of the same kind was built about the same time on the Smith place, southeast of Clay City, and stood about ten years, at the end of which time it was abandoned.

A house was erected in the northeast corner of the township, in an early day, and stood on the farm of Ed White. Early teachers in that locality were William Long and J. Barnhart.

The township was supplied with public schools about the year 1848, at which time the old buildings disappeared, and a better class of houses took their place. The schools of Harrison have ever been noted for their efficiency and high standing, and some of the best country schools to be found anywhere are in this township. Much credit is due to old teachers, among whom may be mentioned William Brothers, David Alexander, A. J. Tipton, W. H. Long and John Hanie.

The teachers for 1882-83 were William Chilson, Lizzie Travis, D. P. Love, D. T. Cromwell, Mattie E. Witty, F. J. W. Toelle, W. S. Tipton, James B. Arnett, William Arnett, A. M. Storm, W. H. Long, W. B. Schwarts, Hattie Chilson, Maurice Markle, N. B. Markle, S. A. Travis, H. H. Harris and S. B. Everhart.

Enumeration of children for the above year, 1,168.

Revenue for tuition, \$3,710.92.

Trustees.—The following are the Trustees of the township since the year 1859, to wit: William Brothers, H. Brothers, Henry Bolick, Robert Dalton, Peter Barrick, Henry Shideler (the only Republican ever elected to office in the township), John White, and Eli Cooprider, the present incumbent.

Other officials of the township at the present time are William Graber, Jacob Buzzard and Cyrus Davis, Justices of the Peace, and James Lowery, Constable.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The religious history of Harrison dates from its first settlement, many of the pioneers having been active members of different churches in the countries from which they moved. In the new country, with its sparse population, there were comparatively few stationary ministers yet. A number, embracing several denominations, traversed this region in an early day, forming an itinerant corps, and visited in rotation every settlement, town and village. Unsustained by the rigid precepts of law in any privileges, perquisites, fixed revenue, prescribed reverence or authority, except such as is voluntarily acknowledged by the clergy, those early preachers found their success depended upon their own efforts, and with an untiring zeal for the great cause, mixed, perhaps, with a spice of earthly ambition, they went forth to their work, traveling from month to month through deep forests, and enduring many hardships for the good of humanity. Their preaching was of a highly popular cast, its first aim being to excite the feelings and mold them to their own; hence excitements, or, in religious parlance, "awakenings" or revivals, were common in all this region. Living remote from each other, and spending much of their time in domestic solitude in vast forests, the appointment for preaching was often looked upon as a gala-day or a pleasing change, which brought together the neighbors from remote points, and enabled them to associate together and interchange social congratulations. Mr. Cooprider is our authority for the statement that one John Benham preached the first sermon in Harrison as early as the year 1827. Of Mr. Benham but little is known, save that he was an eccentric character, styled himself an evangelist belonging to Christ, and preached very much after the manner of the celebrated Lorenzo Dow. The circumstance of his visit to this community, as described by Mr. Cooprider, is as follows: Learning of the existence of the little settlement near Middlebury, he sent an appointment to John Cooprider, saying that he would hold religious services at his residence nine months from that day at 10 o'clock sharp. Of course the neighbors had ample time to circulate the appointment, and at the stated day several of the settlers' families assembled at Cooprider's dwelling, the majority of them more through a spirit of curi-

osity than anything else. They waited until almost 10 o'clock, and were on the point of leaving for their respective homes, when a tall, athletic looking stranger came walking to the door, and inquired if the house was Mr. Coopriders place. Being answered in the affirmative, the evangelist, for such he proved to be, said that he had an appointment "to preach here, and as the hour had arrived he would begin services at once." At the conclusion of his discourse, which was a very able one, the preacher went away, and was never seen in the neighborhood afterward. Another early preacher was Rev. Hugh Barnes, of Owen County, who held services at Coopriders house as early as 1830. Later came Rev. C. P. Farmer, who made Coopriders dwelling a regular preaching place, visiting the neighborhood regularly every four weeks for about one year. A class was afterward organized by Rev. Mr. Hill, consisting of seven or eight members, among whom were John Coopriders wife and John Gillaspie and wife, with the families of several other neighbors. The society was sustained until about the year 1855, and at one time numbered about forty members.

An organization of the Presbyterian Church was effected about the year 1833, at the residence of Joseph Alexander in the southwest part of the township. It was organized by the labors of Rev. Mr. Hicks, and its history covered a period of six or seven years. Itinerant ministers of the United Brethren Church were among the pioneers of the township, and a society of that denomination was organized in an early day at the village of Middlebury, where they still have a substantial house of worship, and an active membership.

Good Hope Baptist Church of Middlebury is an old society. Its history is given by Mr. Travis as follows: "The first church organization effected in Harrison Township dates as early as 1830. On the 28th day of August, that year, a meeting was held at the residence of David White, father of Ed White, on what has since been known as the Huddleston place, a mile and a half north of Clay City, which was attended by Elder William Stansell, Benjamin Kercheval, Elijah Casen and Asa Frakes, of Prairie Creek, and Zachariah McClure and John Hodges, of Union, brethren who came for the purpose of aiding in the organization of the new class.

"Elder Stansell was chosen Moderator, and John Hodges, Clerk. David White, Polly White, Joel Owen, Patsy Owen and Sophia Denney constituted the original membership of the newly organized church, which they christened Good Hope. The meeting was held for a time at Mr. Denneys, near the present house of G. W. Wiltse, one mile west of Middlebury.

"About 1832 or 1833, the log church one mile south of Middlebury was erected, the first church building in the county. Up to 1839, the class had no regularly installed pastor, but was assisted at times by William

Stansell, Abraham Stark, Asa Frakes and Samuel Sparks. In 1839, the church called Elder B. C. D. Herren as first pastor, who served six years, when at his request in June, 1845, Elder W. J. Sparks was called, who served until 1849, and was followed by Elder James Beaman, who labored with the church until some time the following year. Elder Herren was again called in 1850, and in 1854 was succeeded by Elder George Crist, remaining until 1857, when Elder Elias Coopridner was called, who, by the assistance of Elders Crist, Slavens and Huntsberry at times, continued until 1876, when Elder Samuel Huntsberry succeeded him one year. Then Elder Coopridner was again called in 1877, and served two years, assisted by Elder Arnett the first year.

"In 1880, Elder J. B. Arnett was called for one year, since which time there has been no regular pastor. Elders Coopridner and Arnett preach at times, with occasional visits from other brethren.

"About the year 1869, the work of building the present edifice in the town of Middlebury was begun. Very slow progress was made in its construction, and it was not completed until the close of the year 1873—that is, completed for dedication. On the 2d day of December, that year, the dedication took place; the services were conducted by Elder S. M. Stimson. At the time of its design and erection, this was the largest church building in the county. Good Hope Society grew from its incipency of few members in the wilderness, to a membership of 185. It now numbers 133 members."

German Reformed Church.—This society was organized in the year 1860, with about fifty members, a large portion of whom formerly belonged to a Lutheran Church which stood in the northeastern part of the township, and which, for some reason, was abandoned a few years prior to the above date. Meetings were held in the old Lutheran building until the year 1874, at which time their present neat temple of worship was erected at a cost of \$1,400. The present membership is 110, and the church is enjoying a reasonable degree of prosperity under the pastoral care of Rev. J. Matzinger. L. Frank is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of sixty scholars.

Evangelical Association.—This church is situated in the northeastern part of the township, and dates its origin from the year 1860, at which time it was organized at what is known as the Liberty Schoolhouse, with an original membership of about twenty-five persons. The schoolhouse was used for a preaching place two years, when a log house of worship was erected on ground donated by John Liechti. It has since been remodeled and weather-boarded, and is a very comfortable building at the present time. The organization was brought about by Rev. William Wessler, who preached two years, after whom came the following pastors in the order given, viz.: Jacob Klieber, two years; William Buckman, two years; C. Wessling, two years; John Cauffman, two years; C. Hiem,

two years; M. Kronmiller, two years; ~~John Beck~~, two years; then C. Hiem again for eighteen months; William Luering, one year; John Kaufman came in again and served six months; the next pastor's name was not learned; G. N. Hallwachs, two years, after whom came N. J. Platz, the present pastor. The present membership of the church is seventy, and the attendance of the Sunday school will average about 150 throughout the entire year.

Middlebury Christian Church was organized by Elder Joel Dillon, in the year 1871, with eleven members, whose names are as follows: L. A. Hale, M. Hale, C. DeBerry, Charles Caton, Rebecca Caton, Mrs. Wiltse, Jane Tipton, Catherine Tipton, Emma Tipton, Madison Pipes and Ellen Pipes. Elder Dillon preached three years and was succeeded by A. C. Layman, who remained two years, after whom came A. S. Lowdermilk, who preached for two years. Since the latter's pastorate, the society has been without regular preaching, though services are conducted at intervals by Elder Williams, of Lancaster. The society has no house of its own, and meetings are held in the Baptist Church. Present membership, about forty.

Clay City Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meetings of this society were held at the Middlebury Schoolhouse by Rev. E. C. Boaz, who, in 1873, organized a class of about twelve members.

After meeting one year at Middlebury, the organization was changed to Clay City, and the schoolhouse there was used for a preaching place until 1874, at which time the present beautiful temple of worship was erected, but not dedicated until three years later. It is a frame building, 30x45 feet in size, and represents a value of \$1,500. John L. Pitner was the first pastor, and preached eighteen months. Following him came, in regular order, L. S. Knotts, for two years; John Laverty, one year; John T. Smith, one year; John Welker, one year; E. C. Hughes, one year; D. Harvey, six months. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Wilson, a young man of fine abilities, and well liked by his congregation. Present membership, thirty.

STATEMENT OF VALUES, TAXES, ETC.

In the year 1852, the real estate of Harrison was assessed at \$64,274; improvements, \$19,088; personal property, \$29,641; total value of taxables, \$114,400; total taxes, \$798.41. Number of polls, 112.

One year later, taxes were paid on 29,329.97 acres of land valued at \$75,215; improvements, \$19,313; personal property, \$45,152. Number of polls, 145; total taxes, \$1,727.02.

For the year 1870, number of acres, 39,899.10; value of lands, \$272,789; value of improvements, \$99,547; value of personal property, \$132,572; total value of taxables, \$510,797; total taxes, \$7,647.78. Number of polls, 358.

For the year 1882, number of acres, 40,357.21; value of lots, \$5,854; value of improvements on lots, \$24,780; value of personal property, \$151,643; total value of taxables, \$767,325; total taxes, \$13,238.08. Township revenue for all purposes, \$10,000. Number of voters, 786.

CLAY CITY.

This live little city, the second business place in the county, is an outgrowth of the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad, and was surveyed in the month of June, 1873, and recorded under the name of Markland. It is situated on the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 10 north, Range 6 west. The original plat comprises four blocks of twelve lots each, each lot being fifty feet wide by one hundred and fifty feet deep. Maple and Clay streets run east and west, and are intersected at right angles by Main and Market streets, running north and south, all of which are sixty-five feet wide. The town was laid out by Barbara Storm, and the first addition made on the 16th day of June, 1883, by E. F. Coopridier, consisting of four blocks subdivided into forty-four lots of the same size as the first surveyed.

Lankford's Addition of sixty-four lots was surveyed in the month of March, 1875, and embraces a part of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 30, Township 10 north, Range 6 west; Larkin Lankford, proprietor.

Storm's First Addition was made in April, 1880, and consists of thirty lots. In December, 1882, John R. and Henry Lankford made an addition of ninety-seven lots, and one school lot, and in March, 1883, Storm's Second Addition of twenty lots was surveyed and placed upon record. It will be seen from the above that the village limits embrace an area sufficiently large to make a city of four or five thousand inhabitants, and from the wonderful accounts given of its growth by ardent friends of the place, we are led to believe that its arrival at that population is something more than a mere possibility. Eli and E. F. Coopridier were among the first to erect dwellings in the village, and the former put up the first store room in the northwest part, which he stocked with a general assortment of merchandise. He sold goods for six months, at the end of which time he was succeeded by H. J. Long. The Burger Brothers kept the second store and brought on a large stock of goods, which they sold as partners until 1882, when the firm dissolved, each one going into business on his own responsibility. H. Grismer & Co. came next, with a dry goods store, and erected a building in the western part of town on Front street. He remained from 1875 until 1878, and in the latter year was succeeded by William Graber. John Long & Son commenced business in 1877, and continued one year, at the end of which time they closed out. Among other merchants who came when the town was new were Jacob J. Baker, Acklemire & Co., J. F. Hyatt and M. L. Jett, the



Christian Ehrlich

last of whom started the first drug store. Charles Cady was the first blacksmith and W. J. Warners the first worker in wood.

Industries.—Clay City Mill was brought to the town in 1879 by Messrs. Overholser & Silvius, the building having formerly stood in Bowling Green. After its erection here, it was supplied with new and improved machinery, and operated by the above-named parties for one year and a half, when they sold out to D. Champer, the present proprietor. The building is a three-and-a-half story frame structure, 40x65 feet, and represents a value of \$12,000. It has four run of buhrs, and a capacity of about 100 barrels of flour per day.

Depot Mill was erected in 1881 by Motter & Clinger, who operated as partners for a short time, when the latter disposed of his interest to F. Burger, who sold it a little later to Daniel Harris. Motter afterward sold his interest to T. W. Toney, who also purchased Harris' share, and is the proprietor at the present time. The mill is four stories high, contains three run of buhrs, and grinds on an average about 300 bushels of wheat per day.

Clay City Saw Mill was brought to the village about the year 1878 by J. W. White, who operated it until the spring of 1883, at which time it came into possession of the present owners, Messrs. Warner & Clinger. It occupies a large building near the railroad, and does a handsome business.

In the year 1880, Mr. Clutter, of Terre Haute, established a stave factory, which he operated very successfully for two years, giving employment to a number of workmen. It is not in operation at the present time.

A stave factory on an extensive scale was started in the year 1875 by Messrs. Gressmer, Russell & Brinkman. They manufactured material for tight barrel work, vast quantities of which were shipped to Chicago and other places. It was in operation until 1880, at which time it was moved to Oakland City. A brickyard was started in 1880 by the Connolly Brothers, who ran it one season.

The present brickyard was started by — Burman, and is operated at the present time by the Graber Brothers.

Physicians.—The following representatives of the medical profession have practiced the healing art in the village at different times, viz.: R. A. Baldrige, W. S. Duncan, Drs. Smith and Black. The present M. D.'s are H. C. Wolfe, D. I. Zook, Dr. Brouillette, S. P. Burns and M. Freed.

Bank.—Messrs. Thompson, Jett & Wiltse established a private bank in the year 1882. Thompson was chosen President, and M. L. Jett, Cashier. A fine brick building on the corner of Front and Fifth streets was afterward erected at a cost of \$5,000. The bank represents a capital of \$85,000, and is doing a good business.

Lodges.—Mark's Lodge, No. 360, I. O. O. F., was instituted at Middlebury on the 27th of January, 1871, with the following charter members to wit: William R. Kress, David Cook, W. B. Brown, J. F. Lankford and R. Horton. The first officers were: W. R. Kress, N. G.; D. F. Cook, V. G.; L. A. Hale, Secretary, and R. Horton, Treasurer. Officers at the present time are: W. B. Brown, N. G.; John O'Neil, V. G.; J. W. Hays, Secretary; David Owens, Permanent Secretary; J. F. Wyatt, Treasurer. The lodge held its meetings at Middlebury until the year 1881, at which time the organization was moved to Clay City, and a hall rented of M. L. Jett. One year later, the place of meeting was changed to Fleshman's Hall, which has been used ever since.

Clay City Lodge, No. 562, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Fleshman's Hall in 1880, with a good membership, among whom were M. L. Jett, I. B. Harris, A. J. Fulkerson, Calvin Ames, James Fetrow, C. C. Fessler, F. M. Dowthy, Samuel Silvers, William Calhoun, James Cooper, Robert Moffitt, Joshua Frantz and Edward Champer. First officers were: M. L. Jett, W. M.; A. J. Fulkerson, S. W.; I. B. Harris, J. W.; Charles C. Fessler, Secretary; Robert Guthrie, Treasurer; A. L. Witty, S. D.; James Campbell, J. D.; J. G. Fleshman, S. S.; George Schlegel, J. S.; and George Wagoner, Tiler. The following are the officers at the present time: M. L. Jett, W. M.; Charles Fessler, S. W.; P. B. Burns, J. W.; Homer Harris, Secretary; Bartlett Cuse, Treasurer; George W. Wagoner, Tiler; A. L. Witty, S. D.; James Campbell, J. D.; J. G. Fleshman, S. S., and John O'Neil, J. S. The present membership is twenty-five. The place of meeting is Jett's Hall.

Clay City Lodge, No. 40, A. O. U. W., was organized March 20, 1878. On the charter appear the following names: A. J. Asbury, H. J. Grisner, D. I. Zook, Ivan V. Harris, Pius Long, W. H. Payne, Matthew L. Jett, John B. Hendrick, Levi Damer and John Row. At one time the organization was in very good circumstances, but at present there are but few members belonging, and meetings are not held regularly.

Clay City Lodge, No. 2240, Knights of Honor, is a flourishing organization with forty-one members. It was organized in 1880 with sixteen charter members and has been growing in favor ever since. The following officers were the last elected: H. H. Hyatt, Dictator; George J. Kayser, V. D.; Casper Rader, Assistant D.; William Graber, Treasurer, and J. C. Wilber, Reporter. Meetings are held on Wednesday evenings in Griffith's Hall.

Uncas Tribe, No. 68, Red Men, dates its history from the 4th day of April, 1882, at which time the following persons went into the organization, viz.: I. B. Harris, J. F. Hyatt, W. H. Carlisle, B. F. Halstead, J. C. Wilber, Richard Bryson, J. W. White, C. C. Fessler, N. B. Markle, Homer Harris, D. M. Freed, George Schafer, J. W. Danhour and William I. Warner. The lodge is in good working order, the member-

ship at the present time being 36. The following list comprises the officers: J. F. Hyatt, Sachem; C. C. Fessler, S. S.; N. B. Markle, J. S.; H. H. Harris, C. of R.; W. H. Carlisle, K. of W., and D. F. Halstead, Prophet.

Mutual Love Lodge, No. 221, Daughters of Rebecca, was organized November 1, 1882, with twenty-two charter members, a number which has since increased to thirty-five. The first officers were: David Owens, N. G.; Almira Carlisle, V. G.; Dora Hosly, Secretary, and Amanda Owens, Treasurer. At the present time, the several officers are filled by the following persons: J. G. Fleshman, N. G.; Almira Carlisle, V. G.; Maria Hosly, Secretary; David Owens, Per. Sec., and Amanda Owens, Treasurer.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor have an organization, established in January, 1883, with eleven members. Meetings are held on Saturday evenings of each week, and the membership at the present time numbers eighteen.

An organization known as the Knights of Universal Brotherhood was established in January, 1882, and continued its meetings until a few months ago, when the society disbanded.

We close this brief sketch of Clay City with the following register of its business: F. M. Dorothy, general store; Graber Bros., dry goods and miscellaneous articles; Thomas Watts, general stock; Joseph Lieber, general store; John Burger, general stock. The Black Brothers handle miscellaneous merchandise, as does also Abraham Burger; Smith & Rader handle boots and shoes; M. L. Jett and J. W. Danhour, druggists; James F. Hyatt, groceries and queensware; A. J. Fulker-son, groceries; J. W. Hays, groceries; L. G. Castland and J. H. Hodges & Co., restaurants; Joseph Wilber, harness shop; J. G. Keyser, boot and shoe maker; S. Rinehart, barber and photographer; Curtis Black, dealer in boots and shoes; William Travis, editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, a sketch of which will be found elsewhere; T. J. & J. J. Watts, livery stables. There are also two good hotels in the city.

MIDDLEBURY.

The town or village of Middlebury is situated in Section 31, Town 10 north, Range 6 west, and owes its origin to John Coopridger, Sr., who, in 1836, laid it out for the twofold purpose of securing a post office and inducing immigration to this part of the county. Among the first persons to purchase lots in the new village were Elias Coopridger, J. W. Ferguson, J. Mitchell and Dr. William Hill. Ferguson erected the first residence, a hewed-log building, near the central part of the town. Dr. Hill was the first physician, and John Brush kept the first store, in a little log building which stood near the southern limits of the village on Main street. Mr. Brush remained in business about twelve years, and during

that period disposed of a great deal of merchandise. W. R. Kress brought the second stock of goods to the place, and erected a building on the west side of Main street, near the central part of the town, which he occupied about six years, at the end of which time he sold out to M. L. Jett & Co., who continued the business several years longer. Joel H. Buckalew, V. Church, — Cofer, Thomas J. Cromwell & Co., P. Everhart & Co., Coopridger & Kress and Stiernagle & Co. did business at different times during the history of the village.

Among the early mechanics were Larkin Lankford, S. R. Dale, James Sheels, Levi Dietrick, Frederick Ott and David Miller. Being remote from any trading point, Middlebury early became a lively business center, and at one time there were four or five good stores in the town, besides a number of shops of different kinds, and other industries. A large steam flouring mill was erected in the year 1858, by a Mr. Trueblood, who operated it about four years, when it was purchased by John Burke & Son, who afterward sold out to L. Brown & Sons. Later it came into possession of a Mr. Mottle, who moved it to Clay City. The building of the Terre Haute & Southeastern Railroad through the country, and its terminus for a couple of years at Clay City, only one mile distant, and the rapid growth of the latter place in consequence, proved a disastrous blow to the business of Middlebury, and from that time its fortunes began to wane. Business men removed from the place and took their wares to the new city, and an effectual check was put upon its further development, and at the present time it is but a shadow of its former self. There are three small stores at the present time, kept by John Fair, A. J. Harris and J. J. Baker, respectively.

Dr. Hall is the practicing physician of the place, and is one of the successful M. D.'s of the county.

NEW BRUNSWICK.*

The site of this town is located on Eel River, and occupies a portion of Section 19, Town 9 north, Range 6 west. It was laid out in February, 1831, by A. R. Ferguson and William Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell was then County Surveyor, the first one ever commissioned in the county. The site of the town is on the north bank of the river, at the wagon bridge crossing between Middlebury and Howesville, all of which is now inclosed in farm lands and in cultivation. For a number of years the place did considerable business in staves, hogs, pork, poultry and grain, which were flat-boated to New Orleans. A boat-yard was located at this place, where a number of boats were constructed and launched every year. John Lee was the leading merchant of the town, who carried on the exchange of dry goods, coffee and whisky for the commodities of the community. Just above, a distance of two miles or

* Prepared by William Travis.

less, Thornton & Alexander also carried on a boat-yard. All the lumber for the boats at the Brunswick yard was whip-sawed, Sampson and William Phipps, brothers, acting as the motive power, both of whom are yet living. The town sustained its reputation as a business point for a number of years, but was finally abandoned, on account of the advent of railroads and other modern innovations.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

RECURRENTS to the past, with the recollections and associations which make it pass in life-like review before our mental vision will continue to be, as of yore, a source of satisfaction, especially when they connect themselves with incidents reflected back from our own experiences. These reminders vanish with the life of the participants, when no landmarks remain to save us the pictures faintly delineated on the tablets of memory, the impressions of which are only retracings from the remodelings of others. To preserve these from forgetfulness before they have lost their distinguishing originality is the work devolved upon the writer of history. History fails in its great mission when it does not preserve the life features of the subjects committed to its trust. Local history, more than any other, commands the most interested attention, for the reason that it is a record of those who in times gone by traveled the thorny pathway of life as our companions, acquaintances and friends.

GENERAL FEATURES.

Posey Township embraces an area of thirty-six square miles of territory lying in the northwestern part of Clay County, and includes the whole of Congressional Township 12 north, Range 13 west, which was laid off by the Government survey in the early part of the year 1816. The civil township was formed at the general division in 1825, and originally included the present townships of Dick Johnson, Van Buren, and a part of Jackson. Its outlines were modified at various times, and it was not until about the year 1830 that the division was reduced to its present area. The face of the country may be described as rolling, with undulations of a somewhat abrupt nature along the ravines which traverse the township in various directions, though in but few places is the land too broken for tillage. The soil is not the best for agricultural purposes, especially on the elevated portions, where it is rather thin and of a heavy, clayey nature; the land skirting the different water-courses possesses a black sandy loam, more fertile than the clay soil, and better

adapted for general farming. Agriculture has been the chief resource of the people until within the past few years, the principal productions being wheat, corn, rye, oats and the other cereals and fruits indigenous to this part of the State. The township was originally covered with a dense forest growth, the leading varieties of timber being walnut, maple, poplar, several species of oak, beech, hickory, ash and elm, the greater part of which has long since disappeared before the settler's ax. Much valuable timber was ruthlessly destroyed in clearing up the land, and saw-mills were among the earliest industries.

MINING INTERESTS.

This division of the county is very rich in mineral wealth, especially coal, of which large deposits are found at different places throughout the township. Mining is rapidly becoming the leading industry, and some of the most extensive and best worked mines in the State are found here.

The first mine in the township was opened in the year 1851, on the farm of Nathan Williams, in Section 10. This mine was developed under the supervision of the Indianapolis Coal Company, of which Mr. Williams was a prominent stockholder. The first car load of coal ever shipped from this county was taken from this mine, and it was in successful operation until the year 1860. In 1851, the Highland Coal Company was organized and commenced prospecting in Section 16, where a shaft was sunk. A switch was laid to the mine from the T. H. & I., by means of which vast quantities of coal were shipped.

The Ehrlich mines, known as the Eureka and Newburg shafts, near the village of Newburg, were opened about eleven years ago, at which time they were known as the Reffert banks. They were purchased by Peter Ehrlich & Co., some time later, under whose management they have become among the most extensive mines in the county. The number of men employed at the present time is 150, and the yearly production of coal is estimated at 85,000 tons. The coal produced by the Eureka mine is block coal; that taken from the Newburg mine is known as coking coal. In the latter mine are about six miles of track, and eighty acres have been dug out.

A large mine operated by Wheeler, of Brazil, is situated near Newburg, and a number of smaller mines have been developed in different parts of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The lands of this township were surveyed and opened for settlement as early as the year 1816, and the first entry made three years later by one Donald McDonald, who selected the southwest quarter of Section 5 and the northwest quarter of the same section, though it does not appear that he ever improved his land or was identified with the county as a citizen; no facts concerning such an individual being remembered at the

present time. The earliest known attempts at white settlements within the present limits of Posey were made about the year 1823, but the details of these events are very meager and somewhat enveloped in speculation. The site of these pioneer settlements was in the northern part of the township, near the villages of Cloverland and Williamstown, on the old National road. There appear to have been several families at these two places, the majority of whom were merely claim seekers, who remained but a comparatively short time, when they disposed of their improvements and moved further west. Among these is remembered Thomas Moore, who squatted on Section 20 in the fall of the year mentioned, and constructed a rude pole cabin, about 14x16 feet, in which his family passed the following winter. Like the majority of early pioneers, Moore was a skillful hunter and spent the greater part of his time in quest of game, doing but little toward improving his claim, which he could not enter on account of his inability to pay the Government price for the land. He afterward sold his improvements to Artemas Gilbert and secured a small amount of land within the present limits of Jackson Township, where he resided for a number of years. About the time that Moore made his first improvements, certain claims (number unknown) were established in the central and southern portions of the township, none of which appear to have been permanent. The construction of the National road through the county served as an inducement to immigration, and in the year 1828 there was quite a settlement at Cloverland, consisting principally of workmen on that highway, whose residences were only temporary. Permanent settlers, however, began to arrive, and a few months after work on the road began, there was living near the site of Cloverland a man by name of Huffman, who made an entry of land some time in the year 1828. He was a native of North Carolina, and came to the wilderness of Indiana for the purpose of securing homes for himself and children, of which he was the fortunate possessor of a goodly number. Like most early settlers, he came to the new country with a very meager outfit of this world's goods, but being a man of considerable energy, and knowing no such word as fail, he at once went to work and soon had a good farm cleared and under successful cultivation. He made entries in the names of the different members of his family, and in time became possessor of large tracts of real estate, much of which is in possession of his descendants at the present time. Another early settler, whose arrival dates from 1828, was Peter Tonguit, a native of Ohio, who squatted near Cloverland, on land which had been previously entered by Dr. Modesitt, of Terre Haute. Tonguit could not be termed a model farmer by any means, the extent of his plantation being a few rods of ground cleared around his mansion, an imposing structure containing a single apartment, with dirt floor, stick chimney and no windows. Neither was he noted for his industry, although he could

claim the honor of being the first "skilled" artisan in the township, having been a veritable knight of the last and wax ends—a cobbler—and as such managed to eke out a scanty subsistence for himself and family by making and keeping in repair the delicate cowhide brogans worn by the early pioneers. He afterward found employment on the National road, and finally drifted out of the settlement and out of the minds of the settlers, and nothing has been heard of him for many years. Prominent among the pioneers of the township was William Yocum, who came here from Kentucky in the year 1827, and entered a tract of land in Section 4 a few years later. In company with him came his sons, Levi, John, Isam, Jesse and Frank, all of whom became leading citizens of the county and were prominently identified with its growth and development. Mr. Yocum was a man of much more than ordinary intelligence and business tact. He took an active part in the political questions of the day, and was several times elected to represent the county in the Lower House of the State Legislature. He was a resident of Posey until the time of his death in 1840. Of his sons who came with him, but one (Frank) is living at the present time, of whom a more extended notice will be found in the biographical chapter of Dick Johnson Township. Jacob Goodrich, a son-in-law of Huffman, came in an early day and made the second entry of land on the 23d of April, 1828. He was a single man when he first arrived, and as poor as the proverbial church mouse, but by selecting eligible claims and selling them to home seekers, he soon found himself in possession of sufficient wealth to secure a home of his own. He entered the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 4, and at once began improving his place by erecting thereon a small cabin, into which he introduced a "helpmeet" soon afterward. His marriage to Miss Huffman was the first event of the kind solemnized within the present limits of the township. During the years 1829 and 1830, many claim-seekers appeared, though but few actual settlers. In the latter year, James Townsend, Daniel Wools, John R. Smith, Joseph Ringo, Jacob Moore, William McBride and Artemas Gilbert arrived, all of whom became permanent residents. The first named located near Williamstown, where he entered land and remained eight years, at the end of which time he sold out and went back to his native State of Kentucky. Wools settled in the northeastern part of the township, but took claims in several sections. Unlike most early settlers in a new country, he was a man of considerable means, which he invested in lands, and in time became one of the largest owners of real estate in the township. He was an active politician, and at one time served the people as Probate Judge, besides filling positions of minor importance in the township. One son, Amos, is living in Posey at the present time. Smith was a native of Canada. He settled a short distance north of Cloverland, on land which is in possession of his children. Ringo came from Ken-



Respectfully
F. J. S. Robinson.

tucky in an early day, and for a number of years was one of the leading citizens of the county. Moore squatted about two miles south of Staunton Village, and later entered land in the southern part of the township, where he died a number of years ago at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, the oldest man that ever lived in the county. McBride selected his home north of Cloverland. At the first election held in the township, he was chosen Justice of the Peace, receiving five votes out of eight cast. Gilbert came from Ohio and purchased a claim in Section 20, on which Thomas Moore had previously settled. He made a good farm, which he afterward sold to Lovell Corbin, and moved to one of the Western States. He was a man of intelligence and culture, and taught the first school in the township early in the year 1830.

In the year 1831, Joseph Hoskins came to the township, and settled in the northern part on the National road, where he opened a tavern for travelers on that highway, and such other guests as saw fit to accept his hospitalities. His house was part log and part frame, and for a number of years was a favorite stopping place, having been well known for many miles along the road, and the genial landlord was never in want of paying guests. Be it said in praise to his memory that his wayside inn was conducted upon strict temperance principles, a thing unusual in those days when "fire-water" was the common beverage of old and young. Hoskins is remembered as a very strict and conscientious church member, whose life was a practical demonstration of the pure doctrine he professed, and his word was revered as law in the community where he resided. In the spring of 1832, N. H. Modesitt located in the township, and was joined the following autumn by his brother, James W., who is still living. The former moved his family to the new country by water, landing at Terre Haute after a long voyage from his native State, Virginia. From Terre Haute, then but a mere outpost, our pioneer came to the little settlement at Cloverland, and purchased a claim upon which a few temporary improvements had been made a few years previous, by a squatter by the name of Swall. James W. was induced to immigrate to the new country on account of the flattering descriptions his uncle and brother gave of the land, and made his first trip on horseback for the purpose of selecting and preparing a home for the reception of his family; he entered eighty acres of land immediately after his arrival, and lived with his brother until he had erected a cabin and fitted a few acres of ground for cultivation, when he returned home after an absence of fifteen months, walking as far as Louisville in order to take a boat. He returned with his family the following year, and commenced life in the wilderness, after the true backwoods style, doing all his farming with a single horse, and supplying his table from the bountiful store of game which at that time afforded the early settlers their chief means of subsistence. Mr. Modesitt has lived to see the wilderness in which he located fifty years

ago transformed into a rich agricultural region, and from his own humble beginning in the backwoods has been developed one of the largest and best improved farms in the county. Other settlers came in from time to time, among whom can be named Martin Bowles, a native of Virginia, who entered land in Section 18, in the fall of 1832; Major Ringo, who settled near Cloverland; Alfred West, who made a farm in Section 17; Jacob Eppert, a native of Ohio, who settled in the same locality; Jonathan Yocum, a relative of William Yocum; Nathan Williams, a man prominently identified with the early coal interest of the township, and Henry Rule, who located in Section 31. The last named was one of nature's true noblemen; his veracity was never called in question, and the saying, "as honest as Uncle Henry," became proverbial throughout the community.

Among those who secured land in the township by entry, prior to 1836, were Micajah Philips, Achor Boor, Samuel Havens, A. M. Rector, John Short, Washington West, Jacob Girton, D. T. Hedges, Elijah Wools, M. Brackney, Levi Brackney, Edmund Wools, Amos Wools, Samuel Reffert, Harrison Reffert, Thomas Conacher, David Williams, Hiram Fortner, James Thomas, John Scott, John Britton, David McBride, Noah Layton, Peter Eppert, Philip Hedges, James Campbell, C. B. Modesitt, J. H. Elsworth, O. H. Smith, Solomon Myers, James R. Ross, Stephen Crabbe, John Crabbe, John Frump, W. McFarland, Christy, Zachariah McClure, Homer Johnson, John Milroy, and a number of others whose names were not learned.

PIONEER LIFE.

The early settlers of Posey found no royal pathway to affluence, and for many years hard work and manifold privations were the common lot of all who sought homes in the wilderness. There is, of course, a great similiarity in all the pioneer history of the West during the same period; there were the same log-rollings, house-raising and amusements that prevailed in the other new settlements, all of which were diversified occasionally with indulgence in distilled spirits and personal rencontres resulting in disfigured features, though the citizens of Posey bore a reputation for peacefulness even in those days. No such encounters with Indians, bears and wolves, as one reads of in the lives of Boone and Crockett, took place here, though the old hunters of that day could entertain you by the hour with their tales of the pursuit of the deer. The barking of the wolves was a familiar sound, but carried with it no alarm save for the safety of the pigs and calves, which had to be penned in tight inclosures at night in order to protect them from the fangs of the hungry scourges. The wolves were generally very cowardly, and would flee upon the approach of man; but when emboldened by hunger, they have been known to try to get into houses at night, causing no little alarm to the inmates. Mr. Modesitt relates that upon one occasion while he was ab-

sent from home, wolves surrounded his cabin in great numbers and tried to get inside through the chimney, which had been built but few feet above the fire-place. Their howlings were terrific, and of course Mrs. Modesitt and the children became very much alarmed. The ferocious beasts would run and jump against the chimney in order to reach the top, and came very nearly succeeding, when they were frightened away by Mrs. Modesitt, who climbed to the top of the building with several fire-brands which she hurled into their midst. They returned to the charge several times, and the heroic woman was kept busy hurling the fiery missiles, which in time had the effect of driving them away entirely, much to the relief of the little family, none of whom slept any more that night. Corn was the principal crop raised for a number of years, and afforded food for both man and beast. Potatoes were raised in an early day also. But no attempts were made to raise wheat until about the year 1836, owing to the wet condition of the soil. A failure in the corn crop was sure to entail great suffering upon the settlements. Such a failure occurred in the year 1830, at which time the price went up as high as \$2 and \$3 per bushel. Mr. Bowles relates that in that year there was but little money in the country, and the settlers were compelled to subsist almost wholly on game, which was very plentiful and easily procured. One day, while hunting, his dogs killed an otter. Mr. Bowles took the skin to Terre Haute and sold it for \$2.50; then went to Mr. Baldwin in Parke County and spent the money for a bushel of corn, which he took to the Kilgore Mill on Raccoon Creek, where he waited three days to have it ground into meal. He returned home with a little surplus, and felt quite rich from the proceeds of the otter skin. The first wheat raised in the township yielded about seven bushels per acre. It was cut with the old-fashioned reap-hook, threshed with a flail and marketed at Terre Haute for the enormous price of 45 cents per bushel. For a number of years, Terre Haute was the nearest market place, where the settlers disposed of venison hams, deer skins, coon skins, wild honey and ginseng, the only articles of commercial importance the country afforded at that time. Some of the early farmers raised a great many hogs, to fatten which required no outlay of money and but little trouble, the woods during the fall of the year affording vast quantities of "mast" upon which the animals fed.

Pork found a ready market at Terre Haute and brought from \$2 to \$3 per hundred in Illinois money, worth about 50 cents on the dollar.

MILLS, ETC.

The first saw mill in the township was erected by John Huffinan shortly after his arrival, and stood near the northern boundary. It was a water mill and did a very good business, furnishing much of the lumber used in the construction of the early houses at Cloverland and Williamstown.

Flour and meal were first obtained at Terre Haute, and later at a little mill on Otter Creek, in Vigo County, which was kept running night and day in winter time, owing to the low water during the other seasons of the year. Other sources of supplies were Rawley's mill on Eel River, in the present township of Lewis, and Kilgore's Mill on Big Raccoon in Parke County, both of which were kept running until they outlived their usefulness. The first grist mill in Posey was constructed by Thomas Vest, in Section 24, and was operated by horse-power. The buhrs were manufactured out of native rock, and constituted the entire machinery. The building was a mere shed resting upon four forks driven into the ground, and was made large enough to shelter several teams. Each person bringing a grist was obliged to furnish his own team to do his grinding, and many were the hurryings to get to the mill first, as it required several hours to convert a single bushel of corn into meal.

People from a distance brought provisions enough with them to last several days, and the scene around the mill sometimes presented the appearance of an emigrant encampment, there being frequently eight or ten persons waiting their respective turns. Vest operated the mill a short time, when he disposed of it to other parties, who moved it to the northeast corner of the township, on land belonging to Nathan Williams. It was in operation five or six years, at the end of which time it was allowed to fall into disuse.

In the year 1850, Thomas Moore erected a saw mill in the western part of the township, which supplied a long-felt want in that community. So eager were the neighbors to have the mill built, that they turned out en masse, made the frame-work themselves, and raised the building gratuitously. Moore supplied the boiler and machinery, and for a number of years did a flourishing business, hauling lumber to Terre Haute, and shipping it down the Wabash. Moore operated it until his death in 1863, at which time it passed into the hands of his sons. They remodeled the machinery, and have continued to run it until the present time.

The Cloverland steam flouring mill was erected in the year 1856, by Messrs. Echelmeyer & Carpenter, who operated it as partners until 1861, when the former sold his interest to a man by the name of Falls. It passed through several hands, and was completely destroyed by fire in the year 1881. The building was a good frame structure, two and a half stories high, and contained three run of buhrs, with a grinding capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. A few years prior to the erection of the above, a steam mill was commenced at Staunton Village, and completed about 1854. It was first run as a saw mill, by the Carter Brothers, who afterward added an extra story and supplied a corn buhr. Messrs. Doyle & Co. became the owners a few years later. They remodeled the machinery, built an addition to the original building, and supplied two

wheat buhrs. They operated it as a combination mill until 1861, at which time the entire structure was destroyed by a storm. It was afterward rebuilt by a man by the name of Graham, and by him sold to the Carter Brothers, who built a large addition, and refitted the mill until they made it capable of producing from 150 to 200 barrels of flour per day. It passed through several hands, and was last owned by Miller & Carpenter, who did an extensive business in grinding and shipping grain. The mill was in successful operation until the year 1881, at which time the building was completely destroyed by fire. An early saw mill stood in the northwest corner of the township on McBride's Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was constructed by William McBride, and did a fair business for about fifteen years, at the end of which time it was allowed to fall into disuse, on account of the creek dam washing out.

An early industry at Williamstown was the tannery, operated by a man by the name of Cook, some time prior to the year 1840. It was kept running several years, and the proprietor realized some wealth from it during the time it was in operation. In the year 1864, a small distillery was started near Staunton by one Robert Rosebro, who worked it a couple of years, when finding himself unable to pay the revenue demanded by Uncle Sam, the enterprise was abandoned.

The present mill at Staunton was erected in the year 1881 by Mr. Gilbert. It is operated by steam, has three run of buhrs, manufactures the patent process flour, and has a grinding capacity of thirty barrels of flour per day. It is operated at the present time by G. W. Gilbert, who has a fine local trade, and who reports his business good.

SCHOOLS.

But limited satisfaction was derived in tracing the early school history of Posey, many interesting facts and incidents relating thereto having been lost through the lapse of time. Long before the law authorizing a system of public schools was in force, the pioneers of this part of the county took steps toward the education of their children in the primary branches of learning. Comparatively few of the early settlers were men of letters, most of them having been children when the matter of education in the States where they were brought up was yet considered of minor importance. And yet these people seemed to fully realize the losses they had sustained in the neglect of their own schooling, and were therefore anxious to do the next best thing, by making amends in the case of their children.

The first school in the township was taught by Artemas Gilbert, near the village of Cloverland, as early as the year 1834. A small cabin that had been occupied by a squatter was used for the purpose, and the term lasted two months. The teacher was paid by subscription, the tuition

per scholar being \$1.25, which multiplied by twelve, the number of pupils, gave our pedagogue a compensation of \$7.50 per month. Gilbert taught several terms in the township during the early days of its history, and did more perhaps toward arousing a feeling for education than any other man in the community at that time. An early teacher was C. B. Cole, who taught a term in the southern part of the township about the year 1836, using for the purpose a vacant cabin, which the neighbors fitted up with a few temporary benches and rough puncheon desks.

The first house erected especially for school purposes stood in the western part of the township, on the farm of Brooks Modesitt. It was an insignificant cabin, constructed on the usual pioneer plan, with puncheon floor, stick chimney, large fire-place, and with but few conveniences for the comfort of the luckless urchins who were compelled to spend the long, dreary day within its walls. Gilbert taught several terms in this house. The first public money for school purposes was drawn by the township in the year 1839, and devoted to the construction of a school-house in the southern part of the township, in what was known as the Hurricane District, at that time District No. 3. The history of this building is a very interesting one, and from the old township records we copy the following:

“Hurricane District was organized August, 1839, and a committee to select a building site was appointed, consisting of John Carter, John R. Smith, Robert Grass, William Pettit and William Ringo.” Further on we read: “The committee met on the 30 day of August and selected a site to bilde said schoolhouse on it being in the southwest corner of John Eppert’s land: received by the inhabitants of said district 16 day of September 1839 appointed to commence Said house.” Not a very transparent report, to be sure, yet it seems to have been received by “said inhabitants” without a dissenting voice. The first board elected for this district was composed of John Eppert, William Noel and George Carpenter; the board organized by electing Noel Treasurer. The house was commenced in 1840, but several years elapsed before its completion, owing to a lack of funds in the treasury. In 1840, District No. 3 drew, as its portion of the public fund, \$50 in “Illinois money,” \$20 of which was borrowed by I. L. Yocum, J. H. Modesitt and Levi Yocum going his security. On June 6, 1841, we find the following quaint record:

District order no. one order on treasury of district no 3 Mr. William Noel Sir please let Mr. Jos. Shull have that note belonging to the third district in township 12, north range 7 west on John L Yocum J H. Modesitt and Levi Yocum

John Eppert

trustee

John Eppert

George Carpenter

Trustee

Immediately following the above appears: "District order no. two," which reads as follows: "Sir Mr. Noel pay to the undersigned citizens of District no 3 ten dollars in Illinois money for the purpose of getting glass for schoolhouse in above mentioned district letting the money go for what it will fetch George Carpenter John R. Smith Jonnathan Kelsey L Smith Martin Bowls Robert Grass." The ten dollars went for 37½ cents on the dollar.

It seems that considerable difficulty was experienced in completing this house, as no one cared to furnish material or do any work, unless assured of a more substantial remuneration than that afforded by the depreciated "Illinois" currency referred to. Finally, a public-spirited citizen, who had faith in the township's ability to pay, came to the front, as the following record will go to show: "Mr. William McBride agreed to furnish the lumber for the schoolhouse and wait for the pay until we draw good money again from the township treasury as the Illinois money is no account 1842."

The following receipt, dated one year later, shows that Mr. McBride's faith in the township was not misplaced:

Recd. of William Noel Treasurer ten dollars for lumber for schoolhouse in district no 3, town 12 north range 7 west this 5 day of April 1843. William McBride.

In the year 1845, there were living in the township 133 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years. In that year, Milton P. Carter drew \$30 of public money for teaching three months, and one year later James Batts was paid out of the township treasury the sum of \$70, for services as teacher for six months. Other early teachers were S. Carpenter and W. P. Carpenter, E. L. Rort, L. H. Mahan, C. P. Doyle, R. M. Philips, W. W. Carpenter, Nancy Grass, Miss Wyatt, John Wyatt, Laban Dickerson and W. P. Carter. In the year 1848, the school section belonging to this Congressional township was sold, and two years later new districts were set off and buildings erected. At the present time there are eleven good schoolhouses in the township, seven of which are frame and four brick. The teachers for the school year 1882-83 were M. R. Yocum, P. H. Veach, H. C. Tribble, Perry Morgan, E. F. Griffin, R. H. Modesitt, John Northway, T. B. Robinson, G. W. McBride, W. F. Yocum and T. C. Green. To compensate these teachers required the sum of \$2,500. The enumeration for 1882-83 shows that 573 children of proper school age are living in the township. Since the year 1859, the Township Trustees have been the following, to wit: A. C. Veach, Henry Rule, George Ringo, James M. Hoskins, C. W. Bailey, Artemas Gilbert, Philip Boor, and C. G. McClintock, the present incumbent.

CHURCHES.

The religious history of this township dates from the first settlement, though there were no churches organized for a number of years later.

Religious services were held from house to house, and it was some time before any of the denominations gained sufficient strength to erect places for public worship. The first regularly organized church of which there is any authentic record was the Cloverland Baptist Church, which dates its history from about the year 1840. The society was organized with eight or nine members, and meetings were held at different residences for a number of years, when a log building was erected near the village. The first preacher was Elder Zachariah McClure, a man well and favorably known throughout the county for his piety and sterling integrity. Another early preacher was Elder J. W. Denman, who ministered to the little charge eight or nine years.

The little log structure at the village was used by the society until it became too small to accommodate the constantly increasing audiences, when a substantial frame structure was built at a cost of \$1,400. It stood near the village until a few years ago, when it was torn down, and rebuilt at a point about three miles south, where it still stands. The society has been kept up for over forty years, and at the present time numbers about forty communicants. The present ministers are Elders Joseph Coltharpe and John Syster. The Christians organized a society at an early day at Cloverland, and met for public worship at the Baptist meeting-house. Their preachers were Elders Michael and Job Combs, who ministered to the society at intervals during the time it was in existence. The society was disbanded a number of years ago, and a new organization effected at Staunton, which will be referred to in the history of that village.

The Methodists held services at different places in the township during the early years of its history, as did also the Christians, or, as they are more familiarly known, New Lights. The early schoolhouses were used for religious purposes, and ministers of different denominations frequently conducted public worship in them. Itinerant preachers of the United Brethren Church preached regularly at the different school buildings, but no society of their denomination appears to have been organized until within a comparatively recent period. At the present time they support an organization near Cloverland, where they have a house of worship in conjunction with the New Lights. Both societies are well sustained, and are reported in good condition.

VILLAGES.

Williamstown, one of the oldest settlements in the township, is situated on the National road, near the northern boundary, and was at one time the most important trading point in the northern part of the county. It was an outgrowth of the National road, and dates its history from the beginning of that highway, at which time a few residences were erected by the workmen, and a small stock of goods brought to the place.



Yours respectfully,

Joseph S. Carter



Among the early buildings was a tavern for the accommodation of the few travelers passing through the country, but the name of the landlord was not learned. The Van Buren Post Office was established about the year 1833, on the National road, a short distance west of the present city of Brazil, at a private residence, where it was kept for a few months, and afterward moved to Williamstown. The name of the office was never changed, and it was kept at the village until the year 1860, at which time it was discontinued. The last Postmaster was Joseph Wardlow. Several stores were started at the village in an early day, all of which did a good business. Among the early merchants was a man by the name of Fortner, who sold goods for eight or ten years, when he closed out his stock and was succeeded by a Mr. Shadrack. The village continued to grow in importance as the county increased in population, and at one time its prospects for securing the county seat were rather flattering. Its hopes for obtaining the seat of justice were doomed to be shattered, and when the T. H. & I. Railroad was constructed through the county, a few miles distant, the fortunes of the place began to wane. The railroad and the growing city of Brazil proved its death blow, and its business men and mechanics sought other and more remunerative places. The city of great expectations finally died, and at the present time a few old dismantled houses are the only remains of its former greatness.

Cloverland.—The village of Cloverland is situated in the northern part of the township, on the National road, and dates its origin from about the year 1834, although quite an extensive settlement had been made near its site several years prior to that date. The original plat was made by Dr. Charles Modesitt, of Terre Haute, and consisted of forty lots, to which several additions were subsequently made. The causes which led to the birth of the town were the construction of the National road, the general demand of the sparse settlements for a trading point, and the desire on the part of the proprietor to realize a fortune from the sale of lots. The village early became the most prominent business center in the county, and served as a distributing point for a large area of country, before the days of railroads. Among the first merchants of the town were Jesse Redifer and James Lucas, both of whom kept general assortments of merchandise, and carried on an extensive business. Later came John Lucas, and a man by name of Hamer. Carpenter & Hoskins carried on an extensive business about the year 1865. The firm was afterward changed to Carpenter & Robinson, and a few years later the stock was purchased by McBride & Moore. Moore afterward purchased McBride's interest, and is in business at the present time. Prior to the construction of the T. H. & I. R. R., Cloverland enjoyed a fair degree of prosperity, but with the completion of the road the city took a downward grade, owing to the growing city of Brazil, which absorbed its business interests. At the present time the village is but a mere hamlet, about a

dozen houses, and looks little like the flourishing pioneer town of former years.

Staunton.—This thriving little town was laid out on the 12th day of August, 1851, and is situated in Section 16. It sprang into existence on account of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad, and early acquired some prominence as a trading and shipping point. The plat was surveyed by William Herren for Lewis Bailey, proprietor, who placed the lots upon the market at once. "Sandy" Wilson was among the first to purchase real estate in the new village, and erected the first house, a residence and store building combined, where Swanda's store now stands. He brought a small stock of goods to the place, and was in business two or three years, when he closed out his store and left the village. The next were Hare Harrison and Robert West, who came in about two years later. They erected a good frame building on Jefferson street, north of the railroad, and did a good business for five years, at the end of which time the store was purchased by Wheeler & Carter. This firm sold goods for a number of years. Wheeler afterward closed out to Carter, who in turn disposed of the business some time later and started a store at another place. An early store was kept by Milton Carter, in a small building which stood in the northern part of the village. He kept a miscellaneous assortment of merchandise, and was in business but a short time, closing out to F. Graham, who succeeded him in the same building. George Whidden started a store in the Wheeler and Carter building a short time after the latter quit the village, and did a thriving business for several years. Other merchants were J. & J. Wardlow, who kept a large stock of goods; Hoffman & Carter, and Wheeler, Bridges & Co. The first hotel was built by Jacob and Joseph Fravels, near the railroad, and kept first by Jackson J. Vest, who ministered to the traveling public for several years. It is still standing and serves the purpose of a wareroom at the present time.

William Ensinger and Levi Barb were the first mechanics in the village, starting blacksmith shops soon after the town was surveyed. The first cooper was Charles Lynd. In the year 1863, Frederick Weisman engaged in the tannery business and started a yard in the northeast part of the village, which he operated until the year 1867, when he sold out and left the place. The last owner of the tannery was Joseph Vest. The first physician was Dr. Wiley; since his time, the following medical gentlemen have practiced the healing art in the village, viz.: I. H. Hawkins, James Wardlow, Dr. Kester, Dr. Hyatt, M. N. Fossion, Dr. Kiser, Dr. Porter, Dr. Davis, J. C. Maxey, Dr. McCorkhill, F. B. McCullough, Dr. Gerstmyer, Dr. Western, Dr. Lazear and Dr. E. L. Larkins.

In the year 1873, the village took upon itself the dignity of an incorporated town. The first officers were David Hoffman, President of the Board of Councilmen. F. J. James and David Carmickle, Council-

men; W. F. Yocum, Clerk; Philip Ripple, Assessor, and B. F. Willoughby, Treasurer.

The officials at the present time are William Stewart, F. B. McCullough and Joseph Halter, Councilmen; Samuel H. Cooper, Clerk; J. G. Scott, Treasurer, and J. W. McGlassen, Marshal.

The first schoolhouse in the village was erected in the year 1856, and stood a short distance south of the Christian Church. It was a frame building and was in use until 1872.

George Teter and Mrs. James were early teachers. The present commodious brick building was erected in the year 1869. It is a frame structure, 48x50 feet in size, contains four large-sized rooms, and cost the sum of \$5,000.

The first School Board was composed of the following gentlemen: H. McClure, Joseph Somers and John G. Biller.

Philip Miller, Joseph Somers and Philip Bon comprise the present board.

SOCIETIES.

Staunton Lodge, No. 415, I. O. O. F., was instituted in the month of June, 1873, with the following charter members, to wit: B. F. Willoughby, L. G. Howard, D. H. Hatfield and Riley Brown.

The first officers were B. F. Willoughby, N. G.; D. S. Howard, V. G.; L. G. Howard, Secretary, and Albert Webster, Permanent Secretary.

The organization was effected in Schwinda's Hall, where meetings were held for six months, when the lodge was moved to the Huffman & Carter Hall. The latter place was used as a meeting place until the year 1881, at which time the organization was changed to Wardlow's Hall, where meetings are held at the present time.

The present officers are B. F. Willoughby, N. G.; James Wallace, V. G.; William Reeder, Recording Secretary; Joseph Somers, Permanent Secretary; J. M. Craig, Treasurer; D. S. Bower, District Deputy; William Tibbets, Samuel Cooper and W. K. Booth, Trustees.

At the present time there are forty-four members belonging to the organization, and the society is reported in excellent working order.

Staunton Lodge, No. 27, I. O. G. T., was organized in 1882 with thirty members. Meetings were held in Lanem's Hall a few months, when the organization was changed to Wardlow's Hall, which is the meeting place at the present time. This society has done a very good work in the village, where its influence for good is felt in a very marked degree. The present membership is about fifty. The officers in charge at the present time are Charles Hutchinson, W. C. T.; Mrs. Lida Anderson, W. V. T.; James Lawson, Recording Secretary, and Dr. Payne, Financial Secretary.

The Masonic fraternity formerly maintained an organization in the town, but for some reasons unknown the society was abandoned several years ago.

The Knights of Labor have a large, flourishing lodge in the village, which is well attended. It numbers among its members many of the leading citizens of the community, and is a recognized factor in promoting the interests of the laboring class.

CHURCHES.

Staunton Christian Church is one of the oldest religious societies in the township, and has ever been an aggressive organization. The neat temple of worship in which the congregation meets was erected in the year 1856, at a cost of about \$800. The church, owing to deaths, removals, and other causes, is not as strong in numbers as formerly, there being only about sixty members at the present time. As nothing of the early history of the church was learned, we will be obliged to let it pass with the above brief notice.

Staunton M. E. Church dates its history from the year 1859. It was organized by Rev. Emery Brandt with six members, whose names are as follows: William West and wife, — Somers and wife, Mrs. Col. Teter and Mrs. Carrie P. James. The little society held meetings at the residences of different members for some months, and afterward used the old schoolhouse for public worship.

The New Light Church was placed at the disposal of the congregation shortly after its completion, and was used until the year 1878, at which time the present handsome temple was erected. It is a frame building, with a seating capacity of 250, and represents a value of \$2,100. At the time of the organization, the society was attached to the Center Point Circuit in the Southern Indiana Conference. It was transferred to the Northwestern Indiana Conference about the year 1870.

Rev. Brandt preached for the congregation one year, and did much toward establishing the society upon a substantial basis. Other early pastors were Revs. Harris, Moore, Morris, Coffin, Head and Lawson. Later came Revs. Tunnicliffe and Daniels. The present incumbent is Rev. — Calvert. Present membership, about thirty-five. Class leader, B. F. Danner. Trustees are Joseph Wardlow, Philip Boor, J. M. Anderson, John Ringo and B. F. Danner. Mrs. James is Superintendent of the large, flourishing Sunday School, which has an average attendance of eighty-five scholars.

Christian, or New Light Church.—In the year 1875 Elders J. T. Philips and Absalom Carney held a meeting at the Staunton Schoolhouse and organized a society, which took upon itself the name of Staunton Christian Church. The class met in the schoolhouse for a short time, and afterward fitted up a vacant store building belonging to George Hubbard, where public worship was held at intervals for one year, at the end of which time their present church edifice was erected.

A lot was purchased in Holmes' Addition, and a substantial frame

structure erected thereon, at a cost of about \$1,800. This is one of the most commodious church buildings in the township, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The first regular pastor of the church was Elder William D. Smith, who ministered to the society one year. He was succeeded by Elder A. J. Acres, whose pastorate extended over a period of four years. Then came Elder Simmonds for one year, after whom came Elder Hutts, who remained the same length of time. At the expiration of Hutts' pastorate, Elder Acres was again called by the church, and preached for one year, after which there was no regular pastor for two years. At the present time Elder Hutts is serving his second term as pastor, and the society is reported in good condition, with a membership of fifty. The present church officials are John L. Miller, Clerk; Frederick Miller and W. Modisitt, Deacons; John McBride, John L. Miller and Jonathan Craig, Trustees.

Staunton Lutheran Church was first organized in the year 1854, near the southeast corner of the township. It was then known as the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, and sustained a good membership.

The first house of worship was a small log building, and was in use a number of years. As the congregation increased in numbers, the house became too small, and the advisability of erecting a new building began to be discussed. When the time came for building, some of the members wanted to move the organization to Staunton, while others were in favor of erecting the new structure on the same spot where the old one stood. This caused a division in the congregation, and the part desiring the location at Staunton erected the present building in 1870. That part favoring the old location erected a neat structure there one year later, and still maintain their organization.

The house at Staunton is brick, 35x40 feet in size, and represents a capital of about \$1,400. The first preacher in the old church was Rev. John F. Lautenschlager, who is still ministering to the church in the southern part of the township. The original members of the old congregation were Peter Tiefel, John Holdefer, Conrad Hofman, M. Hofman, John Hofman, M. Romas, Charles Hofman, Frank Wedel, John Dormer, Paul Deivlein, David Krach, George Krach and Frederick Steirn. The pastors who have ministered to the Staunton congregation are the following: T. H. Jaeger, August Everbach, Frederick Girkenmyer, F. W. Wilchers and Theodore F. Hahn, all of whom were born in Germany and educated for the ministry in the United States, at Columbus, Ohio. Number of members at the present time, thirty-three; average attendance of the Sunday school, twenty.

We close the sketch of Staunton with the following exhibit of its business: There are two large dry goods and general stores kept respectively by Wardlow & Boor and George Scherb; Webster & Van Cleave keep a general assortment of merchandise; Webster & McClintock make

groceries a specialty; Thomas Varley, groceries; M. Lehmer, groceries and saloon; Drs. L. S. Byers and — Dillman, druggists; Mrs. Maxey, milliner; T. H. Varley, cabinet-maker; J. W. Lamson, blacksmith; Philip Boor and D. S. Maurer, hotels; Wesley Guthrie, barber; G. W. Gilbert, proprietor of mill; James T. Lucas, railroad agent.

The village boasts of about 450 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom work in the adjacent coal mines.

VILLAGE OF NEWBERG.

This little hamlet is an outgrowth of the Vandalia Railroad, and dates its history from the year 1852, at which time the plat was made for J. M. Modesitt, proprietor.

The development of rich coal mines in the vicinity had a tendency to induce settlement at this point, and the town has been known principally as a shipping point for coal. Samuel Honeter, Wilson Montgomery, Henry Jones and Luther Cook were the first to purchase lots and erect residences in the village, which they did soon after the survey was made. Modesitt & Cook brought the first stock of goods to the place, and erected a store building near the railroad. They conducted a fair business for two years, when the stock was purchased by Wilcox & Co., who in turn sold out to W. Forsythe after remaining in the village about one year. Among other merchants were W. Fortner, Oliver & Fortner, Fred Mackle and John Minney.

The present business is represented by the grocery and provision stores of David Carmichael, William Haywood and James Kane. There is one shoe-shop kept by Daniel Hanlin, a carpenter and wood-working establishment by Joseph Fravel, and a saloon where the thirsty can regale themselves with good lager, "forty-rod" and "lay-'em-straight," in quantity and quality according to demand. The village boasts of a population of 200 souls.



VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

VAN BUREN originally formed a part of Posey Township, from which it was separated about the year 1829, and organized with its present area. The date is not given as definite, as the record describing the township's formation was destroyed when the court house burned in 1852. It includes the greater part of Congressional Township 13 north, Range 6 west, and was named in honor of Martin Van Buren by an ardent admirer of that President. Its boundaries are Parke and Putnam Counties on the north and east; Jackson Township on the south, and the townships of Dick Johnson and Brazil on the west.

The greater portion of the surface is somewhat uneven and broken, especially in the north and west, while the southwest corner is comparatively level, and contains some excellent farm lands.

Adjacent to the streams by which the township is traversed the land is cut, divided and subdivided into innumerable bluffs and hills of all sizes, shapes and altitudes. Many deep ravines wind among these hills toward the streams which flow through the county in various directions.

The township cannot be termed a good agricultural region, as the soil is principally of a heavy clay nature, and poorly adapted for general farming. In the southern portion, however, the land is more fertile, and when carefully tilled returns fair crops of wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley and grass. Stock-raising as an industry is engaging the attention of many of the farmers; but the leading business is coal-mining, in which the majority of the citizens are interested.

Coal underlies the greater portion of the township, forming an inexhaustible supply, a fact which has led to the development of many rich mines, among which are several of the most extensively worked ones in the State.

The most important water-course is Croy's Creek, which flows a southerly course through the eastern part of the township, entering in Section 7 and leaving from Section 35. The south branch of Otter Creek rises in Section 17, flows a southwesterly course, and plays an important part in the drainage of the county. Beside the above-named streams, there are several other creeks of minor importance traversing the county in various directions, none of which are designated by any particular names. The surface of the township was originally covered

with a dense forest growth, the leading varieties of timber being black walnut, several kinds of oak, hard and soft maple, hickory, beech, ash and elms. The best part of the timber was cut away many years ago, much of that standing at the present time being of recent growth. Much valuable timber was destroyed by the early settlers in clearing their farms, which if standing to-day would be worth more money than the lands would bring at the highest market price.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Three-quarters of a century ago, the present area of Van Buren was a wilderness, undisturbed by the innovation of the white man. Predatory savage tribes were the sole possessors of the soil, and wild beasts, both numerous and ferocious, lurked in the woods and among the hills which afforded them natural hiding places. Occasionally a few adventurous hunters and trappers, lured by the presence of abundant game, would locate along the streams, where they erected temporary habitations, but made no further improvement, spending their time in the enjoyment of their favorite pursuit.

They were sojourners rather than settlers—the spume which crested the tide of advancing civilization—and, having a large region wherein to choose, soon drifted to other localities. Their names and history have alike been forgotten. In the year 1825, appeared the first actual settlers in the persons of Matthew Cox and James Roberts, who made a tour of observation through the country for the purpose of selecting sites for homes. They were natives of Henry County, Ky., and made their first journey on horseback.

After selecting claims, and erecting thereon the necessary improvements to hold the same, they returned to their native State, where Cox remained one year, moving back with his family in the fall of 1826. Roberts entered the land, where the village of Knightsville now stands, but did not move on to it until the fall of 1831.

In the meantime, Green McKinley, a Kentuckian also, came to the new county, and entered land one mile southeast of Harmony Village where his son-in-law, Richard Pell, lives. The date of his arrival is fixed in the spring of 1826. He moved his family to their new home in a small cart, an undertaking attended with many serious difficulties owing to the wild condition of the country through which they were obliged to travel, and the absence of anything like a well-defined roadway. Much of the way led through unbroken forests, where roads had to be cut out, which occasioned much delay, and many days were consumed before their destination was reached. Upon his arrival, Mr. McKinley went to work, and soon had a temporary pole cabin erected which served as a habitation until the following autumn, when a more comfortable and commodious log house was built. Our pioneer seems to have been a man of



Yours Truly
Dempsey Seybold

rare energy, a true type of the frontiersman, and no great time had elapsed before he had a comfortable home carved out of the wilderness. For fifty-five years he was an honored citizen of Van Buren, and did as much as, if not more than any other person for the moral and physical development of the township. Mr. McKinley was a leading and influential member of the Methodist Church, and may be appropriately termed the father of Methodism in this division of the county, giving liberally of his means for the dissemination of the Gospel truths, and for the building of houses dedicated to the worship of God. He died in the year 1881, leaving descendants in this and adjoining townships.

The journey of Matthew Cox to his possessions in the new country was replete with many incidents, and twelve days were required to make the trip. The different members of the family were obliged to walk and cut out roads for the one small wagon on which were loaded the few household effects and provisions necessary to begin life in the backwoods. Mr. Cox settled near the present site of Knightsville, and used his wagon for a habitation until a cabin could be erected. His first house was unique in pattern and design, having been constructed upon a very simple plan, four forks being driven into the ground, upon which as many poles rested, the whole inclosed and covered with rough clapboards, made with a common chopping ax. At the end of six months, Cox succeeded in clearing three acres of ground upon which small crops of corn and potatoes were raised, being the second successful attempt at farming in the township. At the first election in the township in 1828, Mr. Cox was chosen Constable, a position he filled for many successive years. He was a resident of Van Buren until the year 1846, at which time he died while working on the Wabash & Erie Canal in the southern part of the county. Samuel Cox, a son of the preceding, came to Indiana with his father, and has been a citizen of the township fifty-seven years. During that long period, he has resided within one mile of the original homestead, and is the only original settler of the township living at the present time.

In 1826, there were living in the township, in addition to those enumerated, the families of John Darting and Moses Parr, both of whom settled in the fall of the year mentioned. The first named was a native of Virginia, and a pioneer of the original backwoods type. He entered the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 35, upon which he made a few improvements, but by far the greater portion of his time was spent in hunting, and he early acquired the reputation of being a skilled rifleman. He reared a large family of sons, all of whom partook of the father's adventurous nature in a very marked degree. In the year 1848, he disposed of his farm, and moved into the adjoining county of Putnam, where several of his descendants are still living. Parr came from Kentucky and settled in the southeast part of the township on

Croy's Creek, where he took a claim and made a few temporary improvements. He derived his chief subsistence from hunting and trapping, and lived a wild, free life in the woods untrammelled by the fetters of society, for the usages of which he had the most profound contempt. He remained a resident of the township for seven years, when he sold his improvements and moved to Western Illinois.

During the year 1827, the population of the township was increased by the following additions, i. e., John Graves, Isam Steed and George Williams. Graves moved to this State from North Carolina, and settled two miles northeast of Harmony on the farm at present owned and occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Williams. Steed came from Carolina also, and settled on Graves' claim, where he lived until he entered land of his own. He was a man of intelligence and culture, and taught the first school in the township as early as the year 1836. Williams immigrated from North Carolina and entered a tract of land near the village of Cardonia, where his widow still lives.

The following year Mark Bolin, David Murphy and Joseph Mostetler became residents of the township. The first named entered land east of Harmony, where James Morgan lives. He earned the reputation of being a good citizen, and was one of the earliest Justices of the Peace in Van Buren. Mostetler located on the northeast corner of the township, where he entered a good tract of land. He was an unmarried man, or in common parlance, an old bachelor, and lived by himself, deriving his chief support from the sale of cattle and hogs, of which he raised large numbers.

He associated but little with the other settlers, and had been dead four or five days before the fact became known throughout the neighborhood.

Other settlers who came in an early day and shared in the hardships of frontier life were Elias Owens, who settled in Section 25, where he is still living; Reuben Yocum, who settled in Section 32; Jacob Bell, who located near Calcutta Village, and Joseph Case, an old man, who settled in the northeast corner of the township, and Isam Wright, who entered land in Section 13, all of whom became residents prior to the year 1832. In the latter year, Addison Pratt settled a short distance east of Harmony in Section 34, and entered eighty acres of land, which he sold a few months later and moved to Illinois. He was a near relative of Orson Pratt, one of the leading lights of Mormonism, and joined his fortunes with the "Latter-Day Saints" at Nauvoo. He was with Joseph Smith when the latter was killed, and crossed the plains to Salt Lake City where he afterward became a prominent man in the church.

Joseph Mostetler, a relative of David Mostetler, was an early settler also. He located in the northern part of the township, where he constructed one of the first distilleries in the county. Elias Stallcup came

about the same time as the foregoing, and was joined a few months later by Jacob Girton, both of whom located in the eastern part of the township, where they secured real estate and became prominent citizens. Jonathan Branson and John Deakin both came in 1834, the former of whom is still living where he settled in the northeast part of the township. The latter was a character deserving of special mention, a very Hercules in strength, whose greatest delight was hunting, by means of which he supported his family. He was a peaceable man, but when once aroused nothing suited him better than a rough-and-tumble knock-down, out of which his antagonist was sure to come with a mashed head or broken bones.

Other settlers came in from time to time, but the limits of our space forbid any more than a mere mention of the names of some of the earliest ones. In the year 1835, the following settlers obtained land by entry, to wit: Benjamin Bell, John Britton, John Dunne, James Townsend, John Cromwell, Jacob Wagle, James Yocum, Henry Yocum, David Barber, James Edwards, D. T. Hedges, David Murphy, Thomas Hogan, George Snodgrass, James Logan, George Myers, Thomas Small and Jacob Savage. Other early entries were made by Stephen Girton, M. Canby, Arnold Nandern, Edward Tatnall, Samuel Poff, Miles Lauderbaugh, M. Stallcup, David Earber, Samuel Graves, Charles Earber, Charles Butler, Solomon Vancammon, John Denney, Solomon Carpenter, John Wilson, B. H. Boling, John Deane, W. C. Hall, James Burke and Joshua Batts.

EARLY EXPERIENCES.

This comprises the early settlement of Van Buren, as far as we have been able to learn its history. The early struggle of the pioneers, with hardships, trials and other objects calculated to deter them, is but a repetition of those experienced by all early settlers in a new and uninhabited country. Those early times cannot be reproduced by any prose of the historian. Many daring deeds performed by unknown heroes have passed into oblivion, and many of nature's great men who won signal victories in the hard-fought battles with nature in the wilderness now lie in obscure and unknown graves. The first year in the new settlement was generally the most difficult, as the little stock of provisions frequently gave out and many hardships were endured in order to obtain the necessities of life; but after the first crop was gathered there was generally a sufficiency for home consumption, husbanded away with scrupulous care. The forests generally supplied the meat from the bountiful store of game, in quantity and quality according to demand. Deer were so numerous that it was no uncommon sight to see as many as fifty in a herd, and settlers have been known to shoot three and four while standing in their door yard. Deer skins and venison hams, with wild honey and ginseng, were the principal articles sold by the early settlers, or

exchanged for groceries and dry goods, with the "hucksters" who made semi-annual trips through the country for the purpose of collecting such produce. Like all new countries, this part of the country was greatly overrun by wolves, which proved very destructive to the settlers' stock, so much so that pigs and calves had to be penned in tight inclosures to save them from being killed. Perhaps the most dangerous animals and the ones most greatly to be feared were the wild hogs which infested the woods in great numbers. They were fleet of foot, very ferocious, and, when annoyed, were formidable enemies, before which the bravest hunters would have to flee. Upon one occasion a hunter shot and wounded one of these animals, and its cries soon brought several others to the spot. Before the sportsman had time to reload his piece, they were close upon him, and he was obliged to take refuge in a tree. His dog fought them for a short time, but was soon overpowered and literally torn into shreds by the savage beasts.

After killing the dog, they turned their attention to the hunter, who was compelled to remain the greater part of one long afternoon in his airy perch waiting for the beasts to take their departure, which they did when night came on.

Many of these hogs were slaughtered by the early settlers and the meat marketed at Terre Haute, where it sold for about \$2 per hundred.

As settlers increased in numbers, a common cause was made in meeting the wants of each other, helping for help again. The idea of assisting another for a pecuniary consideration never intruded itself into the minds of the pioneers in those early days. No greater insult could have been offered than a hint that money was required to pay for a neighbor's help. If a cabin were to be raised, or a field of logs to be rolled, all the occasion demanded of the neighbors far and near was a knowledge of the time and place, distance being nothing, and other less pressing engagements had to succumb in order to render the needed assistance.

INDUSTRIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

For a couple of years after the date of the first settlement, considerable difficulty was experienced by the pioneers in obtaining breadstuffs, and many devices were resorted to in order to procure the "staff of life." The most common way was to crush the corn in a mortar made by hollowing out the top of a firm oak or hickory stump. The pestle was usually an iron wedge made fast to a sweep overhead which could be worked up and down with considerable force. Families who had no such contrivances soaked corn and grated it upon a common tin grater, one of which was found in almost every household.

The first mill in the township was constructed by Green McKinley, on his farm, and operated by hand. It was a very rude affair, the machinery consisting of two home-made buhrs, one of which was turned by a stick.

Mr. McKinley made it for his individual use, but it was afterward placed at the disposal of the neighbors, who kept it running pretty constantly until other mills were erected. About the year 1842, several neighbors constructed a small water mill on Brush Creek, three miles from Harmony, and operated it successfully for seven years. The machinery consisted of two buhrs, and a simple bolting apparatus which had to be operated by hand. It ground very slowly, and persons bringing grists were often obliged to wait one or two days for their respective "turns."

The first frame house in the township was erected by Green McKinley about the year 1845. He built the first brick house also, which is still standing on the National road a short distance from Harmony. James Townsend planted the first orchard shortly after his arrival, many trees of which are still standing. The second orchard was set out by Elias Stallcup in the northern part of the township.

SCHOOLS.

The first impulse of the people, upon whom devolved the responsibility of giving form and character to society in primitive Van Buren, was to inaugurate a system of education which should in the future insure a safe foundation for permanent prosperity. Hence schools were established at an early date, and were well sustained and patronized. The first sessions were held in private dwellings, but, as the population increased, more roomy buildings were required, and a number of log schoolhouses were erected in different localities.

The first term was taught by Isam Steed, in a small vacated cabin which stood a few miles north of the village of Harmony.

This school numbered perhaps ten or twelve pupils, was supported by subscription, and lasted two and a half months.

Previous to the schools, the settlers living in the northern and eastern parts of the township sent their children to school in Dick Johnson Township, where a couple of terms were taught as early as 1834-35.

Mr. Cox states that he walked from his father's house, which stood on the present site of Knightsville, to a school on Frank Yocum's place in Dick Johnson Township, a distance of five miles. He attended school there one entire winter, missing but two or three days during a three months' term. The first building set apart especially for school purposes was a small log structure built by the neighbors, on Green McKinley's farm. It was first used by Benjamin Carman, who taught several successive terms. It was used a great many years, and finally rotted down. An early schoolhouse stood in the northwest part of the township, on John Pell's farm. It was built as early as 1845, and first used by Isam Steed. Joshua Howard was an early teacher at the same place. The first frame schoolhouse was erected by Green McKinley about the year

1862. It stood on his farm, and was in use until quite recently. The first public money was drawn by the township in the year 1849.

At the present time there are twenty-four schools in the township, to support which required for tuition, during the year 1882-83, the sum of \$4,000. The enumeration taken in the spring of 1883 returns the names of 1,362 pupils. The following list comprises the teachers who had charge of the schools in 1882-83:

Harmony Schools—A. L. Boor, Principal; Sallie Prather, Della Steed and Anna Ferguson, Assistants.

Knightsville—J. W. Love, Principal; Alice Wilson, Mattie Dickson and Emma Dickson, Assistants.

Cardonia—C. W. Crouse, Principal; Laura Hendricks and Mary McCrary, Assistants.

Benwood—A. L. Somers, Principal; Scott Pell and Emma Ellis, Assistants.

Carbon—D. J. Pell, Principal; names of assistants not learned.

Other teachers in the township were W. E. Carr, Miss Jacks, William Rawley, Mrs. Jennie Grady, William Pell, A. J. Braden, John Rawley, Hiram McQueen and Belle Jones.

The Township Trustees, since 1859, have been the following, to wit: John Frump, H. R. Hice, John Steed, John Trippett, John Orme, L. C. Turner and Harry Hice.

CHURCHES.

The history of Christianity in Van Buren may be termed coeval with its earliest settlement. The first preacher of whom there is any authentic account made his appearance in the country about the year 1830, and was of the Christian denomination, among which were found many of those pioneer soldiers of the cross who preceded or followed close in the wake of civilization in Southern Indiana. Elder Case, the pioneer minister of the township, preached his first sermon at the residence of George Lucas, an early settler who lived a few miles north of Harmony, where he continued preaching at intervals during several ensuing years.

A Methodist minister by the name of Dickeson preached at an early day in the Stallcup neighborhood, where the first religious organization was effected in the year 1839. This was known as the Ebenezer Church, and was organized at the residence of — Pell. Among the early members were John Pell and wife, Elias Stallcup and wife, Miles Lauderbaugh and wife, and others whose names were not ascertained. Early pastors were Revs. Smith, Bartlett and Dickeson. Pell's residence was used as a place of public worship until the Stallcup Schoolhouse was erected, after which services were held in that building. The schoolhouse was used for about fifteen years; when a house of worship was erected in the same neighborhood. The organization was maintained until the year 1875, at which time, owing to some difficulty with the Presiding Elder con-

cerning "Quarterly Meetings," the society disbanded. The house was afterward purchased by the United Brethren, who organized a class into which many members of the Methodist organization were received. This society is in a flourishing condition at the present time, with a good membership, ministered to by Rev. Thomas Buck. Their house of worship is a comfortable frame structure, 30x60 feet in size, and represents a value of about \$1,000.

Harmony Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was organized in the year 1855, by Rev. Joseph Asbury, at the residence of John Beauchamp, who lived in the northern part of the township. At the first meeting the following persons were enrolled as members, viz., Samuel Barnes and wife, Robert Cryer, John Beauchamp and wife, John Parr and wife, and D. J. Pell.

For one year after its organization, the little society met for worship at Beauchamp's residence, during which time many converts were added, and the organization was placed upon a substantial footing. In the year 1856, the class moved its place of meeting to the McKinley Schoolhouse, on the National road, where services were held for two years, at the end of which time the congregation had so increased in numbers that a more commodious place of worship became necessary, and steps were taken to erect a building in keeping with the growing organization. Mr. McKinley donated ground, and a frame building, 30x40 feet, was soon erected thereon at a cost of \$800. For twelve years this edifice was used, when by mutual consent of the members it was decided to move the organization to the village of Harmony. The house was taken to the village, and used until two years ago, at which time it was sold, the title to the property being made to some of the members of the United Brethren Church of Harmony.

A large and fine brick edifice was erected in the year 1881, and named McKinley Chapel, in compliment to Mr. McKinley, who was untiring in his efforts for the good of the church, and who gave more substantial aid toward the building than any other person. The house is 50x70 feet in size, will comfortably seat a congregation of 800 people, and cost the sum of \$5,000. Outside of Brazil, it is the finest temple of worship in the county, and an ornament to the village.

For thirty years, this church has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity under the charge of the many preachers sent by the conference to minister to her people. A few familiar names of some of those worthy men are called to the minds of those acquainted with the church during the years of its history—such as James Williamson, George Asbury, Brandt, Beck, Harrison, Cox, Keen, Guild, Drake, down to the present pastor, N. Green.

The membership of the church is in good condition, and the society stands to-day, as it has stood for thirty years, like a "city set upon a

hill," radiating its light, shedding its beneficent influence all around, in harmony with the community for good, and in fellowship with its sister churches. Its substantial membership and its admirable Sunday school speak well for its continued usefulness. The present church officials are R. D. Pell and — Walls, Class Leaders; James Crooks and — Miller, Stewards; R. D. Pell, James Crooks, Samuel Brown, George Riddle and John Zeller, Trustees. Rev. N. Green is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which boasts an average attendance of 100 scholars.

North Union Christian Church at Cardonia was organized at the village schoolhouse in the year 1852, with an original membership of twenty-three. The first services were conducted by Eld. Isaac Nicoson, Sr., under whose labors the society increased in members and influence until ten years later, when a beautiful house of worship was erected. The majority of the members of the organization were men of limited means, and the edifice was constructed principally by voluntary contributions or work. Daniel M. Easter donated a desirable lot, and a frame building, 26x36 feet, was erected thereon, costing the sum of \$600. Elder Nicoson was the faithful and energetic pastor at intervals for twenty-five years. Other preachers who ministered to the congregation at different times were Elders John Easter, Ezekiel Wright, — Marshall and Price.

Unfortunately for the well being of the church, a serious difficulty, the nature of which was not ascertained, sprang up a few years ago, resulting in a complete dismemberment of the organization, and at the present time no services are held, the beautiful house of worship standing idle. "A house divided against itself cannot stand."

The Methodists have a flourishing organization at the village of Carbon, and a good frame house of worship. The society is increasing in membership, and their congregations and Sunday school rank with the first in the township.

At the same place, the Missionary Baptists sustain a good society, the history of which was not learned. They have also a neat temple of worship, capable of seating 200 persons, and representing a capital of several thousand dollars.

Knightsville Methodist Episcopal Church.—The origin of this society dates back to the year 1876, at which time a meeting was held in the village, conducted by Rev. James W. Harris, for the purpose of effecting an organization. A goodly number responded, and among the members received during that year were the following, viz.: R. M. Holingsworth, Elias Arthur, Martha Arthur, Caroline Creed, W. K. Duerson, M. F. Duerson, Susan Dickson, William H. Fitch, Elizabeth Fitch, Abbie Goodale, Adam Gold, Elizabeth Harrington, Amanda Holingsworth, Alexander Haggart, William Haggart, J. L. Hudson, Laura Hunt, Jennie Hunt, Elizabeth Hews, Mark Hews, Mary Hudson, Anna Hendrickson, William Lawell, Mary Lloyd, W. D. McClintock, K. M. McClintock, Mary and



Wm S. Adams

George Markle, Emma Plumb, Leonard Raridan, Nancy E. Skinner, G. W. Starr and D. N. Slater. The first pastor who ministered to the church was Rev. F. M. Pavy; since then the following pastors have had charge of the church: J. W. Harris, J. G. Morrell, John E. Steele, T. M. Guild and T. F. Drake. The present incumbent is Rev. N. Green, who divides his time between this and Harmony church. The present membership numbers about sixty. The house of worship in which the congregation meets is a beautiful frame building, located near the central part of the village. It was erected in the year 1883, and cost about \$1,000. Sunday School is maintained the entire year, with an average attendance of 175 scholars. At the present time it is under the efficient management of Albert Watts, Superintendent.

The church officers at the present time are Albert Watts and William Richards, Class Leaders; J. N. Dilley, Albert Watts and William Richards, Stewards; F. M. Sigler, J. N. Dilley, Albert Watts, William Richards and E. L. Winklepleck, Trustees.

About the year 1868, a small Presbyterian society was organized at Knightsville by Rev. Matthews, assisted by Thomas Watson, Sr. The organization was effected in the village schoolhouse, and sustained about eighteen months, when by mutual consent the society disbanded. The last pastor was Rev. — Griffith.

Harmony United Brethren Church was organized in the year 1876, with a small membership. The schoolhouse was used as a meeting place until 1881, at which time the society purchased the Methodist Church property, and refitted the old building at a cost of a couple of hundred dollars. The first pastor was Rev. Cowgill, who preached one year. He was succeeded by Rev. George Watson, who remained the same length of time, and in turn was followed by Rev. — Tagul, who also preached one year. Then came Rev. — Johns for one year. His successor was Rev. — Miller, after whom came the present incumbent, Rev. Thomas Buck. At the present time there are forty members belonging to the society.

Roman Catholic Church of Carbon was organized in the year 1875, with a membership of about thirty-five families, a larger number than belongs at the present time. The organization was brought about by the labors of Father Miner, who was instrumental in having the neat house of worship erected. This is a frame edifice, and originally cost about \$1,000. The second pastor was Father Benedict, after whom came Father Masette. The priest in charge at the present time is Father Pearrard, of Brazil.

Cardonia Congregational Church was organized a few years ago by a missionary from one of the Eastern States. A small but comfortable house of worship was erected, and the organization has been accomplishing a good work in the village and neighboring country. The congre-

gation at the present time is rather small, but strong in faith and good works. They are looking forward to a prosperous future.

HARMONY VILLAGE.

This village was an outgrowth of the old National road on which it is situated, and dates its origin from the completion of that highway, although no plat was made until the year 1864. It occupies a beautiful location on the Vandalia Railroad, about three and a half miles north-east of Brazil, and is a town of about 800 inhabitants, many of whom are engaged in coal mining. Adjacent to the village are several large shafts, and the town is noted as an important shipping point for coal. The first survey of the lots was made November 30, 1864, by George Gorham for Isaac Marks, proprietor.

Frazier's Addition was made in June, 1866. Mark's Second Addition was platted in July, 1866. In May, 1867, Isaac and John Marks made an addition. Frazier's Second Addition to the plat was made in the year 1867; Eckert's Addition in 1868; Mark's Fourth Addition in 1868. The area embraced within the present limits is sufficient for a city of 6,000 inhabitants, and the growth of the town has never come up to the expectations of the proprietors.

The first settler upon the present site of Harmony appears to have been one Owen Tharpe, who erected a small board house as early as 1832, which he stocked with goods for the accommodation of the workmen on the National road. He remained here about three years, when he closed out his stock and moved from the place. Green McKinley was a contractor on the National road, and for some months kept a small stock of goods at his residence, where Richard Pell now lives. He afterward moved his stock to the present site of the town, and purchased a small house which had been built and occupied for a residence by John Graves. He started a saw mill which he ran in connection with his store, and was in business until about the year 1852. The saw mill was purchased by Isaac Marks who afterward sold it to H. Halstead. The village remained a mere hamlet of a few cabins until the completion of the T. H. & I. R. R., when a new impetus was given the place and several parties purchased and improved lots. Among these was James Robinson, who bought a small house near the railroad, which he stocked with a general assortment of merchandise, and for a number of years did a flourishing business. Halstead was a carpenter, and built several houses which he disposed of to new-comers at reasonable prices, for the purpose of inducing settlers to locate in the village.

Among the first to purchase lots were Samuel Cox, John M. Killion, William Evans, David Cox, Fred Boyer, John Zeller and John Wilson, the latter of whom was the first blacksmith. The village grew but slowly until the discovery of coal in the neighborhood, and the build-

ing of the rolling mill and blast furnaces by the Indianapolis Coal & Iron Company in the year 1867. These establishments stood about one mile northeast of the town, and were in operation five years. About fifty men were employed, the majority of whom lived in the village. The company finally closed their mill owing to the excessive rates charged for shipping the raw material, and high taxation which the county refused to lessen. 'Tis said that the venture of starting the mill and furnace here resulted in a loss of several thousand dollars to the proprietors. The loss of the furnace and mill was severely felt by the village, but the development of the rich coal mines compensated in a great degree by inducing miners to locate here.

Early merchants, additional to those enumerated, were David Cox, who kept in the Robinson building; Jackson Poff, his successor, and Robert Wingate. Zeller & Riddle bought Wingate's store prior to 1867, and are in business at the present time, with one of the largest and best selected stocks of goods in the county. C. G. Ferguson came to the village in 1867, and engaged in the mercantile business, renting a room of Samuel Cox. In 1881, he erected a substantial two-story house on the principal street, where he keeps a fine assortment of general merchandise. Another early merchant is John L. Stephens, who came some time prior to 1860, and is still doing business with good success.

In addition to the three merchants named, the following persons, doing business in the village, are George Adamson, groceries and provisions; Sydney Marks, groceries; Thomas Thomas, hardware; Smith & Terry, druggists; James Crooks, drugs; James Boyd, drug store; Mrs. Marks, milliner; John Adamson and Quincy Anderson, blacksmiths; F. W. Moury, shoe shop. There are two hotels kept respectively by William Evans and Mrs. Preston. The disciples of the healing art in the village since its origin have been Drs. Potts, Siddons, Thompson, Brown, Chapman, J. Brown, A. F. Tully and G. W. Finley.

The Harmony Mill was built in 1873. It is a frame building three-stories high, manufactures the patent process flour and is operated by steam. The present proprietors are Messrs. Smith and Terry and the Brown brothers.

Several years ago, there were two pottery shops in successful operation, but of late they have not been worked.

The first schoolhouse in the village stood near the southern limit. It was built in an early day and used until 1869, when a new one took its place. The present handsome building was erected in 1875, and cost \$2,300. It is two stories in height, contains four large-sized school rooms, and is an ornament to the town.

LODGES.

Clay Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 9, 1871, by D. D. G. M. Thomas E. Hays, of Brazil. On the charter appear the

following names: J. B. Harris, E. Davis, William Griffith, John N. Killion, W. McPheeters, E. John, John Steed, J. F. Weaver, James R. Killman, Samuel D. Williams, John W. Jones and Columbus Baughman. Held meetings in Adamson's Hall for two years, when the organization was moved to a building south of the railroad, where they still meet. The lodge purchased this building for \$1,400. The financial resources of the organization is as good as any in the county, being \$5,000.

At the present time there are seventy members belonging. The officers last elected were Samuel Defenbaugh, N. G.; William Chesterfield, V. G.; J. M. Vickery, Secretary, and W. D. Griffith, Treasurer.

Count Robin Hood Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Foresters, was organized December 28, 1877. The organization was changed in 1881 to the United Order of Foresters, No. 57. The original membership consisted of twenty-seven, which has since increased to sixty-two.

The officers at the present time are John C. Hughs, C. R.; Philip Boyer, V. C. R.; George Patterson, Treasurer; James B. Dally, Financial Secretary; Owen Quigley, Recording Secretary; Peter Reynolds, S. W.; Joseph Came, J. W.; Thomas Short, S. B.; David Thomas, J. B.; Sidney Monk, Edward Matthews and Thomas Thomas, Trustees.

The Masons at one time sustained a good lodge in the village, which was well attended for several years. For some reason unknown it was disbanded a few months ago.

The Knights of Labor have a strong organization at the present time, which is a recognized power in the place. It is well sustained, and numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the village and surrounding country.

The A. O. U. W. also have an organization which is not reported in good condition at the present time, and no meetings are now held.

The Independent Order of Good Templars have a good lodge here, which is doing a very commendable work in the cause of temperance. Several members attribute their reformation to its influence and the society promises to do good work for humanity in the future.

Kilpatrick Post, No. 58, G. A. R., was organized in the fall of 1881, with fifteen members. Meetings are held in Smith & Terry's Hall, and the organization is reported in good condition.

VILLAGE OF KNIGHTSVILLE.

The history of Knightsville proper dates from July, 1867, at which time the original plat was surveyed by T. C. Bailey, for Austin W. Knight, proprietor, although a small village sprang into existence a few years previous. The events which led to the birth of the town were the building of the iron furnaces and rolling-mill by the Western Iron Company in 1866. These establishments stood in the eastern part of the village, and for eight or nine years did an extensive business, manufact-

uring pig iron from ore brought from Missouri. The rolling-mill occupied a large building, and the entire business required from 250 to 300 men night and day to operate it. The expense of freighting iron ore such long distances was necessarily very great, which, with the high taxes the company was obliged to pay, induced the proprietors to remove their machinery from the place, which they did in 1875, taking it to Cleveland, Ohio.

In the meantime, a coal shaft was sunk near the central part of the village, by the Indiana Coal & Iron Company, which did a large business, and served to make the place a good trading and shipping point. A second shaft was sunk some months later in the southwest part of the village, and named the Town Shaft. Business men were soon attracted to the place, and in 1867 Messrs. Barnett & Witty opened the first store, on the corner of Chism and Crawford streets, where P. H. Davis keeps at the present time. The firm handled a general stock, and did business as partners for about two years. William C. Hudson started the second store on Crawford street a few months later, and sold goods for five years, at the end of which time he closed out his stock and left the place. Messrs. McCullough & McGregor engaged in business about the same time as the foregoing, and erected for the purpose a good store building on Crawford street.

Davis & Collins kept a store where John Cook's saloon stands, and a man by name of Woodruff sold goods in a building which stood opposite the rolling-mill. Other early business men were Alexander Parks, D. O. Elliott, Winklepleck & Nicoson, Amos Hutchinson and R. M. Holingsworth.

The business at the present time is represented by D. H. Davis, dealer in general merchandise; E. L. Winklepleck, general store; F. M. Sigler, dry goods; Porter & Co., general stock; Alex Parks, groceries; William T. Davis, grocery store; C. A. Withers, druggist; James N. Dilley, drug store; Andrew Oswalt, groceries and provisions; Alexander Haggart, stoves and tin ware; John Lyons, groceries; Morgan & Co., general stock; D. H. Morgan, grocer and confectioner; William McDonald, groceries, and Mrs. Peck, millinery store. J. J. Nicoson, blacksmith; Daniel Osborne, wagon-maker; Felix Mercer, harness shop; and John Schrepperman, shoe shop. The first physician in the place was Dr. W. J. Dickson, who is still practicing here. Other medical men who have been located in the village at different times were Drs. C. C. Stokes, Thomas, Lynch, Hollingsworth, McClintock, Dunn, Starr, Sams, Thornton, Witty and Palmer; present physicians are W. J. Dickson, F. G. Thornton, D. O. Thomas and B. F. Spellbring.

In the year 1872, the village was incorporated, and the following board of officers elected: William C. Hudson, F. Sullivan and William Watson, Trustees; D. H. Davis, Treasurer; Amos Hutchison, Clerk, and

S. C. Nickerson, Marshal. The present officials are the following to, wit: Hugh Clemens, George Myrick and Alexander McCallum, Trustees; Alexander Haggart, Clerk; Joseph Daily, Treasurer, and Hugh Aikin, Marshal.

The first schoolhouse stood on Main street, and was erected by the Western Coal & Iron Company. The first teacher was a Mr. Mack, hired by the company. The house was used for school purposes about five years, at the end of which time it was changed into a meeting-house, and a new building erected. The last house stands in the southwestern part of town. It is two stories high, contains four commodious rooms, and cost the sum of \$2,500. The Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows have good lodges in the town, as have also the Knights of Labor.

The following additions have been made to the town: Nicon's Addition in 1868; Witty's Addition in 1869, and Watson's Addition the same year. The village has a population of about 1,200, and is the shipping point for several of the largest coal mines in the State.

VILLAGE OF CARBON.

This live little town is situated in the northeastern part of the township, on the I. & St. L. R. R., of which it is an outgrowth. It is essentially a mining town, the majority of the population working in the different shafts adjacent to the village. Among the first settlers in the place were James Throop, Stewart Shirkey, V. Trousell and P. Hayward.

A. L. Witty kept the first store in a building which he erected on First street near the railroad. He sold goods for about eight years, when the stock was purchased by John Webster, who closed out one year later on account of financial embarrassment. Dr. B. F. Witty came about the same time as his brother, and erected a business house a few months later on the same lot. He sold goods at intervals for six or eight years, and was the first physician in the place. An early store was kept by Tuttle & Jones, of Indianapolis, who erected a business house opposite the depot, where they kept for three years, at the end of which time the stock was purchased by Huff & Darnall, who in turn sold out a few months later, Huff going into the bakery business and Darnall moving to Terre Haute. The house was afterward used by H. D. McCormick. In addition to the merchants mentioned, the following persons and firms did business in the village at different times: J. D. Bence, of Greencastle, Hamilton & Sons, John Craig, John Hart, L. B. Pruner, J. W. Syster, A. Tyler, A. S. Maxwell, Morton & Easter, — Durand, E. Adamson, E. H. Adamson and Charles Stryker. The growth of the village for several years after its origin was rather slow, but the development of the mining interests gave the place new impetus, and it became in time quite a prominent trading point. By 1875, the population had increased to

such an extent that the village was incorporated. The first Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen: George Wilson, ——— Tiley, and John Hathaway. John Walker was elected first Clerk.

J. A. Kerr, James Brooks and William Morton comprise the present board. The present Clerk is John Beeson.

The medical profession has been represented in the village by the following disciples of Esculapius: Drs. Slocum, Witty, Hamrick, Bence, Matson, Ferguson, Burch, Johnson and Ellis. The present M. D.'s are W. H. Van Sandt, G. M. Pell and L. G. Brock.

LODGES.

Carbon Lodge, No. 506, A. F. & A. M., was organized August 3, 1874, with the following charter members: G. W. Bence, E. S. Halliday, John T. Craig, F. H. Gardner, R. B. Bailey, Duncan McCallum, Daniel Clark, A. L. Witty, B. F. Witty and L. T. Farabee. First officers were: J. H. Throop, W. M.; B. F. Witty, S. W.; John T. Craig, J. W.; E. S. Halliday, Secretary. Last officers elected were: J. H. Throop, W. M.; G. M. Pell, S. W.; J. C. Leachman, J. W.; R. G. Owens, Secretary, and Samuel Elwell, Treasurer. The lodge is in good condition, with a membership of twenty-two. Meetings are held in Throop's Hall.

Vivesco Lodge, No. 1945, K. of H., was organized in December, 1879, with eighteen original members. The society has been in prosperous condition ever since, and numbers fifty members at the present time. The present officers of the lodge are John Hutchison, P. D.; William Scores, D.; Edward M. Inglert, F. R.; J. T. Hutchison, S. R.; Griffith Owens, V. D.; Jacob Egloff, Treasurer; Joseph Blower, Asst. V. D.; J. G. Jones, Guardian, and David Wadkins, O. S.

George Crust Post, No. 149, G. A. R., organized in the spring of 1883 with twenty members. The following are the officers: E. A. Rasser, Commander; Charles Weheres, Sr. V. C.; Neal McDonald, Jr. V. C.

In addition to the above societies, the Good Templars and Knights of Labor have well sustained organizations in the village, the latter of which is constantly increasing in numbers and influence.

Business Register.—The present business of the town is represented by the following: W. E. D. Barnett, general store; C. M. Stetson & Co., general store; L. Black, general stock; J. H. Throop, drugs and groceries; Grace Morgan, confectioner; Lydia McDonald, millinery and groceries; Joseph Blower, restaurant; I. P. Walker, restaurant and groceries; Carl Geisberg, bakery; R. Hayward, general merchandise. There are in the village two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one barber shop, one livery stable, one butcher shop, two good hotels and four or five (too many) "sample rooms."

The population of the town is about 900, and its future outlook is as encouraging as its most ardent friends could desire.

VILLAGE OF CARDONIA.

This little mining town is situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 18. It was laid out by the Clay Coal Company, in September, 1871, and at the present time boasts of a population about 500 souls, the majority of whom are engaged in the different mines of the surrounding country. The first business house was built by the mining company, and occupied by C. Sharp. It stands near the central part of the village, and is used at the present time by W. D. Black, who keeps the largest stock of goods in the place. The second store building stood opposite the one named, and was occupied by a man by the name of Berger. It was burned about the year 1877. After Berger came Isaac Barnett, who sold goods for about ten years, when he closed out and moved to Brazil.

At the present time, there are two large general stores, kept respectively by W. D. Black and A. P. Hand; two grocery and provision stores by Crosser & Harry and John L. Morgan; two drug stores by B. F. Witty and Dr. Morton.

The post office was established shortly after the town was laid out, and named Alexander. W. D. Black was the first Postmaster, a position he has held continuously to the present time.

Cardonia Lodge, No. 589, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 29, 1881. Charter members names are as follows: J. J. Nicoson, David Suttie, H. C. Crawford, Edward Wilton, John Bray, Andrew Graham, F. Whitmarsh, Henry Newman, Edward Crosser, J. J. Coakley, Elisha Marks, Samuel Camps, James Hays and William Spiers. First officers: Henry Newman, N. G.; Jesse J. Nicoson, V. G.; E. Crosser, Secretary; F. Whitmarsh, Recording Secretary. Present officers: F. Whitmarsh, N. G.; Samuel Camps, V. G.; H. C. Crawford, Per. Secretary; Andrew Graham, Recording Secretary, and T. H. Nicholson, Treasurer. Present membership, 55.

Cardonia Lodge, No. 1448, K. of H., was organized March 3, 1873, with twenty-five members. At the present time there are forty-five members belonging. The officers are: C. J. Jenkins, D.; Henry Newman, V. D.; William Smith, Assistant V. D.; Jacob Porter, Rep.; James Hays, Financial Rep.; Robert Peel, Secretary.

Cardonia Lodge, No. 901, I. O. G. T., dates its history from December, 1881, at which time it was organized with twenty-six members.

Officers at present time are: John Calderwood, W. C. T.; Mrs. John Childs, W. V. T.; Lindley Martin, W. Chap.; James Suttie, W. Sec.; Mrs. L. Morton, W. A. S.; J. L. Suttie, W. F. S.; John McCrea, W. Treas., and John Brown, W. M.

A lodge of the Chosen Friends was organized October 11, 1882, with forty-four members, and is in a flourishing condition at the present time. The Knights of Labor Lodge, No. 299, was organized in January, 1882, with an original membership of 22. Their membership has increased very



Robert Smith

rapidly during the last year, and at the present time the society is the most flourishing organization in the village.

VILLAGE OF BENWOOD.

This is a mining village of about 300 inhabitants, situated in the northern part of the township.

The first citizens of the place were M. Navin, John Bailey, John Moran and B. Hand, all of whom purchased lots and erected residences thereon shortly after the plat was made. John McClaren kept the first store and sold goods for four years, when he closed out his stock. The second merchant was A. P. Hand, now of Cardonia, who kept in the Casteel building about eight years. After him came F. M. Sigler, who occupied the same building one year. His successor was Henry Hice, the present gentlemanly merchant, who has been doing business for three years. John Murphy started a small store in the year 1882, and is in business at the present time also. The village has one of the best school buildings in the township. It is a two-story frame structure, with four rooms, and cost the sum of \$2,600. It was erected in the year 1880, and stands in the southeast part of the village.

PONTIAC.

Pontiac is a mere hamlet of a couple of dozen houses, situated about one mile south of Carbon, on the proposed line of the I. N. & S. R. R. It was laid off as a speculative venture by Aaron Lovell in October, 1871, and comprises 14.80 acres in the northeast quarter of Section 7. On account of the railroad not being constructed, the growth of the village was rather premature, and it failed to come up to the expectations of the proprietor. It contains at the present time a few residents, but no business of any kind is represented.

MECHANICSBURG.

Mechanicsburg was laid out in March, 1871, by Elisha Adamson, on the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Township 13 north, Range 6 west. It is a mere hamlet, with but few residences and a post office. At one time there was a fair store and blacksmith shop, and the place acquired some prominence as a business point, but the neighboring villages sapped its vitality, and its utter extinction is only a matter of time.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta is situated on a part of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 4. It was surveyed by M. B. Crist for John M. and Sarah Brown, proprietors, August, 1870, and is, like other villages of the township, an outgrowth of the mining interest of the country. It is a small rambling village, possessing few, if any, inducements to business men, and has a population of about two dozen families.

MINING INTERESTS OF VAN BUREN.

We have no information at hand concerning the discovery of coal in Van Buren Township, or under what circumstances the first mine was opened and developed. The first mine of any importance was the one opened by the Indianapolis Rolling Mill Company, near the village of Harmony. The Star shaft, belonging to the same company, was developed a few years later than the one first named, and was operated until the year 1875. When running at its fullest capacity, the mine required the work of 150 men, and the daily production was about twenty flat car loads of coal.

The company afterward leased a large tract of land north of Harmony, and sunk a shaft, known as the Diamond Mine, which they successfully operated for a period of five years, at the end of which time it was purchased by John Stephens, the present proprietor.

The Niblock Shaft, sunk by the Chicago Coal Mining Company, is in the northern part of the township, near the village of Carbon. It was opened in the year 1874, since which time from 80 to 100 men have been employed. About fifteen car loads of coal are mined every day. Near Carbon is a very extensive mine, operated by the Litchfield Coal Mining Company. It was opened about five years ago, and at the present time requires the labor of 200 men to operate it. The average daily production is from 350 to 400 tons.

The Hancock Shaft, operated by Zeller & McClennen, was opened about the year 1879. This mine represents a capital of \$20,000, and has a yearly capacity of 30,000 tons, to mine which requires the labor of fifty-four men. The above firm operates the Briar Hill mine also, which produces an annual yield of 58,000 tons, and employs an average force of 146 men. It was opened about the year 1875, and represents a capital of \$35,000.

The Watson Coal & Mining Company, which was organized in the year 1873, operates several mines in this township, the largest of which is the Gartsherrie No. 2, which has a daily capacity of 500 tons, and employs 200 men. Gartsherrie Mine No. 1 was opened in the year 1869. The average daily capacity is 450 tons, and a force of 225 workmen is required to operate it.

The Cornwall Shaft, owned by the same company, was opened in the year 1879. The capital invested is about \$25,000; 140 men are employed, and an average yield of 300 tons of coal produced. The company formerly operated the Dominion and Garfield Mines, both of which have been abandoned, the coal supply in them being exhausted.

A company, under the firm name of Brown, Powell & Weagel, was organized in February, 1883. They have a mine near the village of Cardonia, on land leased from the Indiana Coal Mining Company. The gentlemen composing the firm are miners by occupation, and put on the market annually about 10,000 tons of coal.

The Veach Mine, near Cardonia, is operated by J. F. Moody, and has a capacity of 5,000 tons per year. Another mine, not designated by any particular name, situated near the above, is owned by the same party, and represents a capital of \$1,000.

The Jackson Shaft, in the northern part of the township, was opened in the year 1873. It was operated by the Jackson Coal & Mining Company, and produced as high as 400 tons per day.

The Buckeye Mine was opened in the year 1873, by Smith, Reed & Co., who operated it until the fall of 1879, at which time it was purchased by the Jackson Coal & Mining Company.

In 1868, the Benwood Mine was opened by the Weaver Coal Company. It was afterward leased by B. F. Maston, and abandoned in 1874.

In addition to the above, there are a number of other extensive mines, besides several smaller ones, of which we cannot speak particularly, not having received the necessary information. Perhaps no other similar area in the State is so rich in mineral wealth, and it is certain that in no other section is so much capital employed. The population of the township is made up largely of miners, and the business is constantly on the increase.



SUGAR RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

CREATION OF TOWNSHIP.

SUGAR RIDGE originally formed a part of Washington Township, and dates its history as a separate division from the year 1854. At the March term of the Commissioners' Court of that year, the following order creating the township was placed upon record:

Now the board proceeds to consider the petition heretofore presented for the division of Washington Township, whereupon it is ordered that said Washington Township be divided and a new township be organized to be called Sugar Ridge Township, of Clay County, Ind., of the territory described and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 11 north, of Range No. 6 west; thence south on the line dividing Sections 2 and 3, 10 and 11, 14 and 15, 22 and 23, 26 and 27, 34 and 35 in said township, to where said line intersects Eel River; thence with said line to where Burch Creek enters into it; thence up Burch Creek to where it crosses the range line between Ranges 6 and 7; thence north with said line to the northwest corner of Section 6, in Township 11 north, Range 6 west; thence east between Townships 11 and 12 to the place of beginning; and it is further ordered that Grimes Schoolhouse be the place of holding elections, and that Charles W. Moss be appointed Inspector of Elections for said township, and that the Auditor advertise the election immediately.

SURFACE FEATURES, ORIGIN OF NAME, COAL, ETC.

Since the above there have been no changes nor attempted changes in the township record. Sugar Ridge is well watered and drained. Eel River, the largest water-course in the county, forms the southern boundary and affords an outlet for a number of smaller streams which traverse the country in various directions. On the western border is Burch Creek which forms the dividing line between Sugar Ridge and Perry Townships. It flows a southerly course and empties into Eel River at the extreme southern part of the township, and is an important factor in the drainage of this part of the county. Numerous small streams with no particular names flow in different directions, affording abundant stock water, and giving the township an easy natural drainage. The surface of the county is considerably diversified, being rather broken along the water-courses in the southern part, and gently undulating in the central and northern portions. In Section 21 is an elevation known as Grimes Hill, the highest point in Clay County.

The county is heavily timbered with the usual varieties, sugar maple predominating, a fact which gave the township its name. Beech, the different varieties of oak, poplar and hickory, are the next most numer-

ous, while on the low grounds skirting the water-courses elms grow to gigantic sizes. Coal is found in various parts of the township, although but few mines have been developed, owing to the absence of facilities for transportation. A bank has been opened by Mr. McKinley on his farm near the town of Center Point, which is perhaps the most extensive, while others have been developed in various localities for home use and neighborhood purposes. Sugar Ridge is, and perhaps will be for years, an agricultural township. The soil is almost as greatly diversified as the surface, a black, sandy loam predominating in the more even portions, and a clay soil in the southern part among the hills; while the black loam is not so deep here as in some of the townships, yet the peculiar formation of the surface is such that there will never be waste for the stored plant-food that will be here for ages. For grass and the cereals, it may be prepared to equal any township in the county. Already in wheat it stands among the first, both in quantity to the acre and in quality. It may not in the end prove the best of corn land, but in all else Sugar Ridge can take place in the front rank.

PIONEERS.

The settlement of Sugar Ridge dates as far back as the year 1820, at which time a few "squatters" came to the county and located along Burch Creek in the western part of the township. They came for the purpose of hunting and trapping, and seemed to lead an aimless but contented life, satisfied with rude, temporary pole huts, and with what the woods and streams afforded them in way of sustenance. They were self-exiled from the civilization of the older States, and by choice roving nomads, who sought the solitude of the pathless woods, the dreariness of the wilderness waste, in exchange for the trammels of civilized society. Of the latter, they could not endure its restraints, and they exhibited the utmost indifference for its comforts and pleasures. Their souls yearned for freedom—freedom in its fullest sense, applied to all property, life, and everything here and hereafter. Among the first of these transient settlers, if not the first, was one Rev. Thomas Little, who settled about the year 1819 or 1820, at the Burch Creek crossing, a short distance west of Centre Point, where he took up his abode with the Indians. These Indians had several villages in the central and southern parts of the county, and were indifferent as to the coming of the white settlers.

We have no doubt that Little was the first white man who ever located within the present limits of Sugar Ridge, but the facts concerning him are very meager. He is remembered as a splendid specimen of the coon-skin pioneer exhorter in many respects, and was one of the first Gospel proclaimers in this part of the State. It is not known to what particular church he belonged—perhaps he did not know himself—but the records leave us no doubt it was that broad, liberal, catholic faith and

practice which led all to meet on a common level, and worship the same God, irrespective of creed or dogma. He lived hard, preached brimstone sermons, and eked out an existence for himself and family with the aid of his rifle, an instrument which he carried with him in all his wanderings. He was no namby-pamby, band-box divine, neither was he a Beecher or Talmage. He was simply a humble, sincere, great pioneer missionary, and as such went meekly forth upon his mission, waking the echoes of the primeval forests, and making reprobates tremble, and many a tough old sinner fall upon his knees and plead with Heaven for forgiveness. Of the years intervening between his childhood and his backwoods preaching, little or nothing is known. He was here; as to how, whence or why he came, no one asked, perhaps no one cared. The period of his residence in what is now Sugar Ridge was about nine years, at the end of which time he departed, going no one knew whither. The land on which he located was afterward entered and improved by C. Kensley.

Another character who made his appearance about one year after the preceding was Thomas Rizley, who settled in the northern part of the township, on Burch Creek, where he took a claim and cleared a small patch of ground. The time of this pioneer was chiefly taken up in hunting and trapping, and 'tis said that in all his wanderings through the woods he went barefooted, wearing shoes only upon important occasions, which were very rare. The cabin which Mr. Rizley erected upon his claim was a model of simplicity in every respect, constructed of logs, and consisted of a single apartment, which answered the fourfold purpose of kitchen, bed room, dining room and parlor. It was in size about 14x16 feet, barely high enough to stand erect in, covered with a rough clapboard roof, held on by heavy weight-poles, and having no floor but the bare earth. The furniture and utensils were in harmony with the building, as were also the articles of apparel worn by the family. Despite their isolated condition and unfavorable surroundings, the family led a wild, free life, and seemed supremely contented with their humble lot. The date of Rizley's departure from the township is not positively known, though it is supposed to have been prior to the year 1830. Another "squatter" who came as early as 1822 was James Walker, who settled on Birch Creek, in the northern part of the township, where he built a small cabin, but made no further improvements. He was like the ones referred to, a hunter, and maintained his family by selling and trading skins and venison, which he carried to Terre Haute and other market places. He remained in the settlement four or five years, when he disposed of his cabin and moved to the State of Illinois. Two brothers, John and Jacob Schammerhorn, were probably the next settlers. They were Germans, and located temporarily in the northern part of the township, and proved themselves valuable acquisitions to the community on

account of their skill in several mechanical pursuits. John Schammerhorn was a man of roving tendencies, and had spent a great deal of his time among the Indians, with whom he traded during the early days of the country's settlement. Both of them left many years ago, and nothing is known concerning their destination. About the year 1823 came Charles Drake and a man by name of Mast, the former squatting in the neighborhood of Rizley's claim, and the latter near the present site of Ashboro. Of Drake but little is known, save that he belonged to a class of people developed by the times, whose principal occupations were hunting and trapping.

Mast is remembered as a man of tremendous physical organization, a very giant in strength and stature. He came from the mountainous regions of Tennessee, and was coarse, rude, and as wild as his worst surroundings, but withal brave, honest, and generous to a fault. At home he was an easy, good-natured favorite, well liked in the community, but when outside of his neighborhood, and under the influence of whisky, which seemed to arouse all the fire of his rough nature, no one was more feared, as a blow from his maul-like fists meant nothing less than broken bones or a mashed head. In his native State he had followed the avocation of grindstone cutter, and after settling here he worked at his trade to some extent. The first load of marketing ever sent from this part of the country contained two grindstones, which he cut from native rock. They were hauled to the city of Bloomington, and exchanged with numerous other articles for groceries, dry goods, etc., Mr. Mast making the trip. Mast left the country about the year 1836, and moved further westward. This brings the record of the settlement down to the year 1830, at which time George Moss, a native of Kentucky, moved his family here, and located near where his son, Maj. C. W. Moss, lives, about midway between the villages of Ashboro and Center Point. One year later he purchased from a squatter named Melton, a claim in Section 9, on which a cabin had been erected and a few acres cleared and fitted for cultivation. He entered this land in 1831, and resided upon it for forty years, dying in 1871 at an advanced age. He was a prominent farmer and stock-dealer, one of the enterprising citizens of the township, and possessed in a marked degree the qualifications of the honorable business man. Two sons, Jacob and Charles W., came with their father to the new county, and have been prominent residents of the township for a period of fifty-two years. (See biographical sketches.) Christian Kintzley came the same year with Moss, and entered land in the northern part of the township, where Thomas Little had previously settled. William Drake came a little later, and entered land in Section 4, where Levi Fogle lives. He was the father of a large family, and died as early as 1840. Several descendants live in the county at the present time. The earliest permanent settlers in the southern part of the township were Mrs. Graves, James

Carroll, John Huffman and Samuel Steed. The first named was a widow lady. She moved from the northern part of the county about the year 1831, and resided in this township but a few years, dying in a very early day. The different members of her family sold out and went West shortly after her death. Carroll was a native of Kentucky, and a hatter by trade. He became the owner of a good farm, and worked at his trade at intervals. Huffman became a prominent citizen, and died in an early day. Steed was a character deserving more than a passing notice, and an illustrious example of what a man of energy and determination can do in the face of adverse circumstances. He and his wife arrived at their new home on foot, and with all their earthly possessions except an ax and saw tied up in a pocket handkerchief. He immediately went to work felling trees for a house, which, with the help of his wife, was soon erected and ready for occupancy. He cleared his first ground upon rather a novel plan, cutting down but few trees, climbing them instead and removing the limbs with his saw, so that the sun's rays could reach the earth unobstructed. His wife, who was in every respect a helpmeet, assisted in the hard drudgery of clearing, piling and burning the branches as fast as they fell to the ground. A few weeks of hard labor sufficed to let the sunshine upon about an acre, but how to prepare the soil for planting was now a puzzling question, as Steed possessed neither horses nor plow, nor could they be obtained in the sparse settlement. He had not even a hoe, and was too poor to buy one. Nothing daunted, however, he went to work and made a long, sharp hoe out of his saw blade, with which a few rods of ground were digged over and planted in squashes and beans. After the seeds were safely in the ground, he hired out to a neighbor to chop, for the enormous sum of 25 cents per day. By hard work and niggardly economy, he saved, in the course of a few years, enough money from his scanty earnings to enter forty acres of land. To this tract he afterward added another forty, and as the years went by he found himself in possession of a good farm, and in easy circumstances. By skillful management he in time became one of the largest land owners in the township, and was considered one of the leading farmers in the southern part of the county. The land upon which he originally settled is owned at the present time by the Barnhards. His death occurred a number of years ago.

The central part of the township was not settled as early as the localities mentioned, probably on account of its distance from any water-course. In the year 1833, Hiram Tribble entered land near the village of Ashboro. He was a native of Tennessee and a local politician of some note, having served as Sheriff of the county a few years after his arrival. Robert Tribble, a brother of the preceding, settled near the same place, on land at present owned and occupied by Jacob Steiwalt. He met a violent death two years later, by being crushed beneath a fall-



Urias Wilkinson

ing tree. David Lane settled near Ashboro also, and was a man of considerable prominence in the community. He was a preacher of the Christian Church, and conducted religious exercises in various places throughout the township during the early days of the country's history. After his death, which occurred many years ago, his family became Mormon proselytes and joined their fortunes with that sect in Utah. Prominent among the early pioneers was Thomas Carithers, a Kentuckian, who settled near the site of Saline City, where Mr. Jamison lives. He sold to Jonathan Grimes about the year 1840. Jacob Bilderback came in an early day, and was a resident of the township twenty years, at the end of which time he moved to one of the Western States, where he is still living. George and Jonathan Grimes came from Virginia. The former settled near Ashboro and became one of the wealthiest men in the county. The latter lived on the Jamison farm until the completion of the canal reservoir, when he sold out and moved to Minnesota. Ezekial Jenkins and M. H. Kennedy were early settlers. The first named settled in the eastern part of the township on land which he afterward sold to George Grimes. Later he moved near the central part, where he still lives. Kennedy settled at Center Point, and was the proprietor of that village. He still lives upon his first farm and is one of the prominent citizens of Sugar Ridge. The foregoing list comprises the early settlers as far as we have been able to learn. There may be other names entitled to a mention, but the brief space allotted to this chapter forbids of further notice.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first wheat in the township was raised by George Moss, from seed obtained at Spencer, in Owen County. Mr. Moss carried the seed from Spencer on horseback, a distance of twenty-five miles, an undertaking attended with many difficulties on account of the absence of any thing like a road. The first crop was husbanded away with scrupulous care and sown the following year. The second crop made a good yield, and supplied the entire neighborhood with seed. The early settlers made large quantities of maple sugar which they exchanged for merchandise at Terre Haute and Bloomington. Mr. Moss hauled the first load of produce to the latter place as early as 1835.

George Moss, Jr., son of George Moss and brother of C. W. and Jacob Moss, was the first white person born within the present limits of Sugar Ridge. Mr. Moss is fifty-one years old at the present time, which carries the date of his birth back to the year 1832. Other early births occurred in the families of Mr. Jenkins and Hiram Tribble.

It is not known when the first death occurred nor where the first interment was made. The death of Robert Tribble, to which reference has been made, was among the first. He was buried in the Grimes Graveyard, near the central part of the township. A Mr. Holmes, whose

death occurred in an early day, was laid away in the same place. The Ashboro Cemetery was consecrated to the burial of the dead as early as 1843. The first interments there were Benoi Moss and John Knighten. Mrs. Jacob Bilderback died in the southern part of the township, at an early day, and was buried in what is known as the Harris Graveyard. The largest burial place at the present time is the Center Point Cemetery, which was laid out by M. H. Kennedy.

The earliest marriage traceable was solemnized about the year 1836, the contracting parties being Jacob Moss and Zorada, daughter of Ezekiel Jenkins. Jacob Bilderback and Mrs. Robert Tribble were married a few years later.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

The forming of the canal reservoir was an era in the history of this township which the old settlers are not likely to forget. It submerged many acres of ground and was the source of a great deal of annoyance to the citizens living in the vicinity, who made the trouble mutual by cutting the embankments in many places, and allowing the water to escape. The history of this transaction, and the part the State took in quelling the disturbance occasioned thereby, is given more fully in the general county chapters. The first mill in the township was built about the year 1837, and stood in the southern part, on the canal, near the feeder dam. It was built by a company, and operated by a Mr. Mills, who did a fair business as long as the building stood. The house, like the one belonging to the "foolish man," was built upon the sand, and the first freshet that came washed out the foundation and the building fell. A few years later, a second mill was erected at the same place, by a man by name of Jessup, who operated it a short time. These were both water mills, and received their motive power from the canal. Jonathan Grimes built the first frame house in the township on the farm where William Jamison lives, near Saline City. The date of its erection was about the year 1842, or perhaps a little later. Other early frame houses were built by Daniel Fisher, M. H. Kennedy and Major Moss. The first brick dwelling was erected by George Grimes on his farm near the village of Ashboro. George Moss set out the first orchard soon after his arrival in 1831. The second orchard was set out by Samuel Steed, in the southern part of the township, where several of the old trees are still standing. An orchard on Ezekiel Jenkins' farm was set out in an early day, several trees of which bear fruit at the present time.

SCHOOLS.

Owing to the fact that permanent settlements and improvements were slow in what is now Sugar Ridge Township, schools were "few and far between" in those early days. Educational facilities were scarce, and

books were few and limited to those who could afford them. Several years had elapsed from the date of the first settlement before any schools were organized or houses built within the present boundaries of Sugar Ridge. The settlers living in the western part sent their children to the schools of Washington Township, while those whose homes were near the northern boundary patronized a school in the Zenor neighborhood, in the township of Jackson. The first house erected for school purposes in Sugar Ridge stood near the site of Center Point, and was first used by Manuel Jenkins, who taught several consecutive terms therein. No certificate of qualification was required at that day, and we are unable to speak of Mr. Jenkins' attainments as an educator. Suffice it to say, however, that he was kept out of charity as much as anything else, being unable, owing to a serious affliction, to make a livelihood at any other pursuit. The second schoolhouse was built of unhewn logs, and stood a short distance from the village of Ashboro. The Steed Schoolhouse was built as early as 1842, and stood in the southern part of the township, on the land of Samuel Steed. Among the early teachers at these two houses are remembered James Marshall, George O'Brien and a man by the name of Bailey. All the early schools were supported by subscription, and generally lasted about three months of the year. In 1842, the propriety of securing free schools began to be discussed, and met with much unreasonable objection from a certain class of persons whose loftiest ideal of life rose no higher than houses and lands, plenty of fat swine, pockets lined with money, and full stomachs. One of these enterprising citizens, and, by the way, a wealthy man, was accosted by a friend of the project, who asked him to lend his influence in favor of the schools. The reply was characteristic of the man, and may be taken as an exponent of a very wide feeling at the present day. When urged for his support he said, "Why, sir, I am an enemy to it. What good comes from schools, anyhow? Do they help us to make money? I kin raise as many and as fat hogs as any other man in the kentry, an' I ain't got no eddication at tall. They are only for the purpose of fetchin' up children to make 'em think they are better then their dadies and mamies." This enterprising man said much more to the same effect, which, though very forcible logic, proved unavailing in arresting the schools, as they came on over the head of all such formidable opposition. The first public money was drawn about the year 1843, but it was not until 1850 that the township was divided into districts, and supplied with new schoolhouses.

There are at the present time five districts and as many schoolhouses, all of which are in fair condition and well furnished. The building at Center Point contains two large-sized rooms, and cost the sum of \$2,000. The teachers for the years 1882 and 1883 were: Milo A. Campbell, R. W. Moss, A. P. Moss, T. F. Hyland, Hattie L. Dilsaver, W. T. Moss and George Henricks. There was paid the above teachers for their services the sum of \$1,720.

The enumeration for 1883 shows 461 children of proper school age living in the township. D. W. Barhart is the present efficient trustee.

STATISTICS.

The voting population of the township in 1860 was 116. The total value of taxables that year was \$188,047. Of this amount, \$48,553 was personal property. The record shows the amount of taxes to have been \$1,895.38. In 1870, the township's real estate, outside the villages, was appraised at \$133,009. Improvements were returned at \$42,155. Lots and improvements, \$20,980. The amount of taxes assessed was \$4,198.79. The record of 1880, shows the number of acres of land outside the towns to have been 17,313.64. Appraised at \$83,157. Personal property, \$34,797. Lots and improvements not including Center Point, \$5,875. Total amount of taxes assessed, \$3,267.16.

In 1880, taxes were paid on 18,377.61 acres not including land within the corporate limits of Center Point; taxable value of land, \$184,063; improvements, \$14,586; lots and improvements, \$6,745; personal property, \$52,265, making an aggregate of \$257,659; total taxes, \$4,208.68. Polls, 228.

CENTER POINT.

Some towns have grown up where they are from the very nature of things. A water power or a crossing of roads gives rise to a factory or a little store, and by gradual accretion there comes to be an assemblage of houses, and an increase of business, which at length necessitates the laying out and incorporation of a village. Other towns have their origin in the speculative minds of men. Thus it was with Center Point. In the early settlement of the State, and its organization into counties, there were wide-awake business men, who found it to their interest to be on hand and participate in these organizations, for the purpose of assisting in locating the county seat. While the village of Center Point is not as old as the county, it was laid out for the ostensible purpose of securing the seat of justice, to which it seems entitled on account of its close proximity to the geographical center of the county. The original plat was placed upon record the 18th day of September, 1856, and shows sixteen lots and two streets, *i. e.*, Main and Cherry. It is situated on Section 4, Town 11 north, Range 6 west, and occupies one of the most beautiful locations in the county. In September, 1858, M. H. Kennedy, proprietor of the village, made an addition of fifty-six lots to the original plat.

Joseph Ridinger built the first house in the village for a hotel. It is used at the present time for the post office. M. H. Kennedy erected a number of residences, which he rented and sold as the population of the place increased. The first store was kept by Silas Watts of Poland in a building on the main street, built by M. H. Kennedy. Watts sold goods for about three years, at the end of which time he disposed of his store

and moved from the village. Esau Presnell and M. H. Kennedy opened the second store in the same building, and ran it as a firm ten years, when Presnell became sole proprietor. He continued the business about ten years, doing a very large business, and amassing considerable wealth.

John Sinceny started a store several years later, and continued it a short time. An early merchant was a man by name of Jessick, who sold goods for five years, at the end of which time, the stock was purchased by a Mr. McGreggor, who in time sold to Burtner, Pierce & Carpenter, after doing business about two years. Other merchants of the village were George Grimes, Dr. Kennedy, Peter Carithers and Messrs. Kritzer & Brewer. The first blacksmith was Martin Shaffer, who located in the village immediately after the lots were surveyed.

Mr. Kennedy operated a large saw mill just north of the village for a number of years. This was the first manufacturing establishment of the place, and was run by Mr. Kennedy about twelve years, when he sold to a man by name of Milligan, who afterward disposed of it to the Epperd Brothers. It ceased operation about six years ago.

The Center Point Steam Flouring Mill was built by M. H. Kennedy in 1858, at a cost of \$6,000. It is a frame building, three stories high, contains four buhrs, and has a capacity of fifty barrels of flour per day. A woolen factory was attached in 1859 by Messrs. Holingsworth & Dietrick, who operated three years, at the end of which time the machinery was sold and moved to Terre Haute. The present proprietors of the flouring mill are S. Thomas & Son. A man by name of Clark built a pottery shop in 1864. He sold it two years later to Daniel Gilbert, who did a fair business for several years. A second shop was started a little later by a man from Ohio, whose name was not learned. It was in operation about three years. Drs. Kennedy and Gilfillian were the first medical gentlemen to locate in the town. Other physicians who practiced here from time to time were Drs. Black, Mendenhall, Witty and Grimes. The present M. D.'s are Drs. E. A. Rundell and Benjamin Holmes.

The village was incorporated in the year 1872. The town officers at the present time are the following, to wit: M. H. Kennedy, Andrew Miller, Robert Perry and L. Bailey, Trustees. James McCurley, Clerk, and W. N. Grimes, Marshal. W. R. Kennedy, W. V. Russell and M. S. Wilkinson comprise the School Board. The first schoolhouse in the village stood near the Methodist Church, and was in use about five years. It was replaced by the present commodious structure in the year 18—. This building is frame, two stories high, contains two large-sized school-rooms, and represents a value of \$2,500.

The present business of the town is represented by the following exhibit: Ashmore & Russell, general store; M. Wilkinson, general stock; John Kennedy, drug store; Allen Shaffer, blacksmith and wagon-maker; L. Bailey, hotel. Population, about 500.

The following statistics were copied from the tax duplicate of 1883: Value of lots, \$1,590; improvements, \$3,930; value of lands within the corporate limits, \$4,850; improvements on same, \$2,240; personal property, \$10,643. Tax assessed on the above, \$339.17.

ASHBORO.

This village is situated on Section 17, Town 11 north, Range 6 west, and dates its origin from the year 1858, at which time the lots were surveyed for C. W. Moss, proprietor. Mr. Moss was operating a large saw mill at that time in the vicinity, and the town was in one respect an outgrowth of his business, which was very extensive.

The question of removing the county seat from Bowling Green was at that time being discussed, and the hope of securing its re-location at this point was one other motive in inducing Mr. Moss to lay out the town. As a consequence of its failure to obtain the coveted prize, the growth of the village has been very slow, although it still claims to be a city of large expectations, and its friends are sanguine of a brilliant future. Among the first who purchased real estate in the town and erected residences were A. Loudermilk, Daniel Wright, Israel Krytzer and Andrew Wheeler. The first store was opened by M. Greenburg, who sold goods for about five years, when his building and stock were destroyed by fire. Joseph Adams was the next merchant, and William Grimes came a little later. They were followed by the firm of O'Brien & Moss, which was afterward changed to Miller & Moss, who continued in business until they were burned out. Other business men were H. Haas, E. Barrows, A. J. Moss, John McGinnis and John C. Moss. There is one good store at the present time, one cabinet shop and one wagon shop.

A large steam grist mill was built in 1868 by J. T. Moss & Co. It was a three-story frame building, contained two buhrs, and was erected at a cost of \$9,000. The entire structure was completely destroyed by fire in the year 1872. The present mill was built in the spring of 1875 by Oliver Cromwell. It is a steam mill also, but constructed on a smaller scale than the former, and represents a value of about \$2,000. The present proprietor is James Bunton.

Ashboro Lodge, No. 251, I. O. O. F., was instituted May 16, 1866, with the following charter members, to wit: Ananias Loudermilk, Francis M. Stoops, William R. Bryant, E. Krytzer, Charles W. Moss, A. B. Wheeler, John J. Shupe, G. M. Moss, George Grimes and David Killion. The first elective officers were A. Loudermilk, N. G.; Charles W. Moss, V. G. The lodge was organized at the residence of A. Loudermilk, where meetings were held until 1869, at which time a hall was erected over Moss & O'Brien's store. This building was burned May 23, 1878, but rebuilt the same year. The membership has decreased considerably during the past few years, although the society is reported in good con-

dition at the present time, being out of debt and owning property valued at \$1,000. The last officers elected were Mason O'Brien, N. G.; Samuel Moss, V. G.; and Dr. T. C. Green, Secretary.

SALINE CITY.

Saline City is situated in the southwestern part of the township, on the C. & T. H. R. R., of which it is an outgrowth, and dates its history from the completion of said road. The original plat was laid out by Henry Jamison as a speculative venture, and consists of 100 in-lots and eight outlots. The streets running north and south are Picketts, Depot, Wood and Burnett; crossing these at right angles are First, Second, Third and Fourth streets, all of which are sixty-five feet in width. Warren's Addition was laid out in August, 1872, by James Warren, and consists of twenty lots. Jamison's Addition of twenty lots was made in the year 1873. By an act of the Board of Commissioners, of September, 1872, the name was changed from Saline to Saline City, on account of there being another village and post office of the former name in the State. The first lots sold were purchased by Pickett & Jenks, of Terre Haute, and Edwin Barnett, soon after the town was laid out. The first residences were erected by James Long and a man by the name of Hoyt. Pickett & Jenks built a large stave factory on Wood Point, near the railroad, in the latter part of 1872, and operated it extensively for several years thereafter. The present proprietors are Messrs. Patton & Forsythe, who do a large business. Daniel Barnett built the first hotel, which he kept for two years, and then retired from the business, renting the property to other parties.

The first stock of goods was brought to the place by Pickett & Jenks, and kept for sale in a building on Wood Point, not far from their factory.

Their successors were E. Nutting & Co., who sold goods about four years, when the stock was purchased by Patton, Forsythe & Co., the present proprietors. B. F. Holmes kept the first drug store, engaging in the business soon after the town was laid out, and continuing until 1873, at which time he disposed of his building to J. & J. Wardlow. Dr. Pickens erected a store building, which he sold in 1873 to Z. T. Barnett, who occupies it at the present time. James Herron, Daniel Manning and John Huckle were the first mechanics of the place.

The first physician was Dr. McCorkle; the present M. D.'s are Drs. Gantz and Griffith.

Present Business.—Z. T. Barnett, general store; A. L. Witty, general store; Wardlow, Evans & Co., drugs, groceries, boots, shoes and notions; Ed Coffey, drug store; John Beeson, groceries; Mrs. Coffey, millinery store; D. P. Manning and M. Barber, blacksmiths; hotel, H. Hirschfield; livery stable, Butler Ray; warehouse, Z. T. Barnett. In addition to the above there is a saw-mill, operated by Fred Fender. In connection with

the stave factory, Messrs. Patton, Forsythe & Co. handle and ship lumber. The village is situated in the midst of a rich agricultural region, and enjoys good facilities for transportation, by means of the railroad, and boasts of a population of 400 souls.

RELIGIOUS.

The introduction of Christianity into Sugar Ridge was cotemporary with its first settlement. The "voice in the wilderness" was among the pioneers, calling sinners to repentance long before any organization was in existence or house of worship erected. The early ministers were God-fearing, good men, who preached without a choir, and a bugle solo in church would have called upon the rocks and mountains to fall upon them. They may have been ignorant, but, fired with a holy zeal in the cause of their Master, they smote his Satanic majesty, hip and thigh, wherever they could find him, and did nuck toward counteracting the prevalent evils of the times. The first preacher was Samuel Little, to whom reference was made in a preceding page. Elder David Lane, of the Christian Church, conducted public worship at different residences in a very early day, and organized a small society in the Tribble neighborhood prior to 1830. This organization was abandoned after a few years, and never renewed.

A Methodist missionary by name of Owens, organized a class in an early day at the residence of George Moss. Among the early members were George Moss and wife, Miss Moss, Amos Laycock and family, and William Marshall and family. Others were added from time to time, and the society finally grew into a strong organization with its meeting place at Ashboro. A house of worship was erected at Ashboro in the year 1858, at a cost of \$500. Among the early pastors, are remembered Revs. Samuel Cooper and Shively. Later came Revs. Beck, Ravenscroft, Tolbert, Kiger and many others whose names are not learned. The society was first attached to the Carlisle Circuit. It was afterward a point on the Lockport, Bowling Green, Terre Haute and Center Point Circuits.

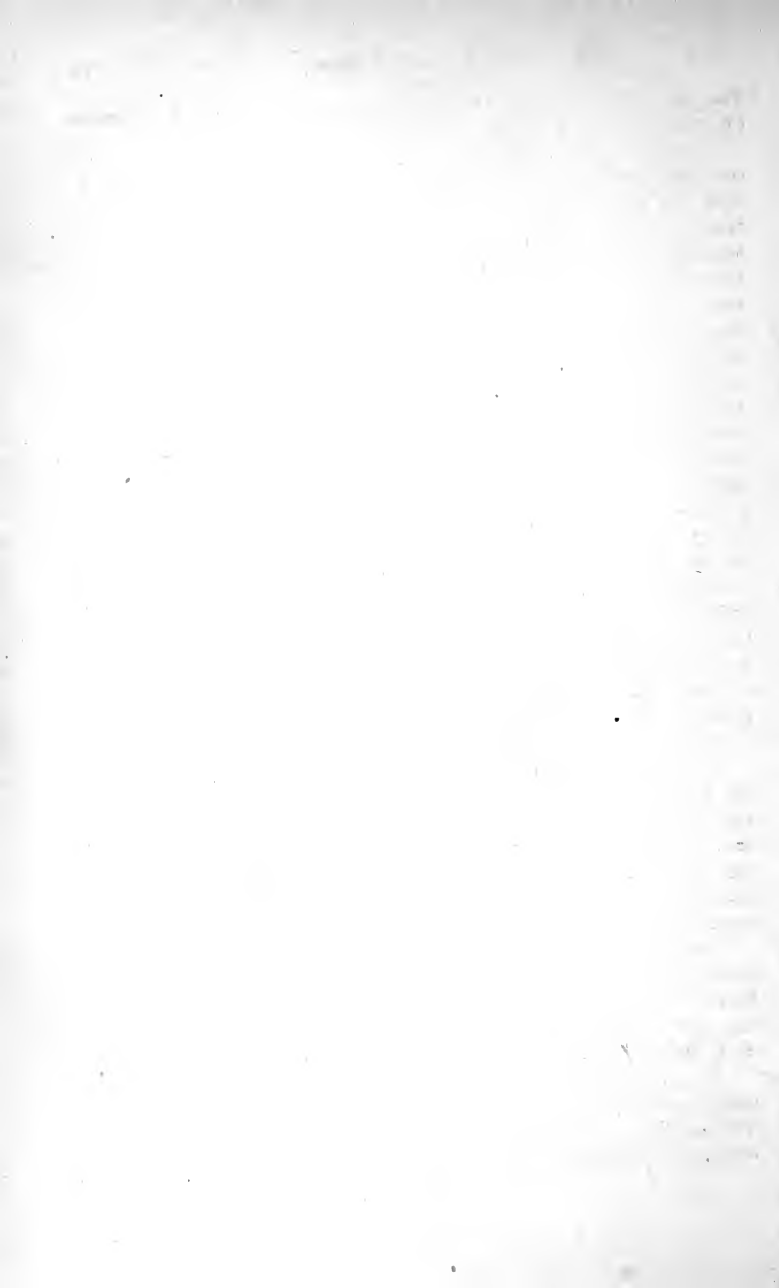
The society was abandoned in 1878. The last preacher was Rev. John Bruner.

Center Point Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1855, and is an offshoot of the old Ashboro congregation.

The following were among the early members: John McGinnis and family, Henry Mitchell and family, John McCracken and family, Thomas Milligan and family, and Henry Lash and family. A log building was erected the same year in which the society was organized, and stood about three-quarters of a mile east of the village. It was used as a meeting place until 1873, at which time a neat frame structure was built in the southeast part of the town, on ground donated by M. H. Kennedy. This house cost the sum of \$1,200, and is a credit to the congregation.



C. J. Wilkinson



The church is in good condition at the present time, with a membership of seventy-five. Rev. J. V. Moore is the pastor in charge.

United Brethren Church of Center Point was organized as early as the year 1843, at an old log schoolhouse which stood a short distance from the village. Among the early members were Amos Hedge and family, Nathan Gibbons and family, J Eversole and family, Joseph Ridinger and family, John McCurly and family, J. Hunt and family, Daniel Breuers, —Henshaw, and Mrs. M. H. Kennedy. The congregation used the schoolhouse for a place of worship about nine years, when they built a frame church in the village, costing \$1,000. In 1876, a second house of worship was erected. It stands in the western part of the village and is a large frame building, capable of seating 500 persons, A parsonage was afterward built near the church, and the entire property represents a capital of over \$3,000. Revs. Hedge, Griffith, Briley and Elwell were early pastors. Since 1860, the church has been ministered to by the following pastors: William M. Givens, John Cotman, J.G. Shuey, J. Allenbaugh, J. Watson, R. L. Brengle, J. Buntner, William H. Long, Jacob Sheets, A. J. Newgent, J. L. Brandenburg, Hiram W. Huston and William Matson.

In the year 1859, Missionary Baptist societies were organized in Ashboro and at Center Point, with a good membership. Services were held in the Ashboro Methodist Episcopal Church as long as the society at this place had an existence, which was but a few years. The society at Center Point was abandoned in a comparatively short time. Their ministers were Revs. Stewart, C. B. Allen,— Smock,— Nivens, and — Moore.

Saline Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized in 1875 at the Nulley store building, and numbered twelve original members. A building was erected the same year on ground donated by Henry Jamison, and cost \$1,500. It is 40x60 feet, and is one of the neatest church edifices in the township. From some cause not learned, the organization was abandoned a couple of years ago, and the beautiful building is standing idle at the present time.

Saline Methodist Episcopal Church was organized 1876 at the Presbyterian meeting house, with nine members, and attached to Centre Point Circuit. The following pastors have ministered to the church in the order named: Revs.— Rannells, John Bruner,— Baxter,— Jones, E. L. Hughes, and J. V. Moore, present incumbent.

A house of worship is in process of erection to cost about \$1,300, and the society is reported in good condition, with thirty-five members. Thomas Johns is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of forty scholars.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

PERRY TOWNSHIP lies in the western part of Clay County, with the following boundaries, to wit: Posey Township on the north, Sugar Ridge on the east, Lewis and a portion of Harrison Township on the south, and Vigo County on the west. It is somewhat irregular in shape, and embraces an area of about forty-five square miles, the greater portion of which lies in Town 11 north, Range 7 west, while about ten Sections in the southern part are included in Town 10 north, Range 7 west. Eel River is the principal water-course, and forms the boundary between Perry and Harrison Townships, flowing in a southwesterly direction. Burch Creek the second stream of importance, is the boundary between Perry and Sugar Ridge. It flows a southwesterly course, and empties into Eel River, in Section 15, of Township 10, Range 7. Brush and Crooked Creeks are both affluents of Birch Creek, and empty into the latter stream, near the southeast corner of the Township. Clear Branch rises near the village of Cory, flows a southerly course, and empties into Eel River. In the western part of the township, are Big Slough and Splunge Creek. The land is generally level, except along the eastern border where the country is somewhat undulating, though in no place is it too broken for farming purposes.

Christy's Prairie occupies the northwest corner of the township. It was formerly very wet and covered with a dense growth of willows, but since being drained it is considered the most fertile and valuable portion of land in the township.

There are small prairies in various parts of the township, all of which are known by names peculiar to their localities, and give to the country decided advantages as an agricultural district. The prairie soil is a deep black loam, resting upon a subsoil of clay, and is easily cultivated. It is very fertile, and some of the finest farms in the county have been developed from this wet land, which was formerly looked upon with much suspicion by the early settlers.

The timbered portion of the township has a clay soil, not so well adapted as the black loam for general farming, but well calculated for the production of fruit and the smaller cereals. Agriculture is the principal occupation of the people, and good land sells for as much as in any other division of the county. The country is well adapted to stock-rais-

ing, having rich natural grasses and an abundance of water, facts which are leading many men to engage in the business as a speciality.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Far beyond the dense woodlands of Indiana, beyond where Ohio's placid waters roll toward the Mississippi, came the pioneers of this section of the country. Many of them left homes of comfort behind, others but small farms upon which they had lived and rented year by year, and which barely yielded them a support. All came to better their condition, to secure cheap lands, where they could found homes for themselves and posterity. Their journey thither through an almost unbroken wilderness, where lurked dangers seen and unseen, was a hard one, and well calculated to discourage men of lesser energy. Strong, however, in the faith of their undertaking, the bold pioneers cut loose from the associations of home, and the present advanced civilization of the township stands an enduring monument to their energy and perseverance. The settlement of Perry dates back to the year 1825. Look at the dates 1825 and 1883; fifty-eight years stand between these two mile stones. Almost two generations have come and gone since the first pioneer made his appearance, and constructed his humble cabin in the wilderness solitude. Early in the spring of 1825, William Christy, a native of Ohio, came to this part of the county, and located near the central part of the township, at the head of the prairie which bears his name. The journey of the pioneer family to their new home was made in a small wagon, and many difficulties were experienced before reaching their destination, owing to spring freshets and the absence of roads, obstacles which rendered traveling well-nigh impossible. After selecting his claim and constructing thereon a rude pole cabin, Mr. Christy began backwoods life in earnest. A small patch of ground was cleared and planted in vegetables the first season, but our pioneer's family obtained their chief support from the bountiful supply of game which infested the woods and prairies. The nearest neighbors were a tribe of the Indians, who had two small villages a short distance south of Christy's residence. These Indians treated the family with the most profound respect, a compliment which was returned, and a mutual friendship sprang up between them which continued unalloyed as long as the red men remained in the country. Christy hunted with his savage neighbors, participated in many of their amusements, and allowed his children to freely associate with them, so that in a short time all members of the family learned to speak the Indian language fluently.

The Indians left about the year 1827. Small parties returned occasionally thereafter for the purpose of hunting, and during their sojourn paid many friendly visits to our settler's family, whom they held in grateful remembrance. Christy entered a fine tract of land in the town-

ship, and was the first man to improve the wet prairie lands, which were looked upon by early settlers as totally unfitted for farming purposes.

He became one of the leading citizens of the township, and his descendants are among the substantial business men of the country. John Crossley, a brother-in-law of Christy, came in the year 1826, and settled in the same locality, where he entered and improved a good piece of land. He came from Warren County, Ohio, and was the first preacher in this part of the country. David Christy was, perhaps, the next permanent settler; he entered land a short distance east of his brother's place, and became a prominent man in the community, having been universally respected on account of his stern integrity and high sense of honor. He had been a soldier in the Indian war, and was with Gen. St. Clair, when that ill-fated commander was so overwhelmingly defeated by his savage enemies. In that engagement Mr. Christy received a serious wound in the leg, from the effects of which he never recovered. A son-in-law of David Christy, by the name of Riggle, came in an early day and settled in the eastern part of the township, near the former's claim. He was a Kentuckian, and in every respect a reputable citizen. Ezekiel Pitts located in the southern part of the township as early as 1828, and was the first person who settled in that locality. The above mentioned pioneers were the only residents within the present limits of Perry, prior to the year 1830, at which time William Christy came and entered land in the eastern part of the township. He was a nephew of David and William Christy, and a splendid type of the daring backwoods hunter of fifty years ago. Nothing pleased him better than rambling through the woods in quest of game, and as a skillful rifleman he had but few equals. It is related of him, that upon one occasion, while accompanying his family to church, he chanced to spy a bear track in the snow, which so excited him that he left the good wife and children to find their way to the house of God as best they could, while he started in pursuit of bruin. He followed the trail for several days, and was absent from home so long that his family became alarmed, and a party of several neighbors went in search of him. He was met a few miles from the settlement making his way homeward, very much crestfallen on account of the bear having been killed by a rival sportsman. Upon another occasion, he found in a large hollow log a litter of young wolves, which he desired to take alive, and sent his young son into the opening for the purpose of fetching the animals out. The cries of the cubs soon brought the mother wolf to the spot, which attacked Mr. Christy in a very savage manner. She came very nearly getting into the log before he succeeded in killing her. Mr. Christy was a citizen of the township until about the year 1848, when he sold his farm and moved to Texas. In the year 1828, George Dunham, Aaron Fagan and David White, all of Warren County, Ohio, came to this part of the country for the purpose of selecting homes. They

secured land near the central part of the township, and after having entered their respective claims went back to Ohio, where George Dunham remained until 1833, when he moved his family to the new country. In the meantime Abel Dunham, brother of the preceding, entered land in the western part of the township, but did not move to it until about the year 1833 or 1834.

They are both living at the present time, the former in the village of Cory, and the latter on his farm in the western part of the township. They are both men of prominence in their respective communities, George having served the township as Justice of the Peace in an early day, and later, in various other official capacities. Ebenezer Gilbert settled in the township in the year 1832, locating in the Christy neighborhood, where he became the possessor of a good farm. He came from Ohio also, and was for many years one of the prominent citizens of Perry. One daughter, Mrs. Jane Jeffers, lives in the township at the present time. Thomas West, an Ohioan, settled near the present site of Cory in the fall of 1833. He came the year previous for the purpose of securing land, and purchased the claim on which Ezekiel Pitts had located, erecting thereon a comfortable hewed-log house, the first structure of the kind ever built in the township. John Dunham, cousin of George and Abel Dunham, came in 1833, and located near the central part of the township. He was joined the same year by John Hickson, who made the trip from his home in Ohio on horseback. After entering a tract of land in Sections 17 and 20, Mr. Hickson returned for his family, moving them out the following year. Later came his father, Amos Hickson, and a brother, Charles, both of whom located not far from Cory Village, in the western part of the township. James Jeffers was an early pioneer, but the exact date of his arrival was not ascertained. A settlement was made in the eastern part of the township in an early day by the families of Richard and Peter Brock, and several others whose names were not learned. They did not remain long, however, and left the country as early as 1837. Robert Barnett came to the township in 1835, and purchased land to which his family was moved two years later. He has been a prominent citizen of Perry for forty-eight years, and at the present time is enjoying the old age of a well-spent life on a beautiful farm developed from the wilderness by his own exertions. Robert Stoops, William Huff, William and M. Stoops, were among the pioneers of Perry, but, aside from their names nothing concerning them was learned.

The first entry of land in Perry was made in the year 1822 by Minerva Bundy, in Section 17 of Town 10 north, Range 7 west. Other early entries were made by William Norris, John Crossly and Elijah Rawley, all of whom secured their lands prior to 1830. The following parties, additional to those mentioned, became owners of real estate in the township prior to 1837, to wit: Moses Rawdin, Richard Ayer, John

Crum, Abijah Dunham, Josiah Snoddy, T. P. Hartley, E. W. Wright, Amos W. Hedges, Stephen Hawley, W. D. Lee, John Robertson, George W. Rector, Micajah Philips, John Rector, Elias Curry, Amos Gillman, Israel Price, David Wheeler, Rachel Silvers, Keziah West, James Terrell, Elijah Reese, William Walker, Charles Butler, Susanna Ball, S. W. Edwards, William Sullivan, George W. Pratt, George M. Thatcher, Omer Tousey, George P. Buell, Peter Chamberlain, N. H. Modesitt, George Willis, Dennis Deming, Michael Mann and Thomas West—the majority of whom became residents.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first birth in the township occurred in the family of William Christy as early as the year 1828, at which time a son, James, was born. Sarah Jane Dunham, now Mrs. Bannon, was probably the second white person born in Perry. She is the daughter of George and Sarah Dunham, and dates her birth from October, 1833. John S. Dunham, son of Abijah and Margaret Dunham, is fifty years of age, and was born shortly after his parents moved to Clay County. Susan, daughter of John Dunham, was born in the year 1834.

The earliest marriage traceable occurred in 1834, the contracting parties being John C. Crossley and Mary Ann West. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Isaac W. Deming, a pioneer preacher of the Baptist denomination. Joseph Dunham and Lucinda Jeffers were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony about the year 1836. An early marriage was that of William Seelye to Sarah Jane West, as early as 1837. Ira Dunham and Cynthia Townsend assumed the responsibilities of married life about the same time.

The first ground consecrated to the burial of the dead was the Christy Graveyard, laid out by William Christy on his farm about the year 1837 or 1838. There were laid away Betsey Clark, Mrs. George Dunham and a child of Henry Christy. John Crossley was the first of the original settlers to be summoned away by death. He departed this life in 1838, and was followed two years later by his wife, both of whom now rest in the old Christy Cemetery. Other early deaths were David Christy and wife, Mrs. McIntire and John Reece.

PIONEER LIFE.

For many years during the early history of this section of the country, the pioneer's life was by no means an enviable one. Their trials were numerous, and the obstacles they were called upon to encounter would discourage the bravest hearted of the present day. Yet, hard as was their backwoods life, it had its seasons of recreation—if such could be called recreation. Raisings, log-rollings, etc., served to bring remote settlements in contact, and on such occasions they recounted various inci-

dents and talked over old times, thus relieving the monotony of their isolated situation. Light hearts, strong constitutions and clear consciences made the toilsome hours pass pleasantly, and old men now living, whose youths were spent amid the stirring scenes of those times, look back with pleasure to the old days as the most enjoyable period of their lives. The first duty of the pioneer was to provide a shelter, and their rude cabins were hastily constructed, daubed with mud and covered with rough clapboards held to their places by weight poles. The floors were often nothing but Mother Earth, made smooth and compact by constant usage, or of rough puncheon, which, hewed with a common chopping-ax, made a tolerably good surface. The furniture was in keeping with the building, and generally consisted of a couple of bedsteads, a rough stand, or table, and two or three chairs. Pewter plates and cups were common, and the huge open-mouthed fire-place, surrounded by pots, skillets, pans and other utensils, served the twofold purpose of heating and cooking. Stoves being unknown on the frontier in those early days, corn-dodgers baked in an oven, and Johnny-cake baked on a board before the fire, with venison prepared in various ways, were considered food fit for the gods. Perhaps no other township in the county was settled by a more intelligent and moral class of citizens. Society was good, much better than at the present time, if we can rely upon the statements of old pioneers now living. Of course the people had their amusements, consisting principally of various athletic sports and horse-racing, which were sometimes enlivened by a too free use of "fire-water," and as a result some festive gentleman was very apt to go home with an optic or two slightly discolored. Such occurrences were very rare, however, and the township has always sustained the reputation of being a peaceable and law-abiding community. Terre Haute was the nearest market place, and deer skins, "coon skins," maple sugar and venison hams were the principal articles of traffic. Some of the early settlers killed and marketed the wild hogs which were found in the woods in great numbers. This pork sold for from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundred, a part of the pay being taken in goods and a portion in depreciated "Illinois Canal Scrip." Meal was obtained at Terre Haute, or from Rawley Mill, in the southern part of the county, on Eel River. During extremely cold or muddy weather, when the condition of the country precluded the possibility of going about, some of the early farmers manufactured their own meal, crushing the corn in an old-fashioned mortar made by hollowing out a solid block or the top of a stump. In 1828, David Christy made a hand mill, which was used by the neighborhood for a couple of years. The machinery consisted of two home-made buhrs set in a "gum." A mill was constructed by George Wills as early as 1834, and stood in the northeastern part of the township. It was a small, log building, contained two buhrs manufactured out of "nigger-heads," and

was operated by horse power. It was in operation about ten years, and did a good business for a mill of its capacity, having been extensively patronized by the citizens of Perry and adjoining townships.

The first frame house in the township has built by John Crossley. The earliest orchards were set out by the Christys, John Crossley, George and Abel Dunham.

SCHOOLS.

It was some time after the date of the first settlement before the rudest log schoolhouse was constructed or schools organized. The people were sparsely scattered in sparse neighborhoods. They were poor in this world's goods as a rule. Teachers were scarce, and so were books. The first schoolhouse was erected about the year 1845, and stood a short distance south of Cory, on John Hickson's place. It was a hewed log structure, and first used by Samuel Long. Other early teachers at the same place were Milton Piercy and William Lewis. The Riddle Schoolhouse stood east of Cory about three miles on the Riddle farm. It was a log building also, and was in use a number of years. James Riddle was the first pedagogue who wielded the birch in this primitive backwoods college. He was succeeded by H. Wheeler, who taught several consecutive terms. Milton Piercy taught at the same place also. The Washington Schoolhouse stood in the northwestern part of the township on land which belonged to J. D. Early, of Terre Haute, and was erected about the year 1843. Among the early teachers at this place were — Hout, George and E. M. Rector. Free schools were supplied in the year 1844, and the first teacher to draw from the public fund was Mrs. Sarah Jeffers, who taught at what was known as the Jackson Schoolhouse. She was paid \$10 per month for a term of four months. At the present time, there are twelve school buildings in the township, all of which are frame, the majority of them being in good condition and well supplied with all the modern educational appliances. The enumeration for 1883 shows that 672 children between the ages of six and twenty-one years are living in the township. The amount of money paid teachers for the school year of 1882-83 was \$2,500. The last corps of teachers was the following, to wit: William P. Foulke, D. W. Denney, Albert Cromwell, H. W. McNamar, G. W. Payne, William M. Earley, Oscar Van Cleve, Laura Moore, Lida McIntosh, Mollie Ewart and M. J. Pittenger.

Trustees.—The following list comprises the trustees since the year 1860, viz.: William Herron, A. H. Nees, John Dunham, Martin V. Miller, William Miller, D. H. Foulke, W. J. Witty, John M. Nelson, Job C. Congleton, Lewis Dunham and John F. Fennell.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Perry, of which anything definite is known, were conducted by Elder Isaac Denman, a pioneer preacher of



Yours
J. T. Carrithers

the Old School Baptist denomination. Like all the early preachers who preceded or followed in the wake of civilization in the West, Denman was a man of great piety, and spent his time traveling among the sparsely settled portions of this and adjoining counties, preaching without money and without price, and assisting in the organization of many early churches of his sect. He was a resident of this county until about the year 1878, at which time he met with a violent death by being crushed by an engine on the L. & St. L. Railroad.

The first religious society was organized at the Jackson Schoolhouse by Elder William Eldredge, who was also a minister of the Baptist Church. The date of the organization was not ascertained, though it is supposed to have been prior to the year 1843. Among the early members were Thomas West and wife, Mrs. John Hickson, Nancy Reece and George Dunham. Elders Daniel Starks, Nathan Staggs, ——— Starks, John Case and Abraham Starks preached for the society as long as it maintained an existence, which was about six or seven years. Owing to some misunderstanding among the members, a division finally occurred, resulting in a complete abandonment of the organization, a portion of the communicants uniting themselves with the congregation which met at Cloverland.

Methodism in Perry.—The history of Methodism in this township dates back to about the year 1849, at which time a small class was organized at the residence of Robert Bennett, consisting of ten or twelve members, among whom are remembered the following, to wit: Isaac Cheesman and wife, Robert Bennett and wife, William Cheesman and wife, Milly Cliver, Charity Cheesman and Robert Rector, the last named being class-leader. The organization was effected by Rev. Elisha Long, who preached for the little society at intervals for two or three years. Services were held at Bennett's residence until about the year 1856 or 1857, when, on account of small numbers, the organization was abandoned.

*Center Church.**—In the year 1858, a re-organization of the original class was effected by Rev. O. Barnett with the following members: John Foulke and wife, M. H. Piercy and wife, William Harris and wife, and A. H. Neece and wife. The place of meeting was a schoolhouse situated about one and a half miles east of Cory Village, which served the congregation until the year 1865, at which time a house of worship was erected and named Center Church. The building was erected on ground donated by Andrew Neece, and cost the sum of \$1,300.

In 1859, Rev. Hamilton was pastor, assisted by Rev. Walters, the class at that time belonging to the Princeton and Lockport Circuit. In 1860, it was made an outpost of the Highland Mission with Rev. J. E. Brand, pastor, who served acceptably until the year 1862, at which time

*From notes prepared by Dr. J. A. Modesitt.

Rev. Asa Beck took charge and preached for one year. The next pastor was Rev. Coffin. After him came Rev. Irwin, who served until 1865, at which time Rev. Downey was appointed to the circuit. He remained but six months of his time, the unexpired term being served by Revs. William Laurence and Rev. John Williams. Rev. Samuel Denney was pastor in 1867, Rev. J. V. Moore in 1868, Rev. Pisher in 1869, Rev. Hurning in 1870. Other pastors have been the following, to wit: 1871-72, Rev. Gaskins; 1873, Revs. Boos and McCormic; 1874, Rev. McCormic; 1875, Rev. A. F. Bridges; 1876, O. H. Tansey; 1877, Rev. Daniel; 1878-79, Rev. George Asbery.

During the latter's pastorate it was decided to move the organization to the village of Cory. A neat, substantial house of worship was erected the latter year at a cost of \$1,400. The building is frame, 35x50 feet in size, with a seating capacity of about 300 persons. Rev. Asbery was succeeded by Rev. John Lauerty, who remained on the circuit until the year 1881, when Rev. J. F. McGregor assumed pastoral control. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. L. M. Rhodes. The church is in flourishing condition, numbering seventy-five members. The Sabbath school, which has an average attendance of 110 scholars, is under the efficient superintendency of Dr. James A. Modesitt.

A society of the Christian Church was organized in an early day at the residence of John Crossley, near the northeast corner of the township, and maintained for a number of years. Thomas and Benjamin Snoddy were early preachers, and labored for the congregation as long as it had an existence.

Cory Christian Church.—This society was organized March, 1881, by Elder T. P. Marshall, of Rockville, with seventeen original members, a number of which has since increased to thirty-four. The village schoolhouse is used for a meeting place, and Elder Marshall still preaches for the church.

The Missionary Baptists have a strong organization near the village of Cory, and a neat frame house of worship. The society is in good condition, and numbers among its members many of the influential citizens of the county.

A RAILROAD.

The construction of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad was an era in the history of Perry, and since its completion the business of the country has increased in a very marked degree. Lands have advanced in value, and a new impetus been given the development of the township, owing to market facilities which have been brought to the very doors of the citizens. The road crosses the township from east to west, and passes through one of the richest agricultural regions in the county. An immediate outgrowth of this road was the village of Cory.

CORY.

One-half of this town is situated on the north side of the southeast quarter of Section 20, Town 11 north, Range 7 west, and one-half on the south side of the northeast quarter of the same section, town and range. The original plat was surveyed by C. N. Demorest, County Engineer, for John S. Dunham, Oliver Staggs and Newport Staggs, proprietors, and consists of forty-three lots and six streets, two of which run north and south, the other four running east and west. The plat was entered for taxation April 8, 1872, and the village christened Cory in compliment to a gentleman of that name residing in Terre Haute.

The first addition to the town was made December, 1873, by John S. Dunham, and consisted of ten lots. Samuel Lucas' Addition of seven lots was made June 13, 1881. In December, 1881, John S. Dunham made a second division, consisting of ten building lots and a square for schoolhouse. Among the first to purchase real estate in the village were O. Rankin, who built a business house and residence near the central part, on the corner of Wright and Depot streets. Dr. O. James, who erected a building to be used for a drug store, C. A. West, H. R. Wyatt and Mrs. Sarah Richards, all of whom erected residences in different parts of the town. The first store was kept by John S. Dunham and H. R. Wyatt in a small building which stood a short distance outside of the plat, and consisted of general merchandise. The house in which the store was kept was afterward moved to the town, and stands near the central part at the present time. The above firm did business about six months, at the end of which time Wyatt bought the entire stock and sold goods about three years, when he closed out and left the village. O. Rankin's drug store was the second business house in the place. Mr. Rankin conducted a successful business for about three or four years, when he sold to T. O'Brien, who, in turn, disposed of the stock two years later. D. H. Hatfield opened a store in the Rankin building in 1877, and continued in business about three years.

The first mechanic was Philip Hutchison who started a blacksmith shop in 1874. The Elkhorn Mill was built by O'Brien & Jeffers in 1879, and stands near the railroad, at the crossing of Centre street. The building is frame, 30x40 feet, exclusive of engine room, four stories high, and cost the sum of \$12,000. It was operated by Messrs. O'Brien & Jeffers about one year, at the end of which time the latter became sole proprietor. After running it one year, he sold out to Moorehart & Ferrell, the present owners. The mill has three run of buhrs, with a grinding capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, and is doing a very extensive business.

The Cory Post Office was established in the year 1872, and O. Rankin appointed Postmaster. The present Postmaster is Webster Lucas.

The present business of the city is represented by the following: Zenor & Butt, general merchandise; M. Stuckwish, general stock; Lucas & Son, dealers in boots and shoes; Mrs. J. S. Dunham and Mrs. Moore, millinery stores; Glick & Son, undertakers; Drs. O. James and James A. Modesitt, druggists; O'Brien & Dunham, agricultural implements; Glick & Clark, blacksmiths; W. S. Gummery, blacksmith; and David Lawell, butcher. In addition to the above, there are two "sample rooms," where the very best "old Bourbon," "Johnson County" and all the other vile decoctions, warranted to make dead drunk at thirty paces, can be obtained in any quantity, according to demand. The village boasts of a population of 350 souls, and its future outlook is as encouraging as its friends could desire.

Clear Creek Lodge, No. 449, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 17, 1874, with the following charter members, viz., Philip Hutchinson, John L. Reece, Samuel Slavens, John R. Stoops, F. M. Stoops and Joseph G. Wilgus. The first officers were J. G. Wilgus, N. G.; John L. Reece, V. G.; and Samuel Slavens, Secretary. Meetings were held in John S. Dunham's warehouse for three months, when the organization was moved to the Cory House. A hall was built in 1875. The present officers are Nathaniel Dunham, N. G.; John W. Clark, V. G.; John S. Dunham, Secretary; John R. Ferrell, Dr. O. James and John S. Dunham, Trustees.

HOMICIDE.

A few years ago, Cory was the scene of a terrible tragedy in which Joseph Dunham, a very estimable citizen, met a violent death at the hand of his son-in-law, Elijah Batey. It seems that the two had some difficulty growing out of a misunderstanding concerning a wheat crop, and very bitter feelings were engendered. After several ineffectual attempts to adjust their differences, it was mutually agreed to lay the matter before arbitrators, chosen by both parties. The arbiters met in the schoolhouse, and during their investigation Batey, who was a very passionate man, became enraged at some remark dropped by Dunham, and shot the latter dead in the room. He was arrested, and sent to the penitentiary for a period of four years.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

AREA, LOCATION, ORIGIN OF NAME, ETC.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP embraces a geographical area of thirty-six square miles, lying in the northeastern part of the county, and is Town 12 north, Range 6 west of the Congressional survey. As originally formed, it included Cass Township, and was reduced to its present limits about the year 1843, and named in honor of Andrew Jackson. It is bounded on the north by Brazil and Van Buren Townships, on the east by Cass Township and Owen County, on the south by Washington and Sugar Ridge Townships, and on the west by Posey and a portion of Brazil Township. The surface of the country is what would be termed level, having no high hills, but is gently undulating, and was originally covered with a dense forest of valuable timber, such as walnut, poplar, white oak, burr oak, red oak, beech, hickory, elm, the various kinds of ash, hard and soft maple and some sycamore on the low lands skirting the water-courses. Of the timber, the most valuable has long since disappeared, some of it into fencing, some into houses and barns, some into fuel, and very much of it in the early days before its value was fully realized, and before a market was accessible, vanished in the flames and smoke of the clearings. That which escaped early destruction at the hands of the settlers has since been greatly reduced in quantity, owners in some cases almost paying for their farms from the proceeds of their timber sales, and still finding in their possession a handsome surplus with which to meet needed improvements. It is proper to state that a great deal of valuable timber remains, as many farmers have been careful to leave sufficient standing upon their lands for all practical purposes.

Several water-courses traverse the township in various directions, chief of which is Burch Creek, which flows south from Section 18, and crosses the southern boundary from Section 32. East Branch heads in Section 6, in the western parts of the township, from whence it takes a southerly course and unites with Burch Creek in Section 30. The central and southeastern parts of the township are watered and drained by Croy's Creek, a stream of some importance, flowing a southeasterly course from Section 7. McIntire Creek flows through the southeast corner and affords ample drainage for that part of the country. The township possesses a variety of soil, the greater portion of which is well adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. The surface of the country is sufficiently undulating to require no artificial drainage, except in the southwest

corner of the township, where there are a number of acres of wet prairie lands where ditching is needed to develop the soil's fertility.

As an agricultural region, Jackson deservedly takes a front rank, and her farms are among the most extensive and best improved in the county. Corn and wheat are the staple productions, although large crops of the other cereals are raised and much attention is given to grass, to which the soil in many localities seems well adapted.

SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES.

Congressional Township No. 12 north, Range 6 west, was surveyed by John McDonald in 1815, at which time the land was placed upon market subject to entry, although no actual settlers came in for a number of years thereafter. A few hunters and transient squatters made temporary improvements at various times along the different streams where they located for the purpose of hunting and trapping, but the first real pioneers who became owners of the soil did not make their appearance until about the year 1829 or 1830. It is probable that the first actual settler was one James Green, a North Carolinian, who had previously lived in Washington Township, where he moved as early as 1824. In the winter of 1828, he selected a claim within the present limits of Jackson, locating in the south corner on Burch Creek, where he erected a small log cabin and fitted for cultivation about three or four acres of ground. He was a hunter rather than a tiller of the soil, and experienced but little difficulty in procuring the necessities of life for his family, whose wants were few and easily satisfied. He was a skillful marksman, a hunter by instinct, and woe to the luckless bear or deer upon which he "drew a bead," as none such were ever known to escape his deadly bullet. As a bee hunter he was equally skilled, and from the sale of honey which he carried to Terre Haute sufficient money was obtained to purchase dry goods and groceries for his family, and to keep himself in ammunition, tobacco and whisky. He collected a great many swarms of bees which were hived in hollow "gums," and for a number of years these afforded him his chief source of revenue. In about the year 1842, he disposed of his claim and moved into the adjoining county of Putnam, where he afterward became the possessor of a good farm, but it is said that he never gave up the sport of hunting, which he loved as he loved his life.

John Sturdevant came from North Carolina in 1830, and settled on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 28, which land he entered one year later. He became a prominent citizen, and was identified with the township until the year 1840, at which time he sold his farm to Esau Presnell and moved into what is now Cass Township, where his death occurred many years ago.

Prominent among the earliest pioneers of Jackson was Thomas Wheeler, who moved from Washington Township in the year 1832 and settled on Section 30, where he lived until 1858, at which time he moved to the village of Ashboro, in the township of Sugar Ridge. Mr. Wheeler was a native of Kentucky and a man of character and rare business qualifications. He was descended from a long-lived ancestry, and possessed a rugged constitution, which enabled him to successfully overcome many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life, before which others of less physical energy were obliged to succumb in their prime. He died at the village of Ashboro at the ripe old age of ninety-eight years and ten months. A son, Capt. A. B. Wheeler, one of the leading business men of the county, lives in Brazil at the present time. He came to the township with his father fifty-one years ago, and has seen the county developed from a wilderness to its present high state of civilization and enlightenment.

Other settlers who came in 1832 were Thomas Vest, George B. Zenor, James Edwards, William Moore, Thomas L. Moore, David Moore, Levi Cromwell and George Lucas. The first-named came from Kentucky, and was a man of character and influence in the little pioneer community where he was highly respected by all his neighbors and friends. He subsequently moved to Posey Township, and later to Iowa, in which State his death occurred many years ago.

Zenor was a Kentuckian also, but had lived for several years in an adjoining township before selecting land in Jackson. He settled in the southwest corner of the township, near the Wheeler place, and entered land in Section 30 the same year of his arrival. The farm on which he located is at present owned and occupied by his son, Thompson Zenor.

Edwards located in the western part of the township, and entered the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 19, where he lived for about ten years, at the end of which time he disposed of his farm and emigrated to Illinois.

Thomas and William Moore were brothers-in-law, and natives of Kentucky. The former settled in Section 19, not far from the site of Hoosierville, where he made a good farm, on which he lived until the time of his death many years ago.

William located in the same vicinity, and is remembered as a man of many peculiar characteristics and eccentricities. He was known throughout the country as "Angular Billy," partly on account of his singular physique and partly to distinguish him from another man of the same name, who came to the county the same year and settled in the same locality. "Angular Billy" numbered his friends by the score, and was very popular in the community where he lived, affording much innocent amusement on account of his singular manners and the wonderful facility he had of "murdering the King's English." He was a devout member

of the Methodist Church, and when "moved by the spirit" could shout longer, louder and with more vehemence and meaning than anybody else in the entire country. It required but little excitement to work his sensitive feelings up to the shouting point, and the manner in which he cried "gullory to God!" made many hardened sinners envy the happiness he enjoyed on such occasions. "Billy's" religious life, however, did not consist wholly of singing hallelujahs and shouting praises to his Maker, but his actions were in strict harmony with the faith he professed, and no one was more free from the taint of hypocrisy. It is related of him that upon one occasion during the progress of a camp meeting he was called upon to lead the audience in prayer, and at once began supplicating the Throne of Grace in stentorian tones. It happened that his favorite horse Charley was taken very sick the same evening, and just previous to the meeting he had sent his son Riley home to administer some medicine to the animal. The son returned to meeting during the progress of the prayer mentioned, but no sooner did he enter the house than the audience was surprised to hear Brother Billy say, in the midst of his petition, "Riley, how's Charley?" Upon another occasion, at the close of a very successful revival, he gave expression to his feelings in the following terse sentence: "Bless God, Brother Dickison, the Methodist Church has been at a low dibble, but thank God she has taken a new risin'." Moore resided in Jackson for a period of twenty-five years, when he sold his farm and emigrated with a number of other families to Illinois.

David Moore came from Kentucky about the same time as the foregoing, and settled in Section 8, where he still resides. He has been a prominent citizen, and has served the township in various official capacities, having been Trustee for a number of years.

Levi Cromwell entered land in Section 32, and sold to Amos Hedge a few years later. George Lucas came from North Carolina and located in the northeast corner of the township, where he entered and improved a farm in Section 1. About this year came William Moore, or "Bottom Bill," as he was designated by the settlers, to distinguish him from "Angular Bill," already mentioned. There was a wide dissimilarity between the characters and general make-up of the two men. "Bottom Bill" having been the pugilist and reputed "best man" in the entire country. He was a true type of the backwoods hunter developed by the times. A roystering, rollicking, fighting, whisky-drinking bully, whose greatest delight was a drunken riot or knock-down, in which his superior physical strength was acknowledged by all. When sober, he was a peaceable man, but when his wild nature was roused by a too free use of "fire-water," he became a regular terror, and was universally feared in the community. He settled in Section 19, where he lived a few years, afterward selling out and moving to Illinois.



*Yours Truly
John Bolin*



Amos Hedge came to the township in 1834, and selected a home in Section 30, where he developed one of the finest farms in the county. He was a man of superior talents, a prominent minister of the United Brethren Church, and did as much as, if not more than other man in the moral advancement of his community. He died about ten years ago.

James Roberts settled in Section 1 in 1834, and became a leading business man and stock-dealer. He subsequently moved to Missouri, where his death occurred a few years since.

About that year came Alfred Helton, John Slack, William Slack, Stephen Loudermilk and his son William, all of whom secured lands, and became permanent residents. Of the above number, William Slack and William Loudermilk are living in the township at the present time. During the year 1835, the population of the township was increased by the following additions, to wit: Preston Morgan, who entered land in Section 6; Achor Heany, in Section 7; Elijah Bowling, in Section 11; Abraham Bull, Section 12; John Reffet, Section 18; William Slack, Section 21; Henry Tilley, Section 24; Samuel Stigler and John Latham, in the same section; William Smith, Section 25; John Tucker, Section 28; James Butt, Section 30, and Richard Green in Section 26. Moore McIntosh, William McIntosh, Alfred Bowling, Bluford Bowling, William Bowling, Uriah Hicks, James Scarlet, Nathan Clifton and Marmaduke Brackney came as early as 1836. During the latter year, entries were made in different parts of the township by the following persons, to wit: James Murphy, Aaron Robbs, James Roberts, Solomon Lucas, Daniel Reffet, Thomas Roberts, Daniel Piatt, John Boston, George Ely and Esau Presnell. In 1837, lands were secured by John Wood, George Hull, Fenelon Harrison, James Harlin, Daniel Kumler, Jacob Crooks, Andrew Zeller, B. H. Bowling, John Tiffy, Parry P. Jones, Samuel Hull, Ludwick Ernest, William Monsey, John Learry, Peter Monsey, Isaac Butt, Samuel Terl, Joseph Johnston, M. Lowder, John Lintz, E. Lowder, William Lowder, Henry Albright, Thomas Jacobs, C. Lowder, W. D. Mosley, James Green, John Luther, William Budge, Lewis Green and P. McIntosh. The entries of 1838 were made by Alexander Williams, John Zeller, Benjamin Bonebrake, Ellis Johns, Conrad Bonebrake and John Lewis.

Settlers continued to arrive until 1853, at which time all the Government land was entered, and the greater portion of it improved.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

The development of Jackson during the early years of its history was very slow, on account of the wet condition of the soil, the prevalence of malarial diseases, and the absence of mills, market places, and the facilities for communication, etc. Corn and potatoes were the first crops raised, and with game, afforded the early settlers their chief means of

subsistence. The first articles of commercial importance were ginseng, "yellow root," honey, maple sugar, venison, deer and coon skins. These articles were exchanged at the nearest market places for groceries, shoe leather and what few dry goods the pioneers needed. The majority of families manufactured their own wearing apparel, and the spinning-wheel was to be seen in almost every household. The houses in which the pioneers made their homes, were of a similar kind to all early habitations erected in a new country. The majority of them were rude structures of unhewn logs, covered with clapboards rived from some convenient oak, and containing but a single apartment. They were daubed with clay mortar and afforded a tolerable shelter from the rain and cold. At one side of the room a very large fire-place was erected, from which rose a stick and mortar chimney. The unthinned wilderness supplied an abundance of fuel, and in that day with such splendid facilities for destruction, quantity was an object of little importance. The family food was cooked by the open fire, cook stoves being at that time unknown. The furniture for the interior was simple and inexpensive, and provided without much difficulty. There was no neighborhood rivalry in the matter of ornamentation or extravagant display. In the absence of a more convenient and sightly bedstead, one was frequently improvised by inserting the ends of two small poles between the logs at a proper distance apart, while the ends within the room were laid upon forked sticks driven into the ground through holes made in the puncheon floor. Upon these was laid the foundation for the bed proper.

In many instances, the furniture for the entire house was of this cheap and primitive character. If a light were needed at night, it was supplied by a tallow dip or by burning shellbark hickory.

Notwithstanding the crudeness and unalloyed simplicity of all these arrangements, notwithstanding the extreme toil and hardships of life in the wilderness, here was to be found home, happiness and personal liberty. No prince could have greater affection for his palace, nor lord for his castle, than these dauntless pioneers cherished for their cabins.

Flour and meal were first obtained at a little mill on Croy's Creek, in Putnam County. The mill ceased operations in an early day, after which the settlers of this part of the country took their grists to a little mill in the village of Reelsville, in the same county.

The first mill of any kind operated in this township was constructed by James Green for his own use. It was operated by hand, ground very slowly, but seems to have been extensively used by the citizens of this and adjoining townships, until better machinery was put in operation elsewhere. Green afterward erected a small water-mill on Burch Creek, which manufactured meal only. It was a rude log building, and contained but one buhr, which was kept running almost constantly in order to supply the increasing demand for meal. It was built in 1832, and

kept running thereafter about ten years, at the end of which time it was abandoned, on account of better mills having been built in the county.

In the year 1836, a mill was built in the northeastern part of the township, on Croy's Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was constructed by Shiel York, and manufactured both meal and flour, the latter of which was bolted by hand, each person bolting his own grist. The mill was partly frame and partly logs, and was in successful operation about ten years.

An early industry of the township was the distillery of Samuel Stigler, erected some time prior to 1840, and kept in operation for about eight or ten years after that date. This enterprise afforded a ready market for the surplus corn of the neighborhood, and at the same time supplied the inhabitants with a grateful beverage, which they were not accustomed to doing without. In those good old days, before a revenue on distilled spirits was known, a gallon of the stuff could be obtained for from 15 to 17 cents, the price of a bushel of corn of first-rate quality. Shiel York operated a small distillery in connection with his mill, but did no extensive business, owing to his limited facilities for work. Both these distilleries have long since disappeared, and at the present time no vestige of either remains to mark the spots they occupied.

David Stunkard erected the first steam saw-mill in the township a number of years ago, and did a large business in manufacturing and shipping walnut and poplar lumber. The mill stood in the northwest part of the township. It ceased operations many years ago, having outlived its usefulness. The last owners were David and James Stunkard.

Another early steam saw mill stood in the northeast corner of the township. It was built and operated by a man by name of Zeller, who did a good business with it until improved portable mills were brought to the country, when it was abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. A number of smaller mills have been erected at different times throughout the township, and several are in operation at the present time.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS.

The first orchard in Jackson was planted by John Tucker, on his farm in Section 29. Several trees of this orchard are still standing, and bear good fruit. Samuel Stigler, William Slack and Amos Hedges set out orchards shortly after their arrival in the county.

The first death in the township was a child of Levi Cromwell, who died in the year 1834. The interment was made in the Zenor Graveyard, the first ground set aside for the burial of the dead. The second cemetery was laid out in the year 1840, and is known as the Union Graveyard. It lies near the central part of the township, and is the principal place of burial at the present time. Many of the early pioneers mentioned sleep in the somber shades of these quiet cities of the dead. Some

of their graves are marked by appropriate monuments, reared by the loving hands of a grateful posterity, while others have finished their life work, and "sleep the sleep that knows no waking" in graves unmarked by the simplest epitaph. Croy Creek Graveyard is in the northwest part of the township, and was laid out as early as 1838 or 1839. There is another cemetery in Section 36, at the Lutheran Church, which was first consecrated to the burial of the dead about fourteen years ago. The first marriage solemnized in Jackson took place about the year 1832, the contracting parties being William Slack and Margy Loudermilk.

ROADS.

Of the roads existing at that early period, very little can be said, because they were few—if perchance there were any which truth will permit to be dignified by the application of so respectable a title.

The township was divided at an early day into several road districts, each two miles wide; yet it was impossible that much could then be done in the way of this class of improvements. Highways were petitioned for, granted by the County Board, and laid out and worked at periods, but the labor put upon them was in the nature of things productive of only temporary benefit. During wet seasons of the year, they were almost impassable for any kind of conveyance or vehicle, on account of their muddy condition. No plank roads were ever laid within this township, nor were any pikes ever constructed, although the need of such highways has always been apparent. Corduroys were built in many places, and traces of them may yet be seen. Such conveniences as modern bridges were of course unknown in the early day. The water-courses within the township were in most places easily fordable, except during rainy seasons, when they became raging torrents, and swept away everything of a movable nature upon their banks. If a bridge over any stream was found necessary, one was quickly constructed by throwing from bank to bank the trunks of two trees parallel with each other, upon which were laid slabs flat side down, split from other trees, thus proving a safe and substantial passage until carried away, which was frequently the case, by some extraordinary freshet. The township at the present time is well supplied with highways intersecting each other at proper intervals, all of which are in fair condition. What the country especially needs is a thorough system of pikes, which could be constructed at moderate cost, as there are extensive deposits of gravel in several localities, which are easy of access.

SCHOOLS.

Education in the mysteries of books is acquired with a difficulty in all pioneer settlements, which may differ in degree, but not in kind. It is not a matter of wonder that the means of learning should be limited to the smallest and rudest proportions; the wonder is that under such

circumstances they should exist at all. With any other people they probably would not. But American settlers, wherever they went, carried with them the ruling idea that their first duty was to build themselves homes, and the next to establish schools for the education of their children. The first school in what is now Jackson Township was started in the Zenor settlement and taught by one Ezekiel Jenkins, in a little cabin erected for church and school purposes, as early as the year 1832. William Slack, Alfred Bowling and B. H. Witty afterward taught at the same place.

The second schoolhouse was built a few years later, and stood in the western part of the township on Croy's Creek. It was first used by Alfred Bowling, and afterward by his brother Bluford, both of whom were connected with the educational interests of the township for several years. The Union Schoolhouse was built in Section 17, and, like those referred to, was used for church purposes also. The first teacher employed in this building was Alfred Bowling. Elias Helton was also an early teacher at the same place, and did very efficient work considering the difficulties under which he labored. The Heany Schoolhouse was built at an early day, and stood on land which belonged to a Mr. Brackney. The first pedagogue here was William Heany, who taught some years prior to 1846.

All of the first schoolhouses were log structures built by private means and labor, and the teachers were paid by subscription. The curriculum of study embraced reading, writing, arithmetic, with Webster's Spelling Book, while here and there a more ambitious pupil would venture on a timid excursion into the mysteries of grammar and the wonders of geography. The latter study when it was taught, was learned to great extent by the singing method in which the whole school would join in thundering chorus. Spelling was a favorite study, and there were classes graded along from the simple word of two letters to the mighty jaw-breaker of seven and eight syllables, reserved for the champion of the spelling matches. Prior to 1846, the schools were supported entirely by subscription, and in no instance were they kept open for a longer period than three months in a year. The teacher's compensation varied from \$8 to \$12 per month, board included, which meant a certain number of days spent with each patron during the term. Beginning with 1846, public schools, for which teachers were paid from the public fund, commenced to make their appearance; but were few and far between for a number of years.

They have gradually increased with the constantly multiplying population until the present day. Terms have lengthened, the wages of teachers have increased, the old log houses have disappeared, and in their place have come substantial frame structures with all the appliances for comfort and instruction which the ingenuity of the age has

suggested. The number of school edifices in the township is now eleven. Of this number nine are frame and two are brick. One of them, the Center Schoolhouse, near Asherville, is a large two-story building, in which the township graded school is taught. During the school term of 1882-83, each of the eleven buildings was open upon the full term of seven and a half months. The schools were last taught by Alfred Davis, S. S. Wheeler, C. F. Rummel, Albert Payne, James Knox, B. A. Bullock, McLean Johnson, J. P. Koehler, — Ferguson, Henry Bence, William Long and W. E. McCullough. For 1882-83, the revenue for tuition was \$1,395. The number of children in the township between the ages of six and twenty-one years is 838, nearly all of whom attend the different schools.

CHURCHES.

The good seed carried by emigrants is usually sufficient to begin the work of raising society to a higher level of civilization, and their transforming power counteracts those demoralizing influences which tend to social degeneration and disruption. These Christian influences are active in their conflicts with evil, and attractive in social power, and they usually act as a nucleus around which will gather those influences necessary to carry society onward to a state of comparative perfection. We may see by comparison with the past how much has been done in this respect. The progress and triumph of Christian truth, the great superstructure on which all society which approximates perfection must rest, is also made apparent. It is thus seen that no other power but Christian truth can vitalize, expand, harmonize, direct and control the forces which underlie and build up the great fabric of society. This was true of the early settlers of Jackson. It is much to their credit that they were mostly a Christian people, and laid the foundation of religious organizations in an early period of their occupation of the country. The Methodist circuit riders were the forerunners of Christianity in the wilderness of this part of the county. They traveled over the country on foot or horseback, gathering the scattered settlers together, preaching the Gospel to them and forming them into societies. Ministers of the United Brethren Church came in an early day and assisted in the good work of establishing the cause of Christ on a firm basis. They made their regular rounds, preaching at private houses, groves, schoolhouses, or any place where they could succeed in gathering an audience. Among the earliest Methodist preachers was Rev. Bridges, a pious and able minister, whose life was spent in going about doing good. He preached at the Croy Creek Schoolhouse, where a small society was formed in an early day, and at the residence of Thomas Wheeler and others. Revs. A. W. Hedge and James Scarlet were among the earliest preachers of the United Brethren Church. The former organized a society at the Zenor Schoolhouse, which was kept up for a number of years. Rev. John

Dunham preached for this and other societies during the early days of their history.

Scarlet organized a class at the Union Schoolhouse as early as 1840, which consisted of a good membership. To this society belonged in an early day Nathan Clifton and wife, Alexander Helton and wife, James Scarlet and wife, Margy Slack, and several others whose names were not learned. The society passed through many vicissitudes, but has always maintained an organization. A building was erected in the year 1855, a short distance east of Whittington, and served the church until about three years ago, when a re-organization was effected, and the building remodeled. The society is known as the Union Church, and numbers fifty members at the present time. Their house of worship is a model of neatness, and with improvements recently added represents a capital of about \$1,500. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. William Malston.

Mt. Olive Methodist Episcopal Church was organized about the year 1857, at the residence of Stephen Loudermilk in Section 29, near the southwest corner of the township. The original membership consisted of the following persons and their families, to wit: Stephen Loudermilk and wife, Joseph Dietrick and wife, A. B. Wheeler and wife, John Gibbons and wife, and Alfred Bowling. After its organization the society was moved to a neighboring schoolhouse where services were held for one and a half years, at the end of which time a neat temple of worship was erected on land donated for the purpose by A. B. Wheeler. The house is frame, 26x36 feet in size; cost about \$800, and was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Denney. Rev. Joseph Asbury who effected the organization was the first pastor, and preached for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Cunningham, who remained the same length of time. Then came Emery E. Brandt, who was followed by Samuel Denney. Since the latter's pastorate, the church has been ministered to by the following: William Davis, — Gaskins, John Bruner, Mr. Coffman, — Reynolds, — Baxter and J. V. Moore, the last named being pastor in charge at the present time.

The Croy Creek Methodist Church is one of the oldest and most influential religious organizations in the township at the present time. It has a substantial membership, including many of the best citizens of the county, and is reported in good condition. The society meets in a neat frame building, capable of seating from 250 to 300 persons.

Asbury Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church is an aggressive society, which meets in a substantial house of worship situated a short distance north of Whittington, on the Brazil & Bowling Green road. It has a good membership and is ministered to at the present time by Rev. J. V. Moore. In addition to the foregoing the Lutherans have a society and house of worship in Section 36, and the Christians an organization at the village of Ashersville.

VILLAGE OF ASHERSVILLE.

This live little town is situated on the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 15, and embraces a plat 556 feet long by 541 feet wide. It was laid out by John Asher purely as a speculation, and dates its history from September, 1873. An addition was made to the original plat November 14, 1874, by A. J. Wolfe. The first building in the village was erected by William Asher, and used by John Vonewitz for a store. This store consisted first of drugs and groceries, and later of a general stock. Mr. Vonewitz was in business about eighteen months, when the building he occupied caught fire and burned, destroying almost his entire stock. The second store was kept by D. M. Barnett, who sold goods about three years, at the end of which time he sold out and left the place. Other merchants who had done business here at different times were J. C. Nedlinger, Philip Scherb, W. T. Asher, B. F. Witty, Peyton & Jones, Peyton & Tressell, L. D. Tressell and W. D. Wolfe. Present merchants are F. M. Snyder, who keeps a large general store and is doing an extensive business; W. M. Peyton, general store; Mr. McCullough, drugs and groceries, and Dr. Miller, who makes drugs a specialty.

The first blacksmith was George Stierley, the present efficient Sheriff of Clay County. He built up an extensive trade, and was bought out seven years ago by John Stierley who runs the shop at the present time. The village is a good trading point, and boasts of a population of 200 souls. It is situated on the South Branch switch of the Vandalia Railroad, and is the shipping point for the Globe and Ætna coal mines, which are located near by.

VILLAGE OF WHITTINGTON.

The town of Whittington was laid out by John Ackelmire, John Andrews and Robert Wingate, and is the outgrowth of the mines which were opened in the vicinity about the year 18—.

A post office was established the year the village plat was surveyed and named Hoosierville, with Noah Anman, Postmaster. The first store was kept by Sturdevant & Auman in a building that had been previously erected by Dr. Lynch. The second stock of goods was brought to the place by L. Pruner, who continued in business about three years, when he sold to Scott Zenor, who in turn sold to David Barnett some time later. Barnett is still here and doing a good business, with a large general stock. John R. Moore keeps a good store also. The citizens of the place receive a daily mail from Brazil, and the town has become, during the last three years, quite a good business point.

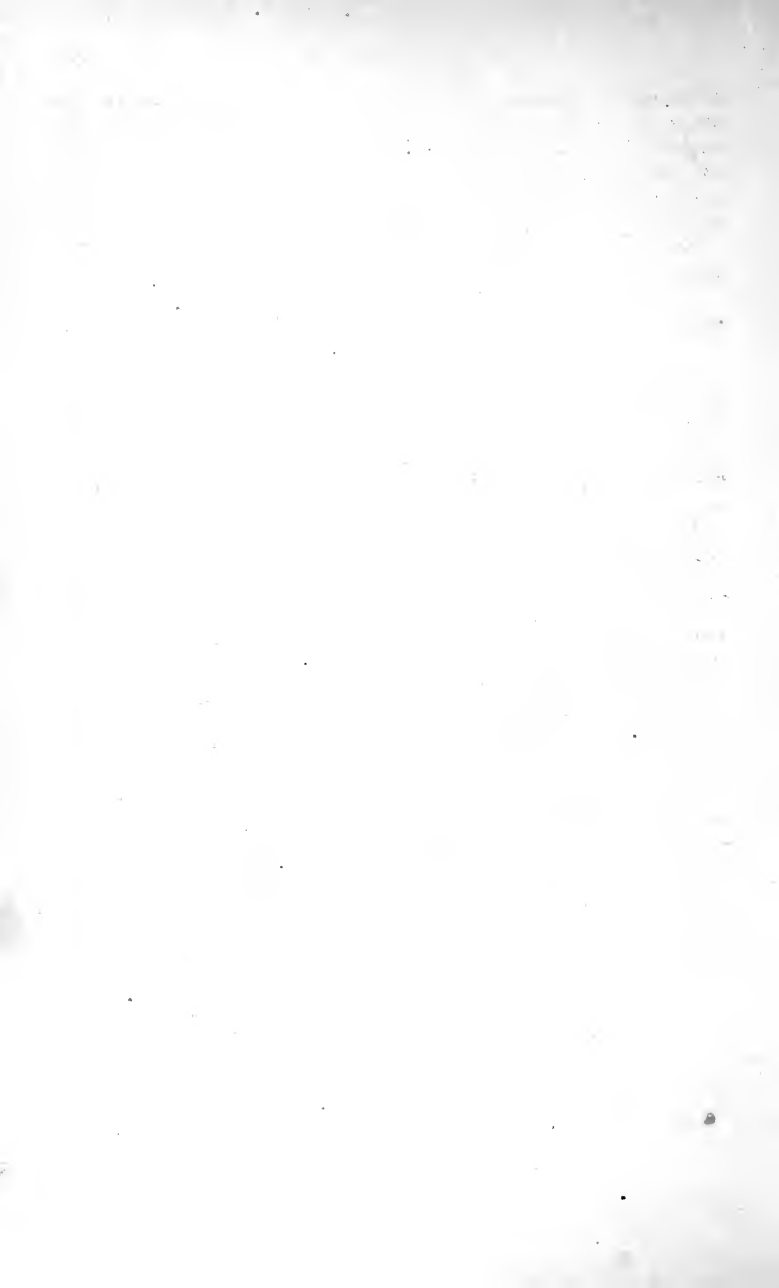
It has a population of about one hundred, the majority of whom work in the neighboring mines.

MINES.

The mining interests of this township have been constantly increasing in importance, and at the present time there are several large mines



James Ferguson



in successful operation. Coal is found in all parts of the township, but the largest deposits seem to be in northern and western portions. The largest of these mines at the present time, *Ætna*, operated by the Watson Coal & Mining Company, and located near the village of Ashersville. About 125 men are employed in the shaft, and its yearly capacity is from 45,000 to 50,000 tons. The amount of capital employed is about \$70,000.

The Globe Mine was opened by J. L. Stephens in 1874, and is situated near the line dividing Van Buren and Jackson Townships.

The average number of men employed in this mine is about seventy-five.

STATISTICAL.

The earliest county records accessible are those of the year 1852, all previous to that time having been destroyed when the court house burned. From the tax duplicate of that year we copy the following figures on Jackson Township: Value of lands, \$64,274; improvements, \$19,088; personal property, \$29,641. Polls, 112. Amount of tax assessed that year, \$798.41.

For the year 1860—Personal property, \$69,842; total value of taxables, \$295,314. Polls, 182. Total taxes, \$2,120.03.

For the year 1870—Number of acres for taxation, 22,786.67; value of lands, \$245,549; value of improvements, \$53,045; value of personal property, \$104,443. Total value of taxables, \$403,027. Number of polls, 264. Total amount of taxes, \$6,500.17.

For the year 1880—Value of lands, \$278,128; value of improvements, \$47,354; lots and improvements thereon, \$6,027; value of personal property, \$123,067. Total value of taxables, \$465,276. Number of polls, 419. Total amount of taxes, \$6,190.

For the year 1882—Number of acres for taxation, 22,798.23; value of lands, \$296,004; value of improvements, \$50,291; value of lots and improvements, \$7,006; value of personal property, \$117,698. Total value of taxables, \$470,999. Total taxes, \$6,878.32.

The census of 1880 gives the township a population of 2,026 souls. The first voting place was at the residence of Alfred Bowling in Section 16. It was afterward changed to the Lucas Schoolhouse a little further north. The present voting place is Center Schoolhouse near Ashersville.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

AREA, NAME, STREAMS, ETC.

CASS, the smallest division of Clay County, containing an area of only twelve square miles, was called into existence by an order of the Commissioners' Court, which took effect in the year 1840, and named in honor of Michigan's great statesman, Lewis Cass. It originally formed a part of Jackson Township, and was organized as a separate division upon petition of its citizens, who urged the measure as a matter of convenience. Its territory is included in Town No. 12 north, Range 5 west, and is bounded by the following divisions, viz.: Putnam County on the north, Owen County on the east, and the townships of Washington and Jackson on the south and west respectively. Eel River is the principal water-course. It flows through the township from north to south, crossing the northern boundary near the line, separating Sections 20 and 21 and leaving from Section 31. The surface of the country is gently rolling, except along the river where the land stretches away into the level bottoms for considerable distances on both sides of the stream. The soil varies in different localities, that of the bottoms being a black sandy loam of great depth and fertility, while on the higher land it is of a lighter nature, clay mixed, but very productive.

MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

As is well known, Cass is pre-eminently an agricultural township, and compared in size and population, there are among its inhabitants a greater number of comfortably situated owners of the soil they till than in any other section of the county. In short, we doubt, notwithstanding the absence of manufactures, and the entire want of such public works as generally go hand in hand with a community's wealth and greatness, whether a section can be pointed to within the entire State, where an area containing an equal population, or a population contained within an equal area, can be found possessing in a greater degree the elements of material prosperity and genuine rural felicity than can here be seen.

The value of land in this township is higher than in any other part of the county, varying from \$60 to \$100 per acre, while many farms could not be purchased for almost double the amount last named. To sum up its material advantages in a very few words, we may truthfully say that, as to varied and delightful scenery, good highways, pleasant

drives, interesting natural and historical landmarks, and an intelligent, refined and hospitable people, Cass, beyond question, can claim a foremost position; while in everything which tends to make a country prosperous, its people contented with their lot, and others contented with them, it occupies no second place.

EARLY HISTORY.

That portions of Cass Township were, at one time in the remote past, inhabited by a pre-historic race possessed of many of the attributes of civilization, is quite probable, as evidences of their handiwork have been discovered in various localities. Who were these strange people? Whence came they, and whither did they go? These questions must forever remain to form a melancholy interest in the wondrous past, and a mystery which neither time, nor circumstance, nor science, nor the more wondrous future, may reveal. But since their time, another race has come and gone; gone from their ancient homes and hunting-grounds, though not yet extinct. This part of the county seems to have been a favorite rendezvous for the red men; and at the time the first settlers came there were several villages at different places along Eel River, and one near the site of Poland, which numbered several hundred inhabitants. Here were rich hunting grounds, which the Indians were loth to leave, and, when the time for their departure arrived, they manifested considerable reluctance in going away, so much so that serious trouble came very nearly resulting. At one time the settlers organized a company for the purpose of compelling them to quit the country, but no hostilities were inaugurated, although considerable excitement grew out of the movement. The majority of the Indians left about the year 1820, though parties of them returned at stated intervals thereafter for the purpose of hunting, fishing and bartering with the settlers. The first white settler within the present limits of Cass Township was one Samuel Rizley, who made the first entry of land on the 21st day of December, 1818, selecting for his home the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 31, where he erected a small cabin, into which his family was moved the following year. Rizley was a native of Kentucky, and immigrated to this State in company with his father-in-law, David Thomas, settling first in Owen County before the county of Clay was called into existence. With the probable exception of a few families, who lived at that time near the present site of Bowling Green, his settlement here was the first in the county, at least the first permanent settlement of which we have any authentic account. The country at that time was an unbroken wilderness, peopled only by savages, with whom our pioneer maintained the most friendly relations, and who returned his good will with many exhibitions of respect. They came often to the settler's cabin, but never did any harm, further than milking the cows occasionally when they found them at a safe distance from the house. Rizley appears to have been a man of good business qualifications,

and in an early day served as Commissioner in Owen County, and in later years filled the same position in Clay. He served the county as Probate Judge during the early days of its history, and was one of the first Associate Judges also, besides filling several minor offices, as Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He was a resident of Cass for a period of fifty-four years, dying in 1873 at an advanced age. Several members of his family are living at the present time, one of whom, Mrs. Stacy, whose home is near Bowling Green, was the first white child born in Clay County. Another daughter, Mrs. William Cromwell, lives in Cass Township, within a half mile of where she was born sixty-two years ago.

The second land entry was made January 6, 1819, by Joel Dickison, who obtained a patent for the northeast and northwest quarters of Section 29, although he does not appear to have been identified with this part of the county as a citizen.

In the year 1819, Parnell Chance and his sons, John, Daniel and Filmore, came from North Carolina and settled near the central part of the township, in Section 29, where Charles Wilkinson now lives.

The first named entered land in Section 32 the year after his arrival, and lived upon it until the time of his death in 1848. John was a physician, and a minister of the Old School Baptist Church. He left the country in an early day, going to Arkansas, in which State he was hanged by guerrillas during the war. Daniel entered land in Section 32, and was for many years an honored citizen of the township. He sold out a number of years ago, and emigrated with several others to Illinois. Among the very first settlers was James Crafton, who located near the village of Poland about the same time that Rizley came to the county, or perhaps a little later. He appears to have been an easy going, lazy, good-natured sort of a character, with no particularly bad traits, yet not entirely free from imperfections. He entered a tract of land in Section 21 in the year 1823, and was a resident of Cass for many years, afterward selling out and moving into the adjoining township of Washington. John Sturdevant, a North Carolinian, settled in Section 21 as early as the fall of 1820. He was a frontiersman, and spent the greater part of his time hunting and trapping, doing but little in the way of improving land. He became the possessor of real estate in 1829, entering the land upon which he first settled, and which continued to be his home until 1853, when he sold and moved to Iowa. In the year 1820, Luke Dyar came to the township, and settled not far from Poland Village. He was accompanied by his sons, Caleb and Luke, Jr., both of whom were men grown, and who became prominently identified in the development of the country. The same year came John Latham, who settled in Section 21, on land which he sold in 1853 to Robert Smith. Latham was an odd character, whose besetting sin was selfishness, on account of which he

became very unpopular in the community where he resided. The year 1821 was signalized by the arrival of Reuben Anderson, Alexander Willy, Levi and Joshua Cromwell.

Anderson came from North Carolina, and located near the village of Poland, where he acquired a valuable tract of real estate. Willy settled near the central part of the township, and entered land on which the village of Poland was afterward laid out.

The Cromwells were among the prominent pioneer families of Clay County, and figured conspicuously in the early settlement and development of Cass and adjoining townships. They were Virginians, and lineal descendants of Oliver Cromwell, of England, and possessed many of the characteristics which distinguished that great commoner. Levi Cromwell settled near Poland, and early achieved the reputation of a daring and skillful hunter. Later, he followed the occupation of a teamster, and freighted goods from Louisville for the various settlements of Clay, Owen and Putnam Counties. He appears to have been a man of roving tendencies, and, in the year 1836, sold his land to Col. John B. Nees, and started on a journey to Oregon, but died before reaching his destination.

Joshua Cromwell was an uncle of the preceding, and entered land in Section 27, where he lived until the year 1836, at which time his death occurred. Nicholas Cromwell, a brother of Joshua, came a couple of years later, and settled on land adjoining the Rizley farm, which he entered in 1836. He was a son-in-law of Rizley, and a man of character and influence in the community where he resided. He took an active part in the organization of the county, and had the honor of being elected its first Treasurer and Sheriff, performing the duties of both offices and finding plenty of leisure at the same time.

In later years, he served in various official capacities, both in the county and township, and was one of the Associate Judges at the time of his death in 1853. Two sons of this staunch old pioneer are living in the county at the present time, one of whom, William, is the oldest living settler of Cass Township, and Oliver, ex-County Representative, is now living near Ashboro, in the township of Sugar Ridge. The land on which Mr. Cromwell lived, and which was his home during the period of his residence, is owned and occupied at the present time by G. W. Latham.

Jared Payton was an early settler, coming in 1824 from Harrison County. He entered land in Section 27, and earned the reputation of being a good citizen. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and was elected in the year 1828 to represent the county in the State Legislature. His sons, John M. and E. B. Peyton, came the same time. The former was at one time elected Representative. The latter at the present time is a distinguished jurist of Kansas, and is serving as Judge

in the city of Emporia. Other early settlers prior to 1830 were Solomon Brandenburgh, who located near Poland; Evan Morgan, who improved a farm in the same neighborhood; William Coffman, John Acrea, Isaac Mace, Casper Rader, Elias Syster, John Tolbert, Jacob McIntire, William Graves, Robert Wilkinson and Samuel Sloane. Samuel Stigler came in 1832, and purchased land of William Graves. He became a prominent business man, and served as Township Trustee in a very early day. Willis Phigley came about the same time, and was a resident of the township until 1863, at which time he moved to Greencastle, where he still resides. Joseph Zenor, Harvey Pease and George Zenor were early settlers, and date their arrival from about the year 1830.

Prominent among the settlers of 1836 was Col. John B. Nees, who demands more than a passing notice. The following sketch of his life in connection with the history of the township was furnished by Mr. A. F. Bridges:

“Col. Nees was a native of Tennessee, but he removed with his parents to Indiana, then a territory, in 1815, settling in what is now Union County. He was then but ten years of age. In 1836, he became a resident of Cass Township, where he resided uninterruptedly till his death, which occurred May 19, 1882.

“Col. Nees was a man of education in advance of the time and place in which he lived. He was well versed in both the German and the English languages, and was conversant with the intricacies of common law. In the early settlement of the county, he rendered invaluable service in pointing out fertile lands, and especially in assisting his German friends in the entry of their farms. With rare foresight, he dealt largely in land, his object in buying and selling being to surround himself with good neighbors. To his zeal in this direction is largely due the fact that Poland and the excellent region adjoining it was occupied in an early day by a thrifty and moral class of people. He was a public-spirited citizen, and labored for the good of the community in which he lived. He assisted in the erection of a brick church building in Poland, which for a quarter of a century or longer was used by the Methodists as a place of worship. He also assisted in the erection of a German Church south of Poland, as well as the Presbyterian Church erected in the village only a few years ago, thus laying the foundation for the moral, as well as the material development of the community. He was generous and philanthropic, and took delight in helping others, frequently to his own disadvantage. He recognized the native talent and earnest effort of young men with whom he came in contact, many of whom acknowledge their success in life to be due to the assistance and encouragement he gave them at the beginning of their career. Among these is Elisha B. Peyton, of Emporia, Kan. He frequently addressed his fellow-citizens upon the issues of the day, being a fluent and forcible speaker both in

English and German. His public spirit and his interest in others, together with his personal merit, were recognized by the people of Clay County, who twice sent him as their Representative to the State Legislature (1841-42), and who imposed upon him other important trusts. In later years he was urged by his party to run for Congress, and twice refused a nomination for the position."

Among other early settlers deserving of mention can be named John Cagle, Isaac Mace, Casper Rader, Thomas Sloane, Uriah Hicks, Alexander Highnot, Nathan Clifton, Jacob Reed, Samuel Owen and James Cash, all of whom obtained land by entry.

The early pioneers of Cass were, perhaps, more fortunately situated than the first settlers in any other part of the county. The soil was more easily tilled, and produced more abundant crops, and with the exception of the ague during a small portion of the year the county in the main was very healthy. There were no hostile Indians to encounter, and no very ferocious beasts to guard against; yet, notwithstanding these advantages, the pioneers were compelled to undergo many hardships, as the distance from market places made it difficult to obtain wearing apparel, groceries and other conveniences necessary to sustenance and comfort. They practiced self-denial, for they left behind them the comforts and abundance of their old homes. Few in numbers at first, they were strong in faith and courage, and developed a character of which their descendants need not feel ashamed. Their necessities made them ingenious, their hardships made them brave, and their fewness made them sociable. Their community of wants and dangers made them sympathetic and helpful of each other. However scanty their fare, it was shared with the neighbor or stranger with a free-heartedness that gave relish to the plain repast. However small and unsightly their cabin, its room and bed and genial warmth were divided with a cordiality that sweetened the welcome. Their social life was adorned with the graces of liberality and true friendship. They did wisely and well their peculiar work of laying the foundations, that their posterity might build upon them.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The first mill in the township was made by Samuel Rizley for his own use, and operated by "man power." The buhrs were manufactured from two "nigger heads," and set in a large gum, and when operated by a strong man could make a fair article of meal. The mill was placed at the disposal of the neighbors, who used it for several years.

About the year 1842, Michael and Henry Nees erected a mill near the central part of the township, on Dyar's Branch, from which it received its motive power. This mill supplied a long-felt want in the community, and during the time it was operated did a good business, having been extensively patronized by the settlers for many miles around.

It was a small building, contained three set of buhrs and was in operation about two years, at the end of which time it was allowed to fall into disuse on account of the creek dam washing out.

A water-mill was built on Eel River, in the north part of the township, as early as 1844, by John Acrea and son. The original building was a small frame, and the machinery was of the simplest description, and used only for grinding, or rather cracking corn. It did a good business for a mill of its capacity, and during the early years of its history was kept running almost constantly in order to supply the extensive demand for meal.

In later years, it passed into the hands of other parties, who improved the machinery by adding wheat buhrs, and in time it became the chief source of supplies in the northwestern part of the county. It is still in operation, the present proprietor being Adam Carpenter.

Several small distilleries were in operation in an early day by Samuel Stigler, Luke Dyar, — Sturdevant, Samuel Rizley and Casper Rader. They were all conducted upon a primitive plan, and their production was principally consumed by the community, as whisky, in those good old times, was the common beverage of young and old, male and female. It was the genuine article, made without the use of poisonous compounds, and was exchanged for corn at the rate of one gallon for a bushel.

The first brick house in the township was built by Samuel Rizley, about the year 1840. The second brick house was built some years later in the village of Poland, and is still standing.

William Cromwell erected the first frame residence and still occupies it. An early frame house was built in Poland, by Samuel Stigler.

The first orchard was set out by John Latham shortly after he settled in the county. Nicholas Cromwell, Reuben Anderson, Joshua Cromwell and Samuel Rizley set out orchards in an early day, the latter bringing seeds and grafts from North Carolina, and supplying many of the neighboring farms with trees in after years.

EARLY BIRTHS.

The first birth, to which reference has already been made, occurred in the year 1819, in the family of Samuel Rizley, and was the earliest event of the kind in the county.

The child born on that occasion was Eliza Rizley, now Mrs. Stacy, who is still living near Bowling Green. Susan Rizley, wife of William Cromwell, and sister of the preceding, was born August 13, 1821, and is still living a short distance from her birthplace; Mary Ann Cromwell was born in the year 1826. Other early births occurred in the families of Luke Dyar, Reuben Anderson and Parnell Chance.



Wm. H. Kennedy

EARLY DEATHS.

It cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty whose was the first death in the township, though it is supposed to have been a man by name of Beaman, who died prior to the year 1828. He was buried on the Rizley farm, where a graveyard was afterward laid out. Polly Rizley, daughter of Samuel Rizley, was buried in this cemetery as early as 1831, and Charles Scammahorn was laid away about the same time. The Dyar Graveyard was laid out near the central part of the township in the year 1830, and is the resting place of many of the early pioneers mentioned in the preceding pages.

Among the first buried here were Alexander Willy and wife, Reuben Anderson and Isaac Anderson and their wives, Luke Dyar, Mrs. Dyar and a man by name of Green

The Wilkinson Graveyard was an early burial place, though not so old as the ones mentioned. Here were buried Robert Wilkinson and wife, Uriah Wilkinson, together with their respective families, all of whom died in an early day.

In addition to the cemeteries enumerated there are two others in the township, one on the Latham farm and one on William Cromwell's land.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The earliest marriage traceable was solemnized in the year 1828, the contracting parties being James Crafton and Sarah, daughter of Joshua Cromwell. The ceremony was performed by Squire Samuel Rizley. Wesley Peyton and Nancy Chance assumed the responsibilities of matrimony about the same time; as did also Christopher Brannem and Tabitha Chance. Other early marriages were Nathan Clifton to Nellie Chance, and Esau Presnell and Nancy Green.

ROADS.

The first highway through Cass was the road leading from Green-castle to Bowling Green. It was laid out as early as 1826, and crosses the township from north to south, following the river. A road on the opposite side of the river was established about the same time, and in the same general direction. They are both state roads and extensively traveled at the present time. The Martinsville & Terre Haute road was cut out in 1826 or 1827, and passes through the central part of the township from east to west. It is a State road also, and in good condition.

ELECTIONS.

The first election within the present limits of Cass was held at the Nees Mill before the township was formed. The first voting place after the township organization was at the residence of Luke Dyar. The first election took place in 1843, and was for the purpose of electing a Jus-

tice of the Peace. The successful candidate upon that occasion was Wesley Myers, who received in all about fifty votes, enough to make a handsome majority.

The place of voting was afterward changed to the village of Poland, where the polls have been kept to the present time.

SCHOOL NOTES.

Education received early attention in this township, and as soon as there were children enough in a community a school was established. The first sessions lasted from two to three months of the year, and were supported by subscription, the teacher frequently taking corn, deer skins and other articles as a part of his remuneration, which at the best was but meager. Among the first pedagogues, if not the first, was one Harvey Pease, who taught in a little cabin near Eel River, where Henry Kizer lives. Benjamin Payne taught in a rude hut which stood on the Rizley farm, and Jared Peyton wielded the birch of authority in an early day where the village of Poland now stands. Peyton was a man of culture, and earned the reputation of being a fine teacher. He was afterward the county's representative in the State Legislature, being the first person honored with that office. He was identified with the schools of the township for several years, and exerted a good influence in the cause of education.

An early school was taught near Poland by a man by the name of McGuire, while David Herald taught as early as the year 1830 in the old Baptist Church which stood on the Chance farm. A log schoolhouse was built in an early day on the farm of Nicholas Cromwell, and first used by Elisha B. Peyton. Timothy Lucas was an early pedagogue at the same place, as were several others whose names were not ascertained. In the year 1843, the township was divided into several districts, and frame buildings erected. Public money was first drawn that year, and since that time the schools of the township have been advancing until now they are among the best supported and most ably conducted in the county.

Trustees.—Among the earliest Trustees of the township were Samuel Rizley and Col. John B. Nees. Since 1859, the following persons have had charge of the office, to wit: John B. Nees, Frederick Ahlemoire, Elias Syster, William Tenney, Frederick Tapey, Adam Trussell and Thomas Burns.

RELIGIOUS.

The pioneer preachers in this part of the county were of the Old School Baptist denomination, and held public worship from house to house several years before any permanent organization was effected. The Eel River Church was organized on the farm of Parnell Chance, prior to the year 1830, and is said to be the oldest religious organiza-

tion in the county. A log house of worship was erected in an early day, and was in use until a few years ago, when a neat frame edifice was erected. The church has always sustained preaching, and has been a great power for good in the country, numbering among its communicants at the present time many of the substantial citizens of the community. The present membership is about fifty, and the organization is reported in good condition. Elder Joseph Coldtharpe is the present efficient pastor.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Poland dates its origin from about the year 1843. A brick house of worship was erected in the year 1852, and used until the year 1875, at which time it was torn down, and a more comfortable and convenient frame structure built on the same spot. The house is 35x45 feet in size, and is a model of neatness, costing the sum of \$1,600.

The number of communicants at the present time is forty-two. Rev. William Switzer is pastor.

The officials are John J. Huffman, Class Leader; John R. Foreman and John J. Huffman, Stewards; Robert Smith, Charles J. Wilkinson, John R. Foreman, John J. Huffman and Solomon Reynolds, Trustees.

The Poland Presbyterian Church was organized about the year 1865 by Rev. Thomas Milligan, with a small membership. Services were held in the Methodist house of worship for about four years, at the end of which time the society found itself in condition to erect a building of its own. Their edifice, a substantial frame structure, stands in the western part of the village, and represents a value of \$1,500. Rev. Thomas Milligan was pastor of the church for a period of about twelve years, and during that time did much toward establishing the society upon its present firm footing. Rev. E. W. Fisk succeeded Milligan, and has been the regular pastor ever since.

There are at the present time the names of about fifty members upon the church records.

VILLAGE OF POLAND.

This neat little city is situated near the central part of the township, and owes its origin to the general demand of the community, for a trading point and post office. The survey of the original plat was made in the year 18—, the enterprise being brought about chiefly through the efforts of Col. John B. Nees, who was always the warm friend of the village, and one of its proprietors. The town site occupies a portion of the lands formerly owned by William Crafton, Isaac Anderson and Tillman Chance, who assisted in laying the village out.

The town's first houses were rude log cabins of the most primitive fashion, but after a few years a better class of dwellings was erected, and in time the village became quite a prominent trading point, and gave considerable promise of becoming a flourishing city. The absence of

railroad communication, together with its location, prevented business men from locating here, and the town's growth has, as a consequence, been rather slow.

Robert Anderson* and Elisha Peyton were among the first to purchase lots and build residences in the new city, and a man by name of Whittenberg kept the first store. His place of business was a little log house which stood on Lot 2, in Block 4, where he sold goods for about three years, when he erected a brick store room on the corner of Main and Jackson streets, where he continued his business one year longer, at which time he closed out and left the town.

From R. L. Keith's "Reminiscences of Early Merchandising in Clay County," we copy the following concerning Mr. Whittenberg: "He kept a little store and wagoned all his goods from Terre Haute in an old one-horse wagon. He traded for such 'truck' as the people had to sell, and did quite a nice business for those early days. Now, this man Whittenberg was a fly leaf in the history of Clay County. He spoke with a broken accent, and at times tore the 'Queen's English' to pieces in an alarming manner. Among other things Whittenberg bought, was butter. An incident is here connected with his early merchandising which will explain how an old German established the bottom of the scale on which the greasy substance has since slid up and down. Early in his career as a buyer, he paid at the rate of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound or three pounds for 25 cents. But he soon found that whenever he told anybody what he was paying for butter, owing to his broken accent, he made a laughing stock of himself. All of his customers could not understand German, and he could not successfully quote the prevailing price to the English-speaking ones. This was very embarrassing to him and he finally declared that from now, henceforth and forever, as long as time should last, the price of butter should never be less than 10 cents. The boys around the village used to play all manner of pranks on the honest old Dutchman, and 'rile' him just to see how mad he could get, until finally he swore that if they did not 'let up,' he would import a genuine Limburger cheese, cook it in a kettle in the middle of the street, and poison every mother's son of them."

The second stock of goods was brought to the village by Col. John B. Nees and E. B. Peyton, who erected a business house on the southeast corner of Main and Jackson streets, now occupied by John Stwalle & Son. They conducted a flourishing business for several years, and were afterward succeeded by Robert Wingate, who ran a branch store, his main business house being at Bowling Green. The branch store was conducted under the management of Elisha B. Peyton, now the Hon. E. B. Peyton, a prominent jurist of Emporia, Kan. Mr. Keith in his reminiscences relates the following amusing incident: "Peyton had sued one of the good class leaders of his church, and the old fellow felt con-

siderably hurt over it, so he gathered up his Testament and church Discipline, went to Poland, called at the store and told Brother Peyton that he would like to have a word with him. Peyton asked him up stairs, and when they got there, the good old Deacon said, 'Let us have a word of prayer.' So they both bowed down upon a lot of old rags, and the old man prayed long and loud for Brother Peyton and afterward read him a lesson from the discipline. 'Lish' began to feel uneasy, and asked the old fellow what he was driving at, and he told him that he had committed the unpardonable sin of suing a brother. After a deal of exhortation, Peyton ordered the suit dismissed, renewed the old man's note, and everything went sailing again as usual." Other merchants who did business in the village from time to time were F. Geiger, William S. Walker, Lawrence Athey, Adam Trussell, John C. McGreggor, John Huffman, Reed & Strauch, Philip Nelson & Son, Nelson & Foreman, Stwalley & Huffman and several others.

Business Pursuits.—Peter Rodenberger, Philip Fritz, Silas Watts and William Black were early mechanics. The mechanics of the present time are William Teany, William Keiser, Samuel C. Hoover and I. B. Anderson, blacksmiths; Henry Werrenyer and Thomas Admire, wagon-makers; Willaim Werrenyer, John Anderson, James Anderson and George Admire, carpenters; Tressell & Kattman, harness-makers; Lewis Baumunk, shoe-maker; John H. Schwer, house and sign painter.

The mercantile business at the present time is represented by the following firms: Tressell & Kattman keep a large stock of general merchandise, and have a flourishing trade; Stwalley & Son handle a general stock also, and report their business good. There is one fine drug store kept by Frank Spellbring.

Since its origin, the village has been blessed by the following disciples of the healing art, viz.: Drs. Hoffman, Collins, Browning, Muntz, Mulinix, Kiser, Cornell, Fisher, Hendrix, Bryan and Stone. The present medical men are T. A. Elliott, W. L. Chamberlain and Newton Bartholomew.

The first schoolhouse in the village was a little log structure, and stood on the northeast corner of Main and Jackson streets. It was built in an early day and was in use until about the year 1872, at which time it was vacated and the present large two-story building erected. The present house contains two rooms, and cost the sum of \$1,300. The last teachers were Samuel Nees and J. M. Dollison.

DICK JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

ORIGIN OF NAME, CAPABILITIES, ETC.

DICK JOHNSON TOWNSHIP was named in honor of Hon. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and embraces an area of twenty-one and a half square miles of territory, lying in the northwest corner of Clay County. It originally formed a part of the large township of Posey, from which it was separated in the year 1828, and organized as a distinct division. The principal cause which led to the formation was the difficulty experienced by the early settlers in reaching the voting place, which was situated near the site of Staunton Village, a long distance from the northern part of the township. No division of the county contains as much broken and unprofitable land in proportion to the number of acres as Dick Johnson, quite a large area in the southern part being too broken and hilly for cultivation. Among the hills, however, are valleys and bottom lands, rich in decayed vegetable matter, and capable of producing large crops of corn, wheat and the other cereals and fruits usually grown in this part of the State. About two-thirds of the township is level, confined to the northern, eastern and western portions, where are to be seen some of the best improved farms in the northern part of the county. The township is heavily timbered with the varieties indigenous to this part of the State, beech, hickory, oak, poplar and maple predominating. At one time there were quantities of black walnut, but of late years it has almost entirely disappeared. South and North Branches of Water Creek, with their affluents, afford the principal drainage, the former flowing a westerly direction through the southern part of the township, and the latter rising near the town of Carbon, and flowing an irregular course through the northern part.

The township is rich in mineral wealth, especially coal, large deposits of which are found in various localities. Along the line of the I. & St. L. R. R., in the northern part of the township, extensive mines have been developed, and are in successful operation at the present time.

Building stone of a superior quality is found in different parts of the township, and a large quarry has been opened a few miles from the county seat, affording employment for a number of workmen. This stone is extensively used in this county, and large quantities have been shipped to various parts of the State.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The settlement of Dick Johnson Township dates back more than a

half century. The first white people who came here were from Ohio, Kentucky and the Carolinas, and consisted of transient settlers or squatters, who were lured to the country on account of the abundance of game. They were hunters, rather than tillers of the soil, and made but few improvements, moving about from place to place, and generally leaving the country upon the appearance of the permanent settlers. It is known that several of these transient residents were living in the country as early as 1820, but their names and facts concerning them have been forgotten.

The first entry of land in the township was made October, 1820, by Jesse Kisor, who obtained a patent for the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 19. Kisor lived in Vigo County, and was never identified with this township in the capacity of a citizen. The first permanent settlers of whom anything definite could be learned were Simeon and Patrick Archer, two brothers, who moved here from Ohio as early as the year 1823. They located in Section 11, where the former entered land one year later, being the second entry in the township. But little can be said about those two men, save that Patrick was an exemplary citizen and a member of the Baptist Church, while his brother was the exact opposite in character and conduct, and was but little respected in the community on account of his dissipated habits. They both died many years ago, leaving descendants, a few of whom are still residents of the township. In the year 1826, Daniel Webster entered land in Section 10, and an improvement was made upon it a few months later by one Luke Acres, a Virginian, who moved to the country in the fall of 1825. Acres was a very poor man. Upon his arrival in the new country, he found himself the possessor of an ax, a couple of old horses, and a few household goods representing a value of about \$10. He hired to Mr. Webster, and worked for him four years, earning sufficient money in the meantime to enable him to enter land of his own. He afterward became a man of considerable prominence, and earned the reputation of being a man whose word was revered as law in the community where he lived. His death occurred in the year 1850. The land which he entered lies in Section 15, and is at present owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Sanford Sampson. An early character of the township was a man by name of Johnson, familiarly known as "Club Foot" Johnson, on account of the almost entire absence of those useful appendages known as feet, he having lost them one bitter winter night while sleeping off the effects of a three days' spree in a quiet snow drift. He was a good type of a class of men developed by the times, whose greatest delight was roystering, drinking, fighting and in the hundred and one other amusements common among the backwoods generation of fifty years ago. To hunt a little, frolic much, steal when favorable opportunities presented themselves, go to town often, and never miss a general election day, and get "glorious," and fight till night, just for fun, was the pleasure and delight of his

worthless life. We mean no offense to the readers of the prize-ring literature of to-day by informing them that even in the early times there were men here nearly as big fools as they. Their intelligence, like these, had a strong admixture of the bull dog and hyena. Their real worship was an image of the bullet head and thick-necked tribe of bruisers. It is the base-born admiration of the thug that makes such characters possible among civilized men.

There were redeeming traits often about the fighting bully in those olden times. He was the foundation upon which the present thugs may place their first start in the world, and from the good that was in him, his successors have wholly departed, until they now present an instance of perpetual degeneration and total depravity. "Club Foot" had but few redeeming qualities, and he was universally disliked by his neighbors, many of whom could not conceal a smile of satisfaction when the news of his demise was made known.

A couple of sons who inherited the father's bad traits, and none of his better nature, grew up to be moral ulcers on the community. One of these hopefuls shot and killed Col. Bell, a prominent citizen of Vigo County, under the following circumstances: It appears that considerable thievery had been committed in the neighborhood, from time to time, and suspicion rested upon the Johnson boys, whose proclivities in that direction were well known. They became alarmed, and, fearing that Mr. Bell, who was the leading citizen of the community, might ferret the matter out, determined to place themselves upon the safe side by putting him out of the way. While riding alone in the woods one day, Mr. Bell met the two boys who were out hunting. He spoke to them and rode past a considerable distance, paying no further attention. All at once the woods resounded with the sharp crack of a rifle and Mr. Bell fell from his horse to the ground, shot in his back. The boys took to the timber, thinking of course that the shot had the desired effect, but such was not the case, as Mr. Bell lived about a week and gave information which led to the arrest of the murderer. The boy was supposed by some to be crazy, at least he manifested symptoms of insanity while in jail, and died a short time after his incarceration.

Benjamin Johnson, a brother of "Club Foot," came about the same time and settled near the northern boundary of the township. He was a better man than the former, though he could not boast the attributes of a saint by any means. No descendants of those families are living in the county at the present time. Daniel Webster became a citizen of the township about the year 1830, settling upon land which had been entered in his name four years previous. He was a Virginian by birth, and the father of a large family, several members of which are prominent citizens of the county at the present time. Lewis and Hiram Fortner settled in the southwest corner of the township in 1829, and entered



*Yours Respectfully
William Apuir*

land one year later. They immigrated from Kentucky, and were preachers of the Christian or New-Light Church. Alexander Cabbage came in 1830, and located where his son Arnold Cabbage lives in the southwestern part of the township. An early settler was Absalom Davenport, who came from North Carolina and made a home in Section 11, about the year 1826 or 1827. Travis Davenport, brother of the preceding, came a few years later and entered the land where Joseph Webster lives, in Section 9. He was a good man and served as Justice of the Peace soon after the township organization.

In 1830, the following persons, additional to those enumerated, were living in the township: John Downing, John S. Yocum, James Smith and George McCullough. Later came James Yocum, Jacob Yocum, Henry Hensley, Michael and Job Combs. The last two were prominent ministers of the Christian Church.

Other settlers who came in an early day and shared the hardships of frontier life, were John Ball, John Wisner, John Stewart, P. C. Ditty, George Hensley, James Brinton, G. W. Archer, J. M. Halbert, Nathan Compton, Berryman James, Jonathan Yocum, Frank B. Yocum, Daniel Dunlavy, John Scott and John Britton, all of whom became residents and land owners prior to 1837. Early entries by non-residents were made by Samuel Miller, William Nichols, Daniel Wart, Marshall Beaty, Pleasant White, Green James, J. K. James, Mary Huffman, Benjamin Hedges, Samuel Campbell, Samuel Butt, Homer Johnson, Philip Hedges, Daniel Wools, Stephen Crabbe and George Myers. The population increased so rapidly after 1836, that it would be impossible to give each settler a notice. The last tract of Government land in the township was taken up in 1842.

EARLY PRODUCTIONS AND INDUSTRIES.

The majority of the early pioneers of Clay County were men of moderate circumstances, and came here desirous of bettering their fortunes. Like all pioneers, they were kind to a fault and ever ready to do a favor. The immigrant upon his arrival began at once preparations for a shelter. During this period the family lived in a wagon, or occupied a temporary habitation made of poles, with no floor except the earth, and no windows except the interstices between the logs forming the walls. Should the time of arrival be in the spring, this simple structure sufficed for a house until the crops were sown, when a more comfortable abode was prepared for winter. The first really profitable industry in this part of the country was the gathering of wild honey. The forests were favorite places for wild bees, and therefore nearly every tree was a hive where they lived and gathered their sweet treasures from the blossoms of the woods. The honey was gathered and the wax strained, and both became the really money-producing products of the country. Honey, bees-wax, ginseng, venison, turkeys, pelts and furs were the only things possible to

send to market to exchange for such articles as the people wanted. The early comers had to have powder and tobacco, and some of them found whisky to be a necessity. For everything else they could kill game. The first season, usually, they had to buy corn for bread, but the emergencies were frequent when this could not be got. In many families coffee was unknown. An instance is related, for the truth of which we will not vouch, of a man who was quite sick, and who imagined that a cup of coffee would bring him health. In his young days he had been used to the beverage, but after moving into the backwoods had been obliged to do without his favorite cup. A neighbor was sent to procure the coffee, but where he obtained it the story-teller did not say; at any rate it was procured. When he returned he gave it to the daughters and told them to make some for their father. They took it out and examined it for some time, when they went to the old people and inquired if they made it like other "bean soup." All families did not live in this way. There were then, as now, great differences in the forethought and thrift of the people. Many even when here before the county was organized lived in generous plenty of such as the land afforded. Meat of superior quality and in varieties that we cannot now get was within the easy reach of all, but in everything else to eat or wear they were far behind us now, and so was the whole country.

The first crops grown were usually corn and vegetables, the wet condition of the soil precluding the possibility of raising the smaller cereals. About the year 1830, the first crop of wheat was harvested. It made a generous yield, and from it came the seed that in after years made much of the wheat bread of our people. The first orchards were set out about the same time, with trees brought from one of the older States. Until these orchards commenced bearing, the settlers tasted no other fruit except that which grew wild in the woods. These were crab apples, plums, grapes and wild cherries, and the variety of nuts found here. There were but few early mills in the township; the settlers obtained their breadstuffs from the older settled portions of the county, where horse and hand mills were put into operation in a very early day. Some of the farmers made their own meal by crushing the corn in mortars, a description of which will be found in another chapter. Others used the common tin grater, a useful article found in almost every household. The first lumber was manufactured with a whip saw, and was used for floors. The majority of the settlers, however, could not afford such lumber, and made floors for their cabins of puncheons, hewed smooth with a common chopping ax.

The first saw-mill in the township was built by a man by the name of Hallet, and stood near Lodi, on a small creek, from which it obtained its motive power. It was operated at intervals for several years, but did no extensive business, owing to the scarcity of water in the creek. A man

by the name of York built a small mill on Otter Creek, in the northern part of the township in an early day, and operated it with moderate success for three or four years. It was built for a saw-mill, but a corn buhr was afterward attached. John Wisner constructed a small corn mill on Otter Creek, also, and supplied the northern settlement with meal for several years. The machinery was of the simplest description, consisting of two hand-made buhrs set in a gum, bound around and held together with tough hickory withes, and a small water-wheel, which made about twenty revolutions per minute. The neighbors say it was a very "ferocious" affair, for no sooner had it crushed one grain of corn than "it bounced right upon another."

In the year 1852, Joseph Carter built a large steam saw-mill on his farm in the southern part of the township, which proved a very satisfactory venture. An interest was afterward purchased by John Carter, and together they operated it about one year, when the building caught fire and burned to the ground. A new mill was built on the same spot the following year, and is still in operation, doing a good business. The Nicoson Steam Saw Mill is situated in the northern part of the township, where it has been in successful operation for about four years. The proprietor is William Nicoson, who reports his business fair.

CHURCHES.

The religious history of the township dates back to the first settlement, many of the early pioneers having been active members of different churches in the States from which they emigrated.

Elder William Yocum was an early minister of the Christian Church, and held public worship at various places in the township as long ago as 1825, but no organization was effected until four years later. The Bee Ridge Christian (New Light) Church was organized in 1829, at the residence of Lewis Fortner, with a good membership. Among early members were Lewis Fortner, A. F. Cabbage and F. B. Yocum.

The present house of worship was erected in the year 1870. It is a frame structure, 20x36 feet in size, and contains a commodious audience room, with a seating capacity of about 250 persons. The society has always maintained religious services, and is one of the aggressive organizations of the county. The present officials are F. B. Yocum, John T. Philips and John M. Acres, Elders; William F. Downing, Deacon; L. G. S. Stewart, Clerk and Treasurer; F. B. Yocum, A. D. Cabbage and Solomon Garner, Trustees. W. T. Anderson is Superintendent of the Union Sunday School, which has an average attendance of sixty scholars.

Lodi Christian Church.—This society dates its history from the year 1835, at which time an organization was effected at the Acres School-house with about thirty members. The chief movers in the organization were Elders Job and Michael Combs, both of whom preached for the

congregation for a number of years; another early preacher was Elder S. Crabbe. The society used the schoolhouse for a meeting place for a number of years. A re-organization was effected in the year 1873, and a neat house of worship erected at a cost of about \$1,300. The building is frame, 30x40 feet, and stands near Lodi, on ground donated by J. M. Halbert. Since 1840 the society has been ministered to by the following pastors, viz., Nathan Wright, Ezekiel Wright, — McCoy, — Daily, W. Black, Reuben A. Webster, Theodore Marshall, Harrison Williams and Hezekiah Williams. The pastor in charge at the present time is Elder William Nicoson. Present membership, about thirty.

Fairview Christian Church was organized at the Washington Schoolhouse in the northern part of the township in 1876. The organization was brought about by Elder Harrison Williams, and at the first meeting the names of sixty members were enrolled, the majority of them coming from neighboring congregations. Meetings were held in the schoolhouse until 1881, at which time the present neat house of worship was built. The building stands on ground donated by William Compton, is 24x36 feet in size, and represents a value of \$1,100. Elder Williams was succeeded in the pastorate by Elder Axline, who remained with the church only five months. The third pastor was Elder William Nicoson, who preached at intervals for two years, at the end of which time Elder Hezekiah Williams took charge, and remained nine months. At the close of Williams' pastorate, Nicoson again took charge of the church, and is preaching for the congregation at the present time. The church is in a flourishing condition, numbering fifty members, among whom are many of the substantial citizens of the township. Elder William Nicoson and S. B. Crabbe are Elders; R. M. Compton and F. Brown, Deacons. A good Sunday school is sustained, with an average attendance of forty-five scholars. Elder Nicoson is Superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

Education was not neglected by the pioneers, and schools were established very early. The first sessions were generally taught in vacant dwellings or small log cabins erected for the purpose, and were attended by the children for many miles around. Those early school buildings were constructed upon the simplest imaginable plan, and but little money was required to furnish them with the necessary seats, desks, etc. They were built of unhewed logs, covered with clapboards, and in size were generally about 12x14 feet. The chimney was of sticks and mortar, while the fire-place was large enough to take in almost a cord of wood, and such large back logs were used as to keep fire through the long intermission from dismissal in the evening to school call in the morning. Teachers were required to be at their posts of duty as soon as they could get there of mornings, and the day's work was finished only when the gathering

darkness made studying impossible. Among the early pedagogues are remembered R. Hobbs, F. McCullough, James Davenport, Omer Hicks, John Kennedy, Parke Philips, W. Wolfe and Kate Philips.

THE I. & ST. L. RAILROAD.

The building of this road was an era in the history of this part of the State, and Dick Johnson Township came in for its share of the general prosperity which followed the completion of this great internal improvement. It gave the people facilities hitherto unknown to them, furnished markets, and was the direct means of developing the rich coal mines throughout the northern part of the county. The road passes through the northern part of the township. It was completed in the year 18—.

VILLAGE OF PERTH.

This village was situated among the "loveliest of the knobs," and was surveyed November, 1870, by T. D. Johns for Michael McMillan, who laid out the town as a speculative venture. The plat occupies a part of the southwest quarter of Section 2, and originally consisted of twenty lots, sixty feet wide by 120 feet deep, two streets running north and south—i. e., Walnut and Cherry, each of which is sixty feet wide, and two streets—Poplar and Cherry—running east and west, fifty feet in width. The village is an outgrowth of the I. & St. L. Railroad, and affords a fine shipping point for coal. The population is largely composed of miners, who find employment in the Iron Mountain Mine near by. There is a post office, a boarding house, kept by Mrs. King, and a store of general merchandise kept by Mr. Vigo, a very energetic and successful business man.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

PAST AND PRESENT.

"The verdant fields are covered o'er with growing grain,
And white men till the soil where once the red men used to reign."

IT is difficult to realize as we travel along the highways that traverse this beautiful township, and note the broad acres of well-tilled soil and stately farmhouses where the happy husbandman lives in the midst of plenty and content, that less than three-quarters of a century ago, these luxuriant farms were covered with dense forests, peopled by a few wandering bands of savages, and formed part of a vast, unbroken wild, which gave but little promise of the high state of civilization it has since attained. Instead of the primitive log cabin and board shanty, we now see dotting

the country in all directions comfortable and substantially formed mansions of the latest style of architecture, graceful and convenient. We see, also, the church structures of different denominations, and well-built schoolhouses at proper intervals. Her fields are laden with the choicest cereals, her pastures alive with numerous herds of the finest breeds of stock, and everything bespeaks the thrift and prosperity with which the farmer in this fertile region is blessed.

BOUNDARIES AND CHARACTERISTICS.

Lewis is the southern township of Clay County, and is irregular in outline, being eight miles long from north to south, four and a half miles from east to west in the northern part, while in the southern part it extends from the eastern to the western boundaries of the county a distance of nine miles. Its principal system of drainage is Eel River, which lies partly on the eastern boundary, intersecting the territory from a point near the old mill to a point near what is known as the Woodrow place. There are four creeks in the township. Halliday Creek rises on the border of Greene County, near the village of Jasonville, with one prong or branch flowing in from a point a short distance north of the county line. It flows in a northwesterly direction and empties in Eel River near what is known as Phipps Ferry. The stream took its name from an old settler who owned the land where it crosses the old Louisville & Terre Haute. Baber Creek rises at different points, but the main stream flows an easterly direction, and empties into Halliday Creek, about a half mile above its mouth, west of the old Wabash & Erie Canal. It took its name from the circumstance of Mr. Baber having a little mill on it in an early day. Briley Creek, named for James Briley, one of the early pioneers of the country, flows a northeasterly course, crossing the old Louisville road, at the Briley farm, and emptying into Eel River, near Woodrow's mill.

Lanning Creek has its source in Vigo County, near the town of Centerville, and flows in an easterly direction, emptying into Eel River, a short distance from Neal's mill. It was named for John Lanning, a man who came to the country in an early day and took an active part in its development. "Lewis," says an old settler in a sketch of the country published several years ago, "is the only township in the county in which honor has been done exclusively to the pioneers in the naming of its streams or in the christening of any other geographical features." From the location and general course of these streams, it will be seen at once that the physical aspect of the country is that of an inclined plane, sloping to the east with a water-shed or dividing ridge in the western limit or margin of the township. The western and middle sections are undulating, portions being broken and hilly, while in the south and east the land is more even, consisting principally of bottoms and prairies.

Sandy Knoll, a mile above Howesville, is the most interesting and

noted place in the township. It was evidently, in ages long past, used as a place of burial by some pre-historic race, as human skulls and other parts of the skeleton have been exhumed at different times, also well-preserved specimens of pottery and other relics. It has attracted the curious from all parts of the country, and many investigations have been made and fine specimens carried away. Other evidences of the Mound-Builders exist in various places along Eel River; but long centuries have forever closed to the vision of man their true name; their history and religion, their stay and extinction.

SETTLEMENT.

Lewis was one of the first settled parts of Clay County, the pioneers arriving as early as 1821. In September of that year, Peter Coopridier, grandfather of Elias Coopridier, of Harrison Township, moved to the country in company with William Shepherd, and settled on the west bank of Eel River, at what is known as Kossuth Bluff. They both came from Harrison County and were undoubtedly the first white men who ever made improvements within the present limits of the township.

Coopridier was born on the ocean a number of years before the dawning of the present century, and passed his youthful days in the State of Maryland, where he learned the blacksmith trade. He afterward emigrated to Pennsylvania, and later to Kentucky, from which State he came to Indiana, when the country was an almost unbroken wilderness, settling in what is now Harrison County. He moved his family to this township in a one-horse cart, and made a few improvements, but did not become the possessor of real estate during the period of his residence. He died in an early day, and his descendants, down to the fourth generation, are now almost men and women grown.

Shepherd located south of Kossuth Bluff, near Sandy Knoll, where he remained but a few years, afterward emigrating West. He paid but little attention to the cultivation of the soil, spending the greater portion of his time in hunting, trapping and raising hogs, and was in every respect a jolly frontiersman, whose wants were few and easily satisfied. Jacob Coopridier, Sr., came about the same time, and John Coopridier, son of Peter, made the first entry of land in Section 4, Town 9 north, Range 7 west, in the fall of 1821. He moved his family here that year and remained upon what he supposed was his homestead, until the spring of 1825, at which time, owing to a discrepancy in the description of his land, he moved to the present township of Harrison, where his death occurred about six years ago.

In the winter of 1821 or 1822, Noah Delay and James Gross settled on Eel River a short distance below Sanders' mill. They belonged to a class of people usually found on the frontier, and were of no especial advantage to the country. They hunted and trapped with the Indians,

and were considered bad characters by the early settlers, but few of whom cared to have any dealings with them. The site of their settlement is now overgrown, and it is difficult to designate the exact spots where their little cabins stood.

John Mayfield, a character similar to the ones just named, came as early as 1822, and "squatted" on Eel River, not far from where the former resided. He possessed but few if any redeeming qualities, and rumor had it that he was a fugitive from justice, coming here to avoid arrest for murder. After remaining in the community for a few years, he left and went West, much to the relief and satisfaction of the neighborhood.

In the year 1822 or 1823 came James Briley, from Harrison County, and settled on Eel River near Sanders' Mill Point. He made the journey to his new home under very unfavorable circumstances, his only means of conveyance being a single pony on which his wife rode and carried what few household goods they possessed, while he trudged on foot the entire distance and drove a cow, which, with the pony, constituted the greater part of his earthly possessions. He afterward became a prominent stock-dealer, and was for a number of years one of the leading business men of the township. His son, Dr. Absolam Briley, was born soon after the family came to the township, and is one of the oldest natives of Clay County living at the present time.

Robert Baber became a citizen of the township about the year 1822, and located one mile south of Sanders' Mill Point.

Peter Stark, Daniel Goble and Edward Braden came a little later, and settled on prairie land in the southern part of the township. Prominent among those who came in a very early day was Elijah Rawley, a native of Kentucky, who settled near Old Hill, where he entered a large tract of land, and in after years became very wealthy. He was at one time the largest owner of real estate in the county, and was also the pioneer mill builder. He was a man of considerable ability, and served as first Clerk of the county. The following circumstance is related by an old settler: "When Mr. Rawley entered the land on which he built his mill, at Old Hill, he took out his title in the name of Minerva Rawley, his little daughter by a former wife. Thirty years later, her husband, Jordan Beauchamp, entered suit for possession of the property belonging to his wife, and the matter was hotly contested by Mr. Rawley. This continued in different courts about six years, breaking up both parties, the land afterward selling to satisfy costs, fees, etc. From the effects of this blow he never recovered, and his death occurred about the year 1868 in the Vigo County Infirmary, being at that time a common pauper."

The Puckett family, consisting of David, Elihu, Joseph and Lewis, came prior to 1830, all of whom secured homes in the southern part of



yours with respect

Dr Absalom Briley

the township and became model farmers. J. T. Liston, Samuel Chambers, Peter Stout, George Hooker and John Lanning settled near the central part of the township as early as 1830 or 1831, and about the same time came John B. Poe, William Muir and David Hill, and located in the southern part. Other early settlers were John Edmonson, a minister of the Methodist Church, Thomas Fires, James Scotchfield, Henry Crise and Nicholas Criss, all of whom became owners of real estate. The following, who came a few years later, can be classed among the early settlers: E. M. Stout, D. J. Payne, John Chambers, Marshall Chambers, Samuel Stout, Thomas Stewart, A. H. Crist, George P. Buell, J. P. Dunn, and others.

INDUSTRIES.

Rawley's Mill, the first ever erected in the county, was built in the year 1826 or 1827, and stood on Eel River, not far from Old Hill. The mill house was a small round-log cabin, and the machinery was of the simplest description, consisting of two hard grit-stone buhrs and a small bolting apparatus operated by hand. The mill received its motive power from the river, and was in operation until the year 1839, at which time it was allowed to fall into disuse, and the old building gradually rotted down. The site was afterward destroyed by the Wabash & Erie Canal, and at the present time no vestige of the old mill remains to mark the spot where it stood. In the year 1837, Joseph Sanders built a mill on Eel River, which was but a small improvement on the one described, which it greatly resembled in both building and machinery. It was in operation but a short time. The site was purchased in the year 1860, by Woodrow & Co., who built thereon a large frame merchant mill, three and a half stories high, and furnished with two run of buhrs. The mill is operated by the same parties at the present time, and is doing an extensive business.

Lucius Hooker built a water-mill on Eel River, at what is known as Hooker's Point, about the year 1860. It was a combination mill, and during the time it was in operation did a good business. It was afterward destroyed by fire. About the year 1864 or 1865, Mahlon Neal & Co. bought the site and built the large four-story frame mill, which is still standing. This is the largest mill in the township and one of the best in the county.

A Mr. Baber erected a small tub mill at a very early day on Baber Creek, which had one buhr, and did but little business.

VILLAGES.

There are no towns of any note in Lewis, although a couple of small hamlets sprang into existence during the early days of the country, one of which stood on Eel River. It never achieved any prominence as a business point, and was abandoned many years ago.

Another town was laid out at the time the Wabash & Erie Canal went into operation, near the river, a short distance south of the Centennial Mills, at a point directly west of Middlebury. The place was named Kossuth, and was laid out by J. M. H. Allison in the year 1850. This circumstance named the public road leading from Middlebury west to the river.

Howesville was laid out by Robert Howe in the year 1856, and is situated in Section 36, Town 9 north, Range 7 west.

For several years Mr. Howe kept a small store, which, with a post office and blacksmith shop, was the only feature that gave the place any special prominence. Howe was succeeded in business by William Muir, who increased the stock, and for several years carried on an extensive trade. One small store at the present time represents the business interests of the place. The Presbyterians have a good society at the village and a neat house of worship.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The first Justice of the Peace elected in Lewis was George Hooker; then followed in order J. J. Lanning, Samuel Chambers, John Pickard and R. M. Stark.

The last Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Peter Stark, Mahlon Neal and Joseph T. Liston.

The first sermon ever preached in the township was delivered by Rev. Richard Wright, of the Methodist Church, at James Briley's residence, soon after the latter came to the country.

Friendly Grove Baptist Church is the oldest religious society in the township. It was organized about the year 1847, with a good membership, the early preachers being Revs. Chambers, Stark and Liston. Their first house of worship was a peculiarly constructed building, having twelve corners, and contained one of the largest audience rooms in the county at the time it was erected. It was replaced about the year 1858, by a frame building costing the sum of \$1,200. The pastors of the church have been as follows: Abraham Stark, David Stark, George Criss, Elias Coopridger, — Kindall and George Marlow. The present pastor is James Barr. Present membership, about 120.

The Christians have a good society in the southwest part of the township and a fine house of worship. Oak Grove Church is a Methodist organization, and is reported in good condition.

From 1850 to 1857, a period of seven years, Lewis Township had seven road districts, seven Supervisors, seven school districts, seven Directors, seven teachers, seven families, each having seven children enumerated for school purposes, seven township officers (three Trustees, two Justices of the Peace and two Constables), and among the voters were seven Crists, seven Puckets and seven Starks.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

BRAZIL CITY AND TOWNSHIP.

JOHN G. ACKELMIRE was born in Prussia January 12, 1827, and came to America with his parents, landing in Baltimore in March, 1833. They remained there until 1834, when they came to Terre Haute, Ind., where his father died. In 1835, he moved with his mother and sisters to Cloverland, Clay County, where his mother was married to a blacksmith, with whom our subject served an apprenticeship at the trade. In 1848, he bought the interest of his step-father, and carried on a very extensive and lucrative business until 1854, when he, with J. A. Carpenter, built the first steam flouring mill ever erected in Clay County. This enterprise proved a grand success to the young speculators. In 1860, Mr. Ackelmire was nominated by his party for the office of Treasurer of Clay County. About this time the dark days of the rebellion were dawning, and Mr. Ackelmire took his stand as a war Democrat, and was elected. Before the close of the term, he had become so popular with the masses that he was the unanimous choice of the voters of the county, and was elected a second time without opposition. He had sold his interest in the mill to his partner, and at the close of this term he moved to Brazil, where he assisted in building a woolen mill, and at the same time managing a dry goods store, and in 1871 he was elected Mayor of the city. At this time he had become a heavy contractor and builder, and erected the Ackelmire Block, the Cruzan Block, the Methodist Episcopal Church, besides a number of very fine residences, and later built the beautiful court house of Clay County, on which he lost considerable money. Mr. A. is a first-class builder, and he has done much toward beautifying and improving the city. On July 2, 1850, he was married to Sarah A. Goodrich, who bore him four children. She died September 8, 1876. He was next married, on October 16, 1877, to Nellie Russell, who was born in the County Clare, Ireland. To this union have been born two children, only one of whom is living.

HENRY L. ASHLEY (deceased) was born in Milton, Vt., on March 28, 1825. At the age of eight years, he was taken to Alexandria, Licking Co., Ohio, where he lived until the breaking-out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted, and was placed in the Quartermaster's Department. In the autumn of 1848, he came to Terre Haute, Vigo County, where, on April 24, 1850, he was married to Mary J. Britton, and soon became associated with his father-in-law, John C. Britton, in the commission business. In 1857, he removed to Brazil, where he improved his farm to such a degree that it was one of the most beautiful and attractive homes in Clay County. Here he remained until his death, which occurred on February 23, 1882. He left a widow and three children, they being as

follows, viz.: John B., an only son, and two daughters, one being married. Mrs. Ashley and children have now over 200 acres of the most valuable land in Clay County, with the richest veins of block coal, seventy feet from the surface, underlying it. It is the farm on which was sunk the first successfully worked coal shaft in the vicinity of Brazil.

FOSTER BARNETT was born in Fluvanna County, Va., as a slave, on May 9, 1851. He had no educational advantages, and at the age of sixteen years obtained his freedom; when Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation took effect, he went to work as a laborer on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, where he worked until the completion of the road, when, in 1873, he located in Brazil, where he has been engaged in mining coal, which he has successfully followed ever since. On May 27, 1877, he was married to Gracie Allen, who has borne him three children, only one of whom is living—Elizabeth, one dying in infancy, and Daisy A., dying at the age of two years. Mrs. Barnett was born in Virginia on March 21, 1861, and moved with her parents to Brazil in 1875. Mr. Barnett is a very industrious, economical man, and has saved his earnings from the mines until he has now a title clear to a neat, commodious little home. When he came to Brazil he could neither read nor write, but he began immediately to take an interest in societies, applied himself to books during his leisure hours, and he soon acquired a knowledge of both accomplishments, and for five years he has been Secretary of the church of which he is a consistent member. He is also a member of the

O. O. F., of which order he has for two years been Secretary.

DANIEL W. BENNETT was born in the State of New York March 15, 1831, and is the eleventh of thirteen children of John P. and Hannah (Baker) Bennett, he being a native of Vermont, and his wife of New York. Daniel grew to manhood on a farm, had very fair educational advantages, and at the age of fifteen he left home and engaged himself as a farm laborer at \$3.50 per month the first year, and higher wages the next year. He remained with this farmer until he was twenty. At the age of twenty-two, he was married to Rachel Anna Vanorder, who bore her husband one child—Ida Stevens. His wife died in 1856. He was next married, in 1859, to Phebe A. Harker. One child is the fruit of this union—Anna K. In 1855, in the meantime, he engaged in steamboating, on the Mississippi River, and continued in that business until 1862, when he returned to Ohio and to farming; remained there until 1869, when he moved to Illinois, remaining there on a farm two years; thence to Vigo County, Ind., digging coal three years, and thence to Brazil, where he now resides, following coal mining. In the summer of 1882, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic party as Coroner of the county, which office he now holds. Mr. Bennett is a member of the Baptist Church, also of the Knights of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, he is a Democrat.

THOMAS H. B. BENNETT was born in Missouri March 17, 1840, and was the sixth of ten children of Thomas and Melinda (Bird) Bennett, both natives of Virginia, and of Irish extraction. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, and saved the life of his brother, who was taken prisoner while serving on the other side. Thomas, at the age of fourteen years, commenced life for himself, his father being dead, working at farming until the war broke out, when, September 24, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighth Kentucky Infantry, Company D. He met the enemy, under Gen. Morgan, at Shelbyville, Tenn. He partici-

pated in the battles at Franklin, Nashville, Bardstown and Perryville, Barbersville and Banton Ferry, where Henry Smith fell; thence to Stone River and Murfreesboro, being engaged nine consecutive days; thence to Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain, where he with twelve comrades first planted the stars and stripes. Returning to Kentucky, he commenced trading in coal, transporting it down the Kentucky River. His marriage occurred February 25, 1865, to Mary E. Fowler. Six children were born to them, viz.: Melinda (wife of B. Brown), John S., Catherine, Francis M., Thomas H. B. and Robert Lee. Mr. Bennett is politically a Democrat. He is now a coal dealer in Brazil, and a much respected citizen.

PARIS BIGGERSTAFF was born in Ohio on January 8, 1853, and is the eldest of three children of William and Samantha (Berger) Biggerstaff, both natives of Ohio, but the former of Irish, and the latter of German origin. Our subject was raised on a farm, and had medium educational advantages. He came with his parents to Clay County, Ind., in 1865, and at the age of twelve years he worked at manufacturing ties for the Vandalia R. R. Company, which he followed until 1867, when he moved with his parents to Newburg, Clay County, and was there engaged for two years in delivering a large contract of wood for the same road. Then they moved to Knightsville, Clay County, and embarked in the hotel, livery and drug business, which they followed for eight years, and then our subject left home, and, in December, 1876, engaged in the retail liquor business at Asherville, Clay County, which he has followed successfully for four years. From there he went to Center Point, this county, continuing for one year in the same business, and then, in 1881, he located in Brazil, where he established his present retail liquor house, and where, at No. 89 East Main street, he has remained ever since. On May 6, 1879, he was married to Alice Nagle, a native of Clinton County, Ind. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Willie, Jennie and Nellie. Mr. Biggerstaff is a man of enterprise and spirit, a strong advocate of public improvements, and ever ready to relieve the distressed. He is a member of the Knights of Honor. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat.

J. M. BOOTHE, ex-Treasurer of Clay County, was born January 3, 1841, in a log cabin near Bowling Green, and lived on the same spot until he was twenty-two years of age. His father, Thompson Boothe, was born in Harrison County, Ind., on January 16, 1808, and moved to Clay County in 1822. The history of the family is rather obscure, but it is known that the ancestors first settled in Virginia, and are of Welsh origin; that they always resided near the frontier, and consequently their educational facilities were meager. The subject of our sketch was the only member of his father's family who could read and write, and it had no knowledge of anything except of the hardships incident to the life of a pioneer. The grandfather died in Harrison County in 1821. He left nothing for his family, as he had buried the gold and silver which he had accumulated during his life, intending to invest it, in the near future, in a home in the West. Unfortunately he had neglected to reveal to any member of his family the place where he had hidden his money, and he died so suddenly that the secret died with him. No member of the family ever discovered the hiding place of this wealth, and it is not known that it was ever found. Thus the widow and her eight children were left destitute. The mother of our subject was born in

Shelby County, Ky., in 1808, and was the daughter of David Thomas, who was a Virginian, and who settled in Vincennes, Ind., on the spot where Terre Haute now stands, and then moved to Eel River, near Bowling Green, and died there. In July, 1862, Mr. Boothe enlisted in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. The life of a soldier was a hard one for him, as he was sick during eighteen months of his term. When he first enlisted, he was made a duty Sergeant, but was never promoted, in consequence of ill health, except once, and then he was made First Sergeant, on June 4, 1864. After the war, he remained at his old home about two years; then went to Iowa, remaining there two years; then returned to Bowling Green, Ind., and embarked in the drug trade, remaining in that business about eleven years, and was elected Treasurer of Clay County in the year 1880. At the expiration of his first term as County Treasurer, he made the race for re-election, but was defeated by a small majority.

DANIEL K. BRANN is the sixth of a family of seven children of Henry N. and Moriah (Garner) Brann, and was born in Butler County, Ohio, on February 6, 1841. He lived on a farm during his early years, having good educational opportunities, and taught school at the age of sixteen. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, and participated in many of the battles of the Peninsula, under McClellan. In December, 1863, he was transferred to Battery I, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, on his "veteranizing," and came home on a thirty days' furlough. At the expiration of his furlough, he joined his command, and was sent to Baton Rouge, La.; thence to Brazier City, after the surrender of Forts Jackson and St. Phillips; thence to New Orleans, and thence to Mobile Bay, where he participated in the siege of Forts Morgan and Gaines; and thence to Fort Pickens, Fla., remaining there six months, after which he went to Baton Rouge, La., where, on January 15, 1866, he received his discharge. He returned home and engaged in Mr. Stunkard's mills, as head sawyer, remaining there six years, three of which being foreman in the yard. At the end of this time, he became employed as a coal miner, which business he has industriously followed to the present, he being now an operator. He was married, on January 25, 1874, to Araminta Miller, a native of Clay County. Mr. Brann is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Knights of Honor, and also of the Knights of Pythias.

REV. DILLON BRIDGES, the youngest of a family of twelve children of Dillon and Catherine (Somers) Bridges, was born near Harper's Ferry, Va., on December 25, 1794. In 1800, his father moved to Kentucky, settling near Flemingsburg, where he soon after died, leaving his family in destitute circumstances. In the home of his mother he grew to manhood, enjoying such educational advantages as Kentucky at that early day afforded. In 1813, when eighteen years of age, he enlisted under Gen. Harrison, his Captain being David Gooding. On October 5, he participated in the battle of the Thames. His term of enlistment expiring, he returned to Flemingsburg, where he soon after re-enlisted. The war of 1812 having closed before the expiration of his second term, he received his discharge and returned again to his home. In 1815, he was married to Lydia, daughter of Rev. Joel Haven, and uncle to Rev. James Haven, an early pioneer of the Gospel in the days of Cartwright and Strange. In 1819, he removed to Wayne County, Ind., and became at once a leader among the religious people with whom he was associated,

and soon obtained a license to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As an itinerant, he spent fifteen years. In 1839, he settled on a farm at what is now Jordan Village, Owen County. Removing from there in 1850, he settled on a farm of eighty acres, one mile northwest of Poland, Clay County. When his son, Dillon W., was elected Clerk of the Clay County Circuit Court, in 1860, he accompanied him to Bowling Green, thence to Brazil in 1864, where, in October, 1866, he died, being followed two years later by his widow. Mr. Bridges was a man of powerful physique, of robust constitution, possessing deep religious experience, and magnetism over an audience. He was a good singer, a man of remarkable power in prayer and exhortation, and an acceptable preacher of the Word. Dillon Wayne Bridges, youngest son of the Rev. Dillon Bridges, was born in Wayne County, Ind., March 21, 1832. Removing to Owen County with his parents in 1839, he enjoyed but few educational advantages. In his youth he divided his time between farm work and a clerkship in Poland, Clay County, to which place he moved with his parents in 1850. From 1856 to 1860 he was a Justice of the Peace at Poland. In 1860, he was nominated by the Democratic party for Clerk of Clay County, and elected. At the expiration of his term, in 1864, he engaged in the mercantile business in Brazil, becoming a member of the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co. In 1879, the firm sold out, and Mr. Bridges retired from business. He was the first Town Clerk, having served from 1866 to 1871. He took an active part in the removal of the county seat from Bowling Green to Brazil. He was a candidate for Mayor of Brazil in 1878, but was defeated with his party. On September 5, 1849, he was married to Lucinda, daughter of George Daves, of Owen County. Four children have been born to them, viz.: John Wesley (deceased), Albert Fletcher, Iva (Hurst), and Flora. Rev. Albert F. Bridges, A. M., son of Dillon W. Bridges, was born near Poland, Clay Co., Ind., August 22, 1853. The first seven years of his life were spent on the farm. In 1860, he removed with his parents to Bowling Green, where he enjoyed excellent educational advantages in select schools. In 1864, he became a resident of Brazil. On September 15, 1868, he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1874, with the degree of A. B. In the winter of 1866, he was converted, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Brazil, and on June 18, 1870, was licensed to preach, although only sixteen years of age. At the close of his college life, in June, 1874, he entered, in September following, the Indiana Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Salem, Ind., and spent the succeeding seven years in the itinerancy of his church. In April, 1881, he purchased the *Western Mirror*, a weekly newspaper at Brazil, and issued the first number of the *Brazil Register* on the 28th of the month. The success of this paper was assured from the start, and has been well patronized by the general public. In politics, the paper is Republican. Besides looking after the interests of his paper, he frequently lends his services to various pulpits in the county. Mr. Bridges has acquired an enviable reputation in his literary productions, being a clever writer, and, in the midst of his editorial drudgery, he is pursuing literary studies, and has in preparation for the press one or two literary ventures.

ALEXANDER BRIGHTON, Cashier and Secretary of the Commercial Bank of Brazil, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, April 29, 1834, of parents Isaac and Elizabeth Brighton, natives of Pennsylvania, and of

Scotch and English lineage. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and had only the advantages of short, winter schools until he was fifteen years of age, when he made a tour over the country to California, being gone one year, and returned by water *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. After returning home, he remained until he was twenty years of age, attending the common schools in winter, and in 1854 came to Owen County and worked as a day laborer for one year; thence to Clay County, where he engaged as a hand in a saw mill, where he remained one year, making occasional trips to Terre Haute with boats loaded with lumber. In 1855, he began teaching school in winter seasons and farming in summer, until, in 1864, he was elected Real Estate Appraiser of Clay County. In 1866, he served as Deputy Auditor of the County; in 1867, as Deputy Treasurer; in 1868, he was elected to the office of County Treasurer by the Democratic party; in 1870, he was re-elected. At the expiration of this term, he engaged in the real estate business quite extensively until 1875, when he and Mr. Teter established the first bank that was ever established in the county seat of Clay County, with Mr. Brighton as President. This was successful for two years, when, in the latter part of 1877, the bank was removed from Bowling Green to Brazil, Ind., where it was re-organized under the firm name of Brighton, Hubbard & Teter. After eighteen months' successful run, the bank was again re-organized—Mr. Hubbard retiring—under the name of the Bank of Brighton & Teter—Mr. Brighton as President, Mr. Teter as Cashier. It continued under this name until March, 1883, when it was incorporated under the State laws under the name of the Commercial Bank—Mr. Teter as President, Mr. Brighton as Cashier. Mr. Brighton is an enterprising and much respected citizen of Brazil and Clay County; is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having taken the degree of Knight Templar; is also a member of the I. O. O. F.; of the Order of Red Men, of the Chosen Friends, etc. He has traveled through Central America, Mexico, Canada, etc. Mr. Brighton is quiet, genial, and of undoubted integrity, as well as a fine business man.

GEORGE A. BYRD, of the firm of Holliday & Byrd, attorneys at law, real estate agents and abstracters, of Clay County, Ind., was born in Montgomery County, Ind., on September 3, 1850, of parents William and Elizabeth (Britts) Byrd, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. The parents located in Indiana in 1829, settling in Montgomery County, where they remained on the farm first owned by them; the father dying February 22, 1861, the mother still living on the farm. Our subject lived on a farm until he was sixteen, when, in 1865, he enlisted in Battery L, Second United States Light Artillery. The war of the rebellion being over, he served in the Indian war in Oregon, Idaho, Washington Territory and California, suffering all the hardships incident to camp life on the frontier and a campaign among the Indians. On November 2, 1868, he was discharged at Fort Hancock, Washington Territory. When he returned home, he entered the Hopkins Academy, at Ladoga, Ind., where he remained until the close of the school year of 1870. He then entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., and remained two years. Having completed his studies there, and having read law for two years prior to this, in 1872 he entered the Law Department of the University at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating from there in 1874, after which he returned to Middlebury, Ind., and formed a law partnership with G. W. Wiltse, with whom he remained three years. In



David A. Hill

1877, he removed to Brazil, and followed the practice very successfully until 1879, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Holliday, with whom he is now associated. The firm is doing quite an extensive law business, holding at least their share of patronage, and they have the finest set of abstract books in the county. On September 29, 1874, he was married to Lethe E. Miller, of Montgomery County. They have had two children, only one of whom is living, viz., Lena Maud, born December 11, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Byrd are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. For five years he served as County Attorney. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN CADDY, proprietor of the "Miner Arms Saloon," at East Brazil, was born in Shropshire, England, December 5, 1829. Raised in a mining district, he had no education, but at the age of eight years was set to work in the mines to make his own living. At the age of thirteen years, he went into an adjoining shire, where he followed the same business for nineteen years—for the first few months receiving 12 cents a day. In 1870, he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York, but going immediately to Huntingdon County, Penn., where he engaged in mining a short time, going thence to Bloomington, Ill., and in 1874 coming to Clay County, Ind., where he followed mining successfully until March, 1882, when he established his present business. Mr. Caddy was married in February, 1878, to Sarah Winters, of Brazil. One child (now deceased) was born to them. Mr. Caddy is a member of the Knights of the Universal Brotherhood. He is still hale and active.

JEREMIAH CALEY, inventor of Caley's Adjustable Frame Sulky Plow, Cultivator and Stalk Cutter, was born in Pennsylvania, March 6, 1846. In 1868, he moved from there to Edgar County, Ill., and, having previously served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, he worked at it in Illinois, in connection with farming, until 1881, when he moved to Brazil, where he yet resides, prosecuting his trade. On November 22, 1865, he was married to Catharine Grader, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been born five children, viz.: Clara, Laura, Charles, John and Lillian. They are both members of the Christian Church, and strong supporters of the temperance cause. Mr. Caley is a man of unusual energy and industry, and possesses an inventive mind, which has produced several useful appliances of farm machinery. In 1879, he first conceived the idea of his combination plow, cultivator and stalk cutter, which, in the way of farm machinery, has never been excelled for utility, and out of this he is certain to realize a life-time competence.

WILLIAM W. CARTER, a citizen of Brazil, Clay County, Ind., was born in Warren County, Ohio, September 10, 1836, and is the son of John and Jemima (Patton) Carter, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland, and of English and Welsh lineage. His paternal grandfather was a Revolutionary hero, having been a soldier under George Washington at the final surrender of Yorktown. For a short time his father was a teamster in the second contest with Great Britain. In October, 1837, he moved with his parents to Clay County, Ind., and settled in Posey Township. The locality at that time was little else than a vast expanse of unoccupied territory, and here, amidst the surroundings of a rural home, began the career of young Carter; and here he was taught the use of the ax, the mattock and the hoe. His early schooling was that afforded by the rude pioneer schoolhouse, yet good use was made

of these meager facilities, so that, at the age of seventeen, he entered the Literary Department of Asbury University, where he remained two years. While at college, he aided himself by cutting wood around town at 10 cents the hour. At the end of this time he decided to qualify himself for the law profession, and entered the law office of Hon. R. W. Thompson and Hon. H. D. Scott, the former now an ex-Secretary of the Navy, and the latter an ex-Member of Congress and Judge of the Circuit Court, and began reading the text books. This, however, continued but a short time, when, for the purpose of augmenting his exchequer, that he might take a course of study in a law school, he again repaired to the farm, and, in 1857, he entered the Law Department of the Asbury University, where, in the spring of 1859, he graduated with honors, and immediately after located in Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, and entered upon the practice of the law. A few months subsequently, he became associated with Hon. D. E. Williamson, of Greencastle, Ind., and from the outset Mr. Carter demonstrated that his profession was well chosen, for he rapidly adapted himself to its requirements, and steadily acquired a lucrative business. At this time Clay County was largely Democratic in politics, and there never had been a newspaper, except Democratic, published in the county until Mr. Carter started the *Hoosier Patriot*, a weekly Republican newspaper, which lived, however, only from January to December, 1860. Mr. Carter had become initiated into the intricacies of his profession, when he considered it his duty to take his place among the Union hosts against secession. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, July 22, 1862, was mustered in August 18, 1862, and went immediately to the front. At the call for the first 75,000 troops for three months, he raised a company at his home, but when he reported for duty the call was filled, and he was compelled to disband his company, and from this time up to the date of his entry into the service, he assisted in the raising of troops. The first engagement in which he participated was the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862, where the Federal forces were defeated by E. Kirby Smith, and where a large portion of his regiment was captured, including himself. It was at this desperate encounter that the brave William Conkling, Major of the regiment, was killed. Thus an important vacancy was to be filled, and a combination of circumstances pointed to Private Carter as the man for the place. After the prisoners had been paroled, the regiment went to Camp Dick Thompson, at Terre Haute, Ind., and remained there until the last of December, 1862. An exchange of prisoners was effected in the September preceding, and the regiment was again ready for active service, but a Major was wanting, and December 13, 1862, there occurred the remarkable instance of commissioning a private soldier to the command of a battalion—of promoting Private Carter, over the heads of all the commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the regiment, to the rank of Major, some of these officers being avowed aspirants for the position. Commencing with the January following this event, his regiment was stationed at Indianapolis, guarding rebel prisoners chiefly, until July 4, 1863, when it was recruited and changed to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. John Morgan making his raid after this into Indiana and Ohio, the Seventy-first was sent to the Ohio River to intercept the movement, and spent some time at Louisville, New Albany, and on the river. During the succeeding September and October, the battalion was stationed at Mount Sterling, Ky.; in November, at Somerset,

Ky.; and in December, it went to East Tennessee, via Cumberland Gap, where it was engaged in several severe skirmishes. About this time, the regiment suffered great privations and hardships while in East Tennessee, on account of insufficient food and clothing. Its next order was to return to Mount Sterling, Ky. From Mount Sterling it went to Paris, and then to Camp Nelson, and afterward constituted a part of Gen. Sherman's army, and soon after crossed over the mountains, and joined the main army near Dalton, Ga., about the 10th of May, 1864. Maj. Carter's command remained with Gen. Sherman's command until his forces reached Atlanta, participating actively in most of the great battles of that memorable campaign, and then it returned to Nashville, Tenn., where it went into temporary encampment in Camp Smith. While in Camp Smith, at Nashville, Maj. Carter was ordered with his command to Pulaski, Tenn., where, September 27, 1864, his regiment participated with other troops in a stubbornly contested engagement with Gen. Forrest. At this battle the Major commanded a brigade, being the oldest officer in it, and was complimented for his gallantry on the field by Gen. Croxton. Forrest retired from the State, and Maj. Carter returned to Nashville. At this time, Maj. Carter was attacked with a severe illness, came home, and was confined to his bed for several weeks. In the meantime, his regiment participated in the battle of Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864. Soon after this battle, however, the Major joined his command at Edgefield, remaining there until March, 1865. He and his regiment were then ordered to Pulaski, where, on the last of June, 1865, they were mustered out and sent home. History teems with the conflicts, difficulties, and ever diversified career of this gallant regiment, and of the hardships and privations it passed through; and yet no one has said it ever shrank from duty. The course of Maj. Carter was ever praiseworthy and commendable. He was brave and resolute, and showed great regard for the welfare of his men, by whom he was highly esteemed. After the close of the war, Maj. Carter returned to Bowling Green, and at once resumed the practice of the legal profession. In 1868, he was the Republican candidate for Congress, making the race against Senator Voorhees, by whom he was defeated by only 128 votes. Two years later, Mr. Voorhees carried the district against Hon. Moses F. Dunn by over 1,400 majority. In 1868, Maj. Carter formed a law partnership with Hon. Silas D. Coffey, which continued till March, 1881. In May, 1877, the firm of Carter & Coffey moved to Brazil, now the county seat of Clay County, where they have since been located. In politics, Maj. Carter is a zealous Republican. In 1878, he was placed at the head of the Republican county ticket for Representative to the Legislature, against his expressed wishes, but, the county being largely Democratic, of course he was defeated. June 16, 1869, he was married to Lucy E. Campbell, an amiable young lady, and daughter of John S. and Julia A. Campbell, of Bowling Green. The couple have two children, viz., Olive and Howard C. As an attorney, Maj. Carter takes rank with the most eminent lawyers of the State; as an advocate, he stands at the head of the Clay County bar; as a public speaker, he has few, if any, who have more distinguished themselves on the stump. He is a gentleman of high personal honor and integrity, and as a result has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. April 5, 1883, he was appointed and commissioned by President Arthur Collector of Internal Revenue for the Seventh District of Indiana, vice Hon. Delos W. Min-

shall, resigned, his principal competitor being Capt. J. B. Hager, of Terre Haute. Maj. Carter qualified by filing a bond in the sum of \$100,000 as Collector, and \$10,000 as Disbursing Agent, which last named position was conferred upon him by the Secretary of the Treasury. He entered upon his duties May 1, 1883. To give an idea of the responsibilities attaching to the office, it is remarked that the Collector had under his supervision fifteen deputies, clerks, gaugers and storekeepers, and collected revenue at the rate of more than \$1,500,000 annually. Soon after he assumed the duties of the office, the First and Seventh Districts were consolidated, Gen. J. C. Veach retiring from the First, and Collector Carter taking charge of the new district, which is still known as the Seventh. August 1, 1883, he entered upon the duties of Collector of the new district, which is composed of thirty-three counties, and yields an annual revenue of nearly \$2,000,000. About thirty employes are under his charge, and no fears are entertained that the public money will not be faithfully collected and accounted for. During his service in the army, Maj. Carter, like most other soldiers, passed through some hardships, and had many narrow escapes. At the battle of Palaski, Tenn., he had his horse shot under him; in the winter of 1863-64, while conducting a reconnoissance, in East Tennessee, the Major's command suddenly encountered a large force of the enemy's cavalry, and, while making a personal investigation as to their position and numbers, he was fired upon by an invisible portion of the rebel command, who were not more than forty yards distant; yet he escaped without a scratch. We have not space in which to record all the events in the life and times of this remarkable man, but enough is given to demonstrate the fact that he is one of the representative, and one of the most distinguished citizens of Clay County, Ind.

JAMES T. CASTEEL was born in Madison County, Ind., on September 2, 1845, of parents Franklin and Martha A. (Dunlavy) Casteel, of Spanish and German extraction, great-grandfather Dunlavy having been banished from Spain on account of orthodox faith. Franklin Casteel was a native of Ohio, his wife of Kentucky. He was married in October, 1844, in Madison County, Ind. James was reared on a farm, and his facilities for an education were rather meager. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-seventh Indiana, the first battle he participated in being that of Munfordsville, Ky.; thence the march to and siege of Vicksburg. On May 18, 1865, he returned home and engaged in saw-milling and speculating, and in 1874, he and his brother opened on his father's farm a coal mine, which proved a success. In the same year, he engaged in the mercantile business at Benwood, and continued in this business until he received from the Democratic County Convention the nomination for the office of County Auditor. Up to this time he had kept up his general speculation, but, closing out his business in the autumn of 1878, he again entered the campaign with his usual determination to succeed, and was elected by a reasonable majority, filling the office with such credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents that, in 1882, he was re-elected to the same position, which office he is now filling. In politics, he is a zealous Democrat. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he was holding when elected County Auditor. On September 3, 1866, he was married to Miss O. J. Taylor, daughter of Giles and Elizabeth Taylor, of Clay County. They have had five children, viz., Minnie, Emma, Weby, Frank and Bence,

all of whom are living. Mr. Casteel is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Honor.

SILAS D. COFFEY was born on a farm in Owen County, Ind., on February 23, 1839. His parents were Hodge R. and Hannah Coffey, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina. Our subject's early education was acquired through the medium of the common schools of that day, until, in the year 1860, he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained until the breaking-out of the late rebellion, when he enlisted, first in the three months' service, and then for a year. When President Lincoln issued his 75,000 call, his regiment, the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, responded, and was mustered in for three years, or during the war. He remained on active duty until June, 1863, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving with it until the term of his enlistment expired the next year. The Fourteenth Indiana Infantry won an enviable reputation in the field, and of its number none were more deserving than Mr. Coffey. When he reached home, he determined to enter into the practice of the law, and for that purpose formed a partnership with Allen T. Rose, a prominent and influential member of the bar at Bowling Green. In the autumn of 1868, this connection was dissolved by mutual consent, and another one formed with Maj. W. W. Carter, which continued until after Mr. Coffey was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court. In 1866, he was the candidate on the Republican ticket for Prosecuting Attorney for the district composed of the counties of Owen, Greene, Clay and Putnam, Ind., making the race against Hon. John C. Robinson, but the district being largely Democratic, he was of course defeated. In 1873, he was candidate for Circuit Judge in Clay and Putnam Counties, and the same reason operated to prevent his election, although running far in advance of his ticket. His opponent was Judge Solon Turman, of Greencastle, Ind. On March 25, 1881, Mr. Coffey was appointed by Gov. Porter to fill the unexpired term of Judge Turman. In June, 1882, he was nominated, by acclamation, by the Republican Judicial Convention for the same position. The counties of Clay and Putnam being intensely Democratic, it was at the time supposed to be impossible to elect a Republican nominee, but in the fall he was elected over the Democratic candidate, James J. Smiley, by a majority of 655, carrying his own county (which gave a Democratic majority of 190 on the State ticket) by a majority of 128. November 1, 1864, Judge Coffey married Miss Caroline L. Byles, daughter of William and Sarah Byles, of Baltimore, Md., and to this union have been born one son and three daughters. As an attorney, Judge Coffey has achieved an enviable reputation; as a gentleman, he is possessed of fine social qualities, is quiet and unobtrusive, and of undoubted integrity. He also stands high as a member of the Masonic fraternity.

HON. ISAAC M. COMPTON was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 30, 1832, and was the tenth child of Nathan and Jane (Hankins) Compton. The father was of English-German descent, the mother of French; he moved with his father to Clay County, Ind., in October, 1837, his father settling on a farm five miles northwest of the new city of Brazil, where he lived until his death, July 19, 1857. Mr. Compton remained on his father's farm, having only the advantages of the common schools, until his eighteenth year, when he engaged in the occupation of a carpenter, which he followed for a few years, when he entered

a dry goods store, at Brazil, as clerk, where he remained until about the year 1860, when he opened, on his own account, a grocery store, which he successfully ran until 1865. August 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry; was elected First Lieutenant of Company G, by his comrades, and sent with his company to Munfordsville, Ky., and on September 14, 1862, participated in the battle fought there, and on the 17th of said month, at the same place, after being engaged in battle for two days, was taken prisoner, paroled, and sent home. Having determined to adopt the law as his profession, after several years' close application, he was, in 1866, admitted to the bar as a practitioner, and formed a copartnership with Hon. Milton A. Osborne, of Greencastle, Ind. This partnership expiring in the year 1871, he formed a like relationship with S. W. Curtis, which partnership was of short duration, but from January 1, 1874, to May, 1877, he was a partner of Charles E. Matson. In October, 1879, the present firm of McGregor & Compton was organized. In 1854, Mr. Compton was elected Assessor of Van Buren Township, and re-elected in the year 1856; at the election in April, 1857, he was elected Justice of the Peace of said township, and re-elected to the same office in the year 1861. In 1872, Mr. Compton received at the hands of the Democrats the unanimous nomination as their candidate for Representative to the State Legislature. That being the Greeley year, the Republican was the successful party, and he, with the balance of the Democratic ticket, was defeated. In 1876, he was again a candidate before the primary election for the same office, and was nominated, receiving a majority of 856, and was at the October election elected by 301 majority. In 1878, he was again nominated, receiving 999 majority at the primary, and was at the election in October re-elected by 320 majority; at the regular and special session in 1877 (the Legislature being Republican), he was a member of and served on the committees of organization of courts, rights and privileges, railroads, and was chairman of the special committee on mines and mining, and at the regular and special sessions he was chairman of the committee on mines and mining, and served as a member on the following committees, viz.: On judiciary, railroads, on mileage and accounts, and on the joint committee on public buildings. At the session of 1877, he introduced House Bill No. 66, known as Compton's Ventilation Bill, an act providing for the safety of the coal miner, which passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate; and at the session of 1879, he introduced House Bill No. 7, known as Compton's Ventilation Bill, an act providing for pure air and protection for the miner in the bank, and providing for a lien on the works for their (the miners') pay, which was passed by the House without a dissenting vote, and afterward passed by the Senate, and received the approval of the Governor and became a law. In 1880, his party again called him as their leader, and elected him Joint Senator for the district composed of the counties of Clay and Owen, giving him the nomination without opposition. In the contest which preceded the election, Mr. Compton acquitted himself as an able and sagacious politician, and, although compelled to battle against the combined forces of the Republican and National parties, he was elected by 1,620 majority, carrying Owen County by 782, and his own county by 838 majority, while the remainder of the county ticket, except Representative, was defeated. His Senatorial record is brilliant, and full of important achievements, he having (the Senate being Republican at its regular and special sessions of

1881) served on the following standing committees, viz.: Organization of courts, mines and mining, on lands and on federal relations. At that session he introduced a bill, which passed both Houses, amending the mining law so that the mine inspector was appointed by the Governor, and was paid a salary out of the State Treasury. At the session of 1883, he was chairman of the committee on the organization of courts, and on mines, mining and manufacturing, and served as a member on the following standing committees, viz.: Insurance, railroads and temperance. In 1859, Mr. Compton became a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 264, A. F. & A. M., also a charter member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F. In politics, he has always been a zealous Democrat, but never a bitter partisan. In 1883, Mr. Compton was selected chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and by his energy and skillful management, the county was redeemed from the Republicans, the Democrats electing the full county ticket, and carrying the county on the State ticket by 190 majority, and on the Congressional by 268 majority. He was chairman of and presided over the Democratic Congressional Convention, held at Rockville, in 1883, that nominated the party's candidate for Congress. Mr. Compton was the first attorney for the town of Brazil; also the first attorney for the city of Brazil, when it was organized into a city government. On November 3, 1853, Mr. Compton was married to Mary A., daughter of Benjamin F. Elkin, of Bowling Green, Ind. Two children, living, were born to this union—Lizzie, the wife of J. B. Smead, and Charlie W. Mrs. Compton died on May 24, 1879. Mr. Compton was next married, on September 5, 1883, to Mrs. Mary E. Winn, a native of New York, but for several years a resident of this county. Mr. Compton has rendered much valuable service to his city, county and State; is a safe, shrewd and careful man in his business, and, as a citizen, esteemed by all who know him.

WEAVERS & CORDERY, manufacturers of stone pumps, Brazil, Ind. This firm was organized in 1873, and established near the same location occupied at present by their factory. They started with an investment in the business of about \$500. In 1879, they erected their present brick factory, at an estimated cost of \$4,000, and represents an investment of nearly \$8,000, employing from six to ten hands, at an annual expense of about \$6,000. Its manufacturing capacity is 1,500 to 1,800 pumps per annum, with a full demand for all manufactured, and recently running behind on orders. The members of the firm are as follows: D. W., Silvin and George Weaver, sons of John Weaver, and W. H. Cordery.

CRAWFORD & McCRIMMON, proprietors of the Brazil Foundry and Machine Shops, Brazil, Ind. C. W. Crawford, senior member of the firm, was born in Pennsylvania February 2, 1836. At the age of sixteen years, he went on the river as an engineer, after a time entering a machine shop at Wellsville, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship, after which he went to Minnesota, setting machinery for some months. He then resumed his business of engineer on a boat, pursuing it until 1860, when he entered Fort Pitt Cannon Foundry, where he stayed seven years. In January, 1875, Mr. Crawford married Artie Wright, of Collier, W. Va. In October, 1869, he came to Brazil, purchasing an interest in the already established firm of Springer & Co., which, after his connection with it, did a thriving business. D. B. McCrimmon, junior member of the firm, was born in Scotland October 27, 1839, and emigrated to America with his parents in 1849. In 1866, he came to Brazil,

engaging with the Otter Creek Coal Company, where he remained three years, when, in 1869, he purchased an interest in his present business. At that time the building was an old wooden structure, which is now replaced by a substantial two-story brick, where they employ twenty-five men at a daily expense of \$40, making the sum of \$15,000 paid annually for labor, and with a business that compares favorably with that of large cities, and a capital of \$35,000, and manufacturing engines, pumps and machinery. Mr. McCrimmon was elected to represent the Second Ward in the City Council, which position he now fills. His marriage occurred November 13, 1876, to Miss M. Stevenson, a native of Scotland, but a resident of Brazil. In politics, Mr. McCrimmon is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is a genial, social gentleman, and one to whom the city owes much for his enterprise in public improvements.

JONATHAN CROASDALE, a retired druggist of Brazil, was born in Bucks County, Penn., August 26, 1813, and is the son of Joseph and Nancy Croasdale, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of English, and the latter of Welsh ancestry. Jonathan was reared on a farm, but learned the tailor's trade, working at it from the age of sixteen years until nearly forty, being engaged in other business part of the time. He was proprietor of a hotel in Pennsylvania several years. In 1834, he came to Ohio, working at his trade in various towns. In 1837, he married Hester Ann Pearch, a native of Pennsylvania. Eight children were born to them, only one of whom is now living, the wife of J. D. Sourwine. Another daughter was the wife of J. W. Sanders, who murdered her, in 1878, while crazy with drink. Mr. Croasdale located in Clay County, Ind., in 1853, where Brazil now stands, and has seen the place grow from a wilderness to a beautiful city of 4,500 inhabitants. Soon after coming to Brazil he established a drug store, which he kept about twenty-four years, when he retired from active life. Mr. Croasdale, in 1864, on Lincoln's last call for troops to suppress the rebellion, enlisted, and in four months returned on account of the close of the war. He has filled with credit several civil offices, as Justice of the Peace, Notary, City Councilman. Being very active for a man of his age, he still attends to business, having been appointed administrator of the estate of S. Gundlinger; he is also insurance agent. Mr. Croasdale is a Quaker, while his wife is a Baptist. He is a Knight Templar, being a member of Royal Arch Chapter of A. F. & A. M.; also of the I. O. O. F. and Knights of Pythias, Knights of Universal Brotherhood, Order of Chosen Friends, Knights of Honor, and Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Republican. At the last election, he was elected Justice of the Peace. Mr. Croasdale has done much to advance the social as well as business interests of Brazil, and is a much respected and honored citizen.

R. H. CROUCH, A. M., Principal of the Lambert Street City School, Brazil, is the son of Samuel J. and Sarah J. (Fulton) Crouch, the former a native of Indiana, and of German and English extraction, the latter a native of Virginia, of Welsh and English ancestry. The subject of this sketch was born in Putnam County, Ind., November 13, 1855, and with his parents came to Brazil in his childhood, his father dying there in 1869. His educational advantages were good, and he availed himself of them, entering the high school at Brazil when it was organized, in 1870, and remaining until 1873, when he entered Asbury University, Green-



B. F. Cornwall



castle, Ind., from which he graduated in 1877, receiving a medal for excellence in mathematics. After graduating, he adopted teaching as a profession, and was engaged in schools in Putnam County until 1880, when he was offered a position in the Brazil Schools. Since then, he has been Principal of the Staunton and Bowling Green Schools, and is now Principal of the Lambert Street School in Brazil. Mr. Crouch is much esteemed as an educator, and, although young, fills the highest place with credit. His marriage occurred December 27, 1882, to Anna, daughter of H. and Effie Wheeler, pioneers of Clay County. Mrs. Crouch is an accomplished lady, and was for many years an esteemed teacher in the public schools of Brazil. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL W. CURTIS, an attorney at law, Brazil, Ind., was born in Owen County, Ind., March 5, 1838, and is the second of seven children of Joshua and Sarah (Coffee) Curtis, natives of North Carolina. His parents came to Owen County in 1836, his mother dying in 1863, and his father still living in Spencer. Samuel was reared on a farm, and had very good opportunities for an early education. He entered the University at Bloomington in 1853, attending at intervals until the year 1859, when he graduated in the profession of law. During the same year he went to Missouri, where, on September 22, 1860, he was married to Saralda F. Campbell. In October following, he returned home on a visit. Just then the war was upon us, and Missouri not a desirable place to live in, and Mr. Curtis and wife lived on his father's farm until 1865, when he returned to Missouri, remained there until November following, when he returned to Spencer, Ind., and studied a short time in the law office of A. T. Rose, opening then an office on his own account. In April, 1869, he left the place of his birth and came to Brazil, where he opened an office, and has ever since been doing a lucrative business as a lawyer, although among the legal lights of Brazil there is much competition. To Mr. and Mrs. Curtis have been born seven children, five of whom are still living—Laura V., born January 7, 1862; Joshua, born April 5, 1864; Crude R., born May 10, 1866, died May 4, 1872; Emma, born February 1, 1868; Mattie, born December 23, 1870; Maggie M. (deceased), and Isaac W., born September 2, 1874. In politics, Mr. Curtis is a Democrat, but not a bitter partisan. He is a charter member of Lodge No. 676 of the Knights of Honor. He is a man of public spirit, and a worthy citizen.

JOHN W. ECRET, general dealer in furniture and undertakers' goods, Brazil, Ind., was born in Salem County, N. J., September 15, 1823, and was the only child of Joseph and Elizabeth A. (Bryant) Ecret, natives of New Jersey. His mother died when he was but eight months old, and he had no school advantages, but in later years he acquired a good business education. He was raised on a farm, and at the age of twenty-two he made a start in life, and engaged in farming, and working as a day laborer as opportunity offered. In 1850, he engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade at Bowling Green, remaining in the shop only one year, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the county, remaining in this position nearly three years, when he commenced to run a canal boat. He followed this until 1861, when he was again appointed Deputy Clerk of the county. This position, however, he held only one year, in consequence of a severe attack of neuralgia, which caused him the entire loss of one of his eyes, and an injury to the sight of the

other. After partially recovering, he went into the Sheriff's office as Deputy, and remained there until July, 1863, when he enlisted in Company M, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, returning home in May, 1865. During his term of service, he was in many very important scouting and skirmishing expeditions; was with Sherman at Marietta and Resaca; was under constant fire for nearly two months, suffering all the hardships, anxieties, privations and dangers of camp and field life. After he returned home, he engaged in farming, in connection with the carpenter's trade, teaching in the public schools a part of the winter seasons, until, in 1870, he embarked in the hotel business in Bowling Green, remaining there until 1872, when he was given the position of Deputy Recorder of Clay County, holding that position four years, at the end of which time he began the business of abstracting titles. In 1880, he was made Deputy Sheriff under his son-in-law, remaining in this office two years, after which he established his present business. On September 11, 1845, he was married to Rebecca J. Knott. Six children have been born to them; five of these are living—Milton P. T., Harriet E., Joseph C., Calista M. and John W. Elizabeth, the eldest, died at the age of two years. Mr. Ecret has been a stalwart Republican, politically, ever since the organization of that party; also a member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; also a member of the Order of Chosen Friends, and a strong advocate of the cause of temperance.

JOHN EVANS, engineer of the City Water Works of Brazil, is a native of Wales, born in 1855. He emigrated to America in 1868, and for several years worked at blacksmithing and in machine shops, coming in July, 1875, to Clay County, where he engaged as engineer for a coal company, and remained with them three years. He then came to Brazil, serving the Watson Coal Company in the same capacity, until August, 1881, when he was appointed engineer of the City Water Works, a position which he fills to the entire satisfaction of all. He is an able engineer and machinist, and a temperate and courteous gentleman. Mr. Evans married, June 22, 1879, Esther, daughter of John Evans, of Jackson Township. Two children have been born to this union—John D., aged four years, and Mary A., sixteen months. Mr. Evans is a member of the I. O. O. F., filling the highest office in the gift of the brethren, in Lodge No. 215. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN E. R. EWING was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, and was the eldest of a family of five children of John, Jr., and Mary A. (Hall) Ewing, natives of Holmes County, Ohio. The father of the subject of this sketch was a member of the Sixteenth Ohio Infantry, and died in the United States service at St. Louis, Mo., in September, 1862; his mother still lives. John E. received a good education, and at the age of twenty years engaged in teaching school, following the pursuit six consecutive years, being highly esteemed as an instructor of the young. In 1880, he began the study of law, and is now reading with McGregor & Compton, also practicing his profession. Mr. Ewing was married, September 16, 1880, to Sophia, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Schwartz, an amiable and accomplished lady. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Renie Annie, aged nineteen months, and an infant unnamed. Mr. Ewing is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Ewing is a Republican.

SILAS FOULKE was born May 30, 1841, in Guernsey County, Ohio, and was the eldest son in a family of eight children of John and Sarah (Hartley) Foulke. The genealogy of the Foulkes has been preserved from about 1400. The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, having emigrated to America from Wales in 1698, landing at Philadelphia July 17 of that year, purchased 700 acres of land near that city, and called it Guyned, or North Wales. During the voyage, a malignant disease broke out, causing many deaths, but none in his family. Samuel Foulke, the great-grandfather, donated supplies to the Revolutionary soldiers, but being a Quaker participated no further. Judah Foulke, the grandfather, came to Ohio in 1818, locating in Guernsey County, where he died, aged eighty-six years. John Foulke, the father, was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, moved with his parents to Ohio, settled in 1852 in Clay County, Ind., where he died April 17, 1878. William P. Foulke was one of the largest donators to the Hall expedition to the North Pole, and the place where they spent the second winter was named, for him, Port Foulke. Another of the family was Governor of Dakota from 1864 to 1868. These are the ancestors from Risid Blaid of the Pool, who was Lord of Penlyn, a division of Wales, to Silas Foulke, the subject of this sketch, making a genealogy of over 500 years. Silas spent his youth on a farm, where his school advantages were limited, and at the age of twenty years, July 28, 1861, he enlisted in the United States service, in the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, and all the engagements around Corinth; then in the long march from Corinth to Iuka, Miss., Tusculumbia and Florence, Ala.; thence to Nashville, Tenn., Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky., after Bragg; then at Perryville, and in the engagement with Kirby Smith, at the foot of Wildcat Mountain. He then returned to Nashville, Tenn., and on the last of December marched on Murfreesboro. He was also in the battle of Stone River, in the Tullahoma campaign; also at Chattanooga and Chickamauga. In 1863, he "veteranized," and was in all the engagements connected with the Atlanta campaign; also under Gen. Thomas, at the battles of Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., against Gen. Hood, following the remnant of his army into Alabama, remaining there until spring, when they marched through to East Tennessee, when he participated in his last battle, at Asheville, N. C. From there they returned to Nashville, Tenn., when, about June 1, 1865, he went with the command to New Orleans, and to Matagorda Bay, Tex., returning December, 1865, to Indianapolis, where he was finally discharged January 15, 1866, having served four and a half years. After his return from the war, he followed farming until 1880. Having since the war been an active Republican, and popular with his party, they placed him on the ticket for County Recorder, to which office he was elected by a large majority, and is now serving. Mr. Foulke was married, in 1869, to Jane Cade, who died in 1871, leaving one child, viz., Charles C. In 1872, his second marriage occurred, to Sarah Trimer. Five children have been born to this union, viz.: Jesse M., Arpie E., John R., Barney A. and Katie. Mr. Foulke is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. GIFFORD, M. D., was born in Mason County, Ky., on April 23, 1814, and is the fifth of seven children of Elisha and Ann (Tennis) Gifford, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Penn-

sylvania. William was raised a farmer. He was, in his younger days, the recipient of common school advantages. In 1831, he came with his parents to Putnam County, Ind.; at the age of twenty, he and a few other young men formed a class, under the tutelage of Judge Farley, of Greencastle, Ind., for two terms. In 1835, he entered the office of a physician for the reading of medical text books, studying two years, then entering the Transylvania Medical College at Lexington, Ky. In this college he took one course of lectures, and in 1838 he located in Posey Township, Clay County, as a practicing physician, remaining there in successful practice until 1864, when he located in Brazil, remaining here in continuous successful practice until the year 1881, when, in consequence of his declining years, he was compelled to retire to private life. Mr. Gifford has also been an active, influential politician. As early as 1854, he was elected to the State Legislature by the opponents of the Democratic party. Since the organization of the Republican party, he has been its supporter, and in 1872 he was chosen its standard bearer for another legislative term, and was elected. He served one term as a member of the School Board of Brazil. On May 5, 1843, he was married to Almira Curtis, a native of New York. To them have been born five children, three of whom are living, viz.: Joseph C. (now a prominent physician of Brazil), Eliza (Yocum), Josephine. Mrs. Gifford dying October 1, 1862, he was next married to Elizabeth J. Matthews. Three children have been born to them, only one of whom is living, viz., Martha J. This wife died February 29, 1869. On November 10, 1872, he married, for his third wife, Emeline B. Cooper, of Philadelphia. Dr. Gifford is a member of the Order of Chosen Friends, and is one of the pioneers of Clay County, and in the development and improvements of the county much is due to his enterprise and public spirit.

JOSEPH C. GIFFORD, son of W. H. and Almira (Curtis) Gifford, was born September 7, 1842, in Williamstown, Clay Co., Ind. He received the best advantages of education the country afforded, spending three years at the academy of Annapolis, Ind., leaving in 1857, and remaining at home until April, 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and served until July, 1861, when he returned home and entered the Union Christian College at Merriam, Ind. He remained but a short time, again enlisting in the United States service as First Lieutenant, Company B, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. In January, 1863, he resigned, but again enlisted as a private in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, under the one hundred days' call, and served his time. In 1865, he accepted a position as clerk in the Superintendent's office of the Adams Express Company in Cincinnati, where he remained one year. In 1866, he began the study of medicine with his father, Dr. W. H. Gifford, attending lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1867 and 1868, after which he commenced practicing with his father. In 1869, he returned to college and graduated. He then resumed the practice of medicine, first with his father, then with Dr. Duffield, afterward with Dr. Glassgo, then alone until 1882, when he formed a partnership with Dr. S. D. Black, his present partner. He is a skillful surgeon, and has an extensive practice. He has been a member of the City Council eight years. In politics, he is a Republican. His marriage took place August 3, 1869, to Mary E. Page, an estimable lady of Clermont County, Ohio. Three children have been born to them, viz.: William H., born June 3, 1870; Joseph C., May 14,

1874; Fannie G., June 15, 1882. Dr. Gifford is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 241, and Brazil Chapter, No. 59.

JOHN C. GREGG was born near Xenia, Greene Co., Ohio, March 7, 1844. His father was John Gregg, who was the only surviving son of John Gregg, who came to America a year or two before the Revolution, and who was one of the first to enlist in the patriot army. He served through the Revolutionary war, under Gen. Washington, from the battle of Long Island to the surrender at Yorktown. After the close of the war, he came West, and settled on a tract of land near Xenia, Ohio, where he died at the age of eighty-five years, leaving two sons and one daughter. The daughter and one son died within a year, leaving John the only surviving member of the family. The mother of John C. Gregg was Mary I. Gregg, whose mother, Mary Stewart, came from Scotland at the age of twelve years, in 1788, and died in 1877, aged eighty-nine years. John C. Gregg, our subject, entered the Sophomore Class at Monmouth (Ill.) College in September, 1862. The following year he studied at Miami University, and after serving awhile in the army, in the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Ohio Infantry, he returned to Monmouth, and graduated from that institution, at the head of his class, in 1865. He immediately began teaching, and has continued in that work up to the present. In 1867, he took charge of an academy at Richland, Ind. There he married Susan A. Welty, of Oxford, Ohio. He then took charge of the public school at Milroy, and afterward at Tipton, and in 1877 was elected Superintendent of the Brazil City Schools, which position he still holds. While teaching others, he has himself been a close student, and has a thorough knowledge of surveying, botany, natural science and the higher mathematics. Under his management, the schools have advanced until they are equal to the best to be found in cities of this size in the State.

SOLOMON GUNDELFINGER (deceased) was born in Waunkheim, near Stuttgart, in the province of Württemberg, Germany, near the Black Forest, December 11, 1845, and was the son of David and Hannah Gundelfinger. Solomon emigrated to America at the age of eighteen years, stopping first at Peru, Ind., going thence to Indianapolis, thence to Brazil, in 1866, where the rest of his life (with the exception of a short time in Litchfield, Ill.) was passed. In 1867, he opened a clothing establishment which he carried on until his death. He was an energetic business man, and was identified with the growth and prosperity of the city of Brazil. His beautiful residence and one of the most commodious business blocks in the city remain monuments of his industry and success. He was an active Mason, filling with ability the highest offices within the gift of the brethren. In business, he was diligent and affable, commanding the respect and friendship of all. He was married, March 17, 1870, to Maggie, daughter of Elias and Susannah Helton, an accomplished lady. Five children were born to this union, viz.: Rudolph, born December 23, 1870; May, born July 9, 1874; Harry, June 24, 1876; Blanche, August 17, 1878; and Grace, October 20, 1880—all born in Brazil except Rudolph, who was born in Litchfield, Ill. Besides the savings of many industrious years, Mr. Gundelfinger, with his usual forethought, had insured his life for a handsome sum, thus leaving his family comfortable.

WILLIAM B. HAWKINS, a physician and surgeon of Brazil, Ind., was born in Washington County, Penn., on August 28, 1818, and was reared

in town. He attended school until he graduated, in 1835, in the classical course, at the age of eighteen years, and immediately commenced reading for the medical profession with Dr. John Wishard, with whom he studied four years, including his lecture courses, at the end of which time he graduated from the Washington and Jefferson College in 1840, receiving the degree of A. M. from the Washington, and M. D. from the Jefferson branch. In April, 1840, he commenced practice in Connellsville, Fayette Co., Penn., where he remained ten years. In 1848, the panic and distress of the country caused the loss to the Doctor of nearly \$10,000, which he had accumulated in his practice. He gathered up what little means he had left and started for Canton, Ill., but when he arrived at Cincinnati, Ohio, the city was suffering from the cholera plague, and the boats had ceased to run. He in his dilemma secured the position of surgeon to the out-door poor of the Sixth Ward, which he held one year, at the end of which time he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and practiced there until 1854, establishing, in the meantime, with a partner, a drug store. At the end of two years, he sold out his interest and removed to Prairieton, same county, where he remained in a lucrative practice for thirteen years, when, in 1867, he removed to Brazil, where he has since resided, actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On October 15, 1840, Dr. Hawkins was married to Christiana Darling, a native of Scotland. To them have been born six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Alice, wife of Judge Cosson, of Somerset, Ky.; Charles, who was a member of the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry during the late war; and James. Mr. Hawkins died on February 20, 1866, at Prairieton, Ind. He was next married, on March 12, 1867, to Mrs. Abby Daniels McLain, who was born on January 31, 1831, in Washington County, Ohio, and was educated at the Marietta Female Seminary. At the age of fifteen, she was an assistant in the primary department of the graded schools of Marietta, after which she returned to school and completed her education, and was married. After this event, she taught school seventeen years in Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio and Indiana. While teaching in Terre Haute, she became acquainted with Dr. Hawkins, and soon after married him. After their location in Brazil, she taught one year in Grade Four of the public schools. Mrs. Hawkins is the author of a book entitled "Hannah, the Odd Fellow's Orphan," a very popular publication of 230 pages. She is also the author of an interesting story, entitled "Jot, the Newsboy," a Masonic war story. This story has been published as a serial, but will soon appear in book form. For many years she has been a popular writer for several first-class journals. She has borne her present husband one child, viz., Robert Warren, born January 7, 1871. She has one daughter by her first marriage, viz., Margaret, the wife of J. M. Nees, of Poland, Clay County. Mrs. Hawkins is an earnest, conscientious advocate of female suffrage.

THOMAS HENDERSON was born in Holmes County, Ohio, September 20, 1831. He was raised as a farmer, but at the age of nineteen he commenced serving time at the trade of wagon-maker. He came to Brazil in 1854, and worked as a journeyman for twenty-six years, and for two years was in the furniture business. In 1865, he enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and served one year, being stationed in Texas the principal part of his term of service. At the close of the war, he located permanently in Brazil. In 1882, Mr. Henderson was nominated and elected Township Trustee by the Republican party, and he is

now filling the office with credit and ability. He was married on April 28, 1856, to Nancy Stunkard, a native of Clay County. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, viz., Alma E. (the wife of Michael Fisharber), Mary E., Lola, Robert, Anna, William, Harley H., Stewart I. (dying at the age of twenty-one years). Mr. Henderson and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a member of the Chosen Friends. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, though not a political aspirant; is an upright, energetic and unassuming gentleman, and a much respected citizen.

ELI and JOHN HENDRIX, blacksmiths and manufacturers of farm implements, of Brazil, Ind., are the sons of John and Nancy Hendrix, who were the parents of ten children. Eli was born in Wayne County, Ind., on March 30, 1825; John, in same county, on February 29, 1828. They both came to Clay County with their parents in 1845, both having served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade prior to their settlement in Brazil. On their arrival in the then new place, they began work at their trade with their father, who, soon after turning his attention entirely to farming, left the manufacturing entirely to the boys, whose business so soon increased that the capacity of the shops had to be greatly enlarged; and, in 1866, their manufacturing had increased to such an extent as to necessitate the employing of about thirty hands. The farm wagons, which they turned out, alone amounted to near \$20,000 per annum. They manufactured the first steel plows ever made in the county. In 1867, they inaugurated the process of a reduction in their business, as it was becoming too "heavy" for them, unless they added new and expensive machinery and appliances. They continued to gradually reduce their business until 1878, when they sold out, having at this time an extensive agricultural implement establishment. In 1867, the firm erected the Hendrix Block, on the corner of Main and Meridian streets. Prior to this time, in 1854, they built the best frame business building on Main street, at that time, and since that time they have erected a large number of residences. They are thoroughgoing, industrious men, and liberal givers to all public and benevolent enterprises. Politically, they are uncompromising Republicans. Each is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the I. O. O. F., Eli being also a member of the society of Chosen Friends, and one of the oldest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He contributed \$2,000 toward the building of the "Hendrix Chapel," which was named after him. John is a leading member of the Presbyterian Church; also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and a Knight Templar. They are both worthy citizens, being highly esteemed wherever they are known.

E. S. HOLLIDAY, an attorney at law and City Attorney of Brazil, was born in March, 1842, in Dearborn County, Ind., and was reared on a farm. Having had very fair school advantages, at the age of sixteen years he began teaching in the public schools, until July, 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Tenth Kansas Infantry. He participated in all the engagements of the Army of the Frontier—Prairie Grove, Cane Hill, etc., and several engagements with the hostile Indians of the frontier. He was mustered out of service in August, 1864, returned home, and took up the profession of teaching and attending school alternately, being compelled to earn his collegiate expenses. In 1869, he entered the office of John Overmier, of North Vernon, Jennings County, to read the text books in law, and remained there until 1873, teaching school at intervals to pay expenses.

He commenced practicing law in Clay County in 1873, and has been there ever since, having become a prominent lawyer. In 1877, he was elected Mayor of Brazil, and was re-elected to the same position in 1879. In 1882, he received the nomination, at the hands of the Republican party, for Representative to the State Legislature, but was defeated by a few votes. In 1883, he was elected a member of the School Board, and also City Attorney of Brazil, which positions he now holds. In 1879, he formed a partnership with Mr. George A. Byrd, his present partner; also in the abstract and real estate business, and the firm is prosecuting a very lucrative business. In the year 1873, he was married to Lina Gregg, a native of Bartholomew County. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R.

W. A. HOSKINS was born in Kentucky, on October 17, 1840, of parents Preston and Rebecca (Day) Hoskins, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Virginia. Both parents died in Centralia, Ill., the father in 1857, the mother in 1869. Our subject was raised on a farm, and had no educational advantages until he was twenty years old, when he entered the college at Lebanon, Ill., remaining there two years, and graduating from a commercial college in St. Louis, Mo. He then entered a dry goods store at Centralia as clerk, remaining with the firm three years. At the end of this time he went to work in a supply store for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which, after several months' management, he left to accept the position of fireman on the road. This position he filled for three years, when he left in consequence of an accident to his train. From there he went to Jackson, Tenn., where he accepted the same position on the Mobile & Ohio R. R., but in a few months was promoted to locomotive engineer, which he followed one winter, and then went into the railroad shops to learn the machinists' trade, and remained there three years. During this time he was married to Josephine Vance. Leaving the shops, he went to Danville, Ill., and commenced digging coal. At the end of a year, he moved to Kansas City, Mo., and worked in a packing house; was also employed one year as fireman, and one year as engineer of the City Water Works; thence back to Centralia, Ill., where he took a contract for the city, and worked in the rolling mill for eighteen months; thence to Missouri, where he spent the summer, and thence to Brazil in 1880, where, after a short season of labor in the blast furnaces, he purchased, in January, 1882, the store he now owns, and since which time he has been very successful in his business, having a first-class and remunerative trade in second-hand goods. Mr. Hoskins is the father of two children, viz., Mary R., aged eleven years; Elisha V., aged nine years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a staunch Republican.

GEORGE E. HUBBARD, Clerk of Clay County, Ind., was born in Morgan County, Ind., on April 29, 1843, and is the son of John S. and Abigail Hubbard, natives of North Carolina. His father is a lawyer by profession, and still lives in Morgan County, his wife dying in 1865. George E. was the youngest of four sons, and lived on his father's farm until he was twenty-one, when he commenced to work as a day laborer on a farm for himself. His opportunities for educating himself were fair. At about the age of twenty-two years, he engaged himself at Amo, Hendricks County, to a grain dealer, and remained with him until February, 1865, when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Zouaves, and served as Company Clerk. At the close of the war he

was honorably discharged, returned home, and engaged in the grain trade at Greencastle, which he followed successfully for two years; then removed to Staunton, Clay County, and engaged in the drug business, continuing in this until the year 1872, when he accepted, at the hands of the Republican party, the nomination for the office of Circuit Clerk of Clay County, and was triumphantly elected. Selling out his business he moved to Bowling Green, then the county seat, and took personal charge of the duties of the office. At the close of his term, he declined to be a candidate for re-election, but moved to Brazil and engaged in the business of banking, under the firm name of Brighton, Hubbard & Teter, in which he continued until the autumn of 1878, when he retired from the firm, and accepted the Chairmanship of the Republican Central Committee; did a lucrative business in general trading, and in 1879 erected one of the finest residences in Brazil. In 1880, he was again nominated and elected Circuit Clerk, and still holds that position, the office, however, on account of his failing health, being managed by his able Deputy, Mr. Joseph Van Ayer. On December 25, 1872, he was married to Rebecca A. Ayer, the daughter of John M. and Mary Ayer, of Clay County, Ind., but natives of Ohio. Mrs. Hubbard has borne her husband two children, viz., George A., age nine years; John Jay, age five years.

CHARLES HUTCHINSON was born in New York City March 18, 1850, of parents unknown, and, with a number of other children, brought West, when quite young, to find a home with strangers. His lot was cast in Clay County, Ind., where he has, with heroic fortitude, borne the buffets of "outrageous fortune," and manfully struggled against fate, until now he ranks with the most respected citizens of Clay County. Owing to his position, he was wholly deprived of school privileges, but has by his own efforts, studying in idle moments, acquired a fair business education, mostly gained since he became a man. Mr. Hutchinson has followed the trade of harness-maker. He served as Marshal of the city of Bowling Green; was elected Constable of his township several times, and after he came to Brazil filled the office of Deputy under Sheriff Lankford, and has served on the police force since December, 1882, and has shown himself a man of nerve. He was married, January 11, 1874, to Harriet Ecret, of Bowling Green, whose parents were pioneers in Clay County. Two children have been born to this marriage, viz., Charles J. and Flora, aged nine and seven years. Mr. Hutchinson is a member of the society of Chosen Friends.

J. P. HYSUNG, the representative druggist of Brazil, carrying a full line of drugs, a well-selected stock of oils, mixed paints, varnish, calciminers' and painters' supplies, established himself in trade in 1869, and can always be found here. He was born on February 11, 1836, and is the youngest of four children of Frederick and Mary (Mann) Hysung, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Mr. Hysung was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education through the medium of common schools. He remained on the home farm until May, 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Ohio Infantry, in the call for three months' men. At the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment for three years. His regiment was a part of the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the prominent battles, viz., Winchester, Fredericksburg, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, and the five days' engagement of the Wilderness. At

the Wilderness he was wounded in his left side, and sent to the hospital at Fredericksburg, thence to Washington, D. C., and thence home on a thirty days' leave of absence. While at home, he was ordered to join his company at Cleveland, to be mustered out of the service, and in July, 1864, he received his honorable discharge. In 1863, Mr. Hysung was promoted to the First Lieutenancy. On his return home, he remained with his father on the farm until 1867, when he came to Clay County, Ind., and settled in Brazil, embarking in the business of bookseller and newsdealer, on a capital of \$60. In 1879, he established himself as a druggist, at his present stand, and his trade amounts to upward of \$10,000 per annum. In view of the fact that Mr. Hysung commenced life with no money or friends, he has been exceedingly prosperous in his business relations, as he owns his stock in trade, a fine residence, and seven tenement houses. In October, 1868, he was married to Emma Poor, of Clay County, but a native of Maine. Mrs. Hysung has borne her husband three children, two of whom are living, viz., Winnifred and Forest F. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. During the years 1881 and 1882, he was Township Trustee, and for two years a member of the City Council. He is Chief Patriarch of Iron City Encampment of I. O. O. F., is Past Chancellor of the K. of P., and Past Commander of Gen. Canby Post, No. 2, of G. A. R. In early life, Mr. Hysung was a Democrat in politics, but in later years has been a staunch supporter of Republican principles.

PROF. T. N. JAMES, teacher in the high grades of the Brazil Schools, was the third in a family of seven children of George W. and Ruth (Vance) James, and was born in Vigo County, Ind., November 27, 1849. The elder James settled in Dick Johnson Township in 1829, and married in 1844, and where he and his wife lived until a short time previous to her death, which occurred in 1850, while residing in Vigo County. The subject of this sketch passed his early youth on a farm, with only the advantages of a common school, but, by studious habits, he acquired a good education, entering Bloomingdale Academy at the age of nineteen years, and remaining three years. In 1869, he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he has since followed, first in country schools, but since 1873, he has held a position in the city schools. Prof. James is considered an able instructor. He is also a strict moralist, and a strong advocate of temperance, practicing what he preaches, using no intoxicating drinks nor tobacco. Mr. James' marriage occurred March 4, 1875, to Orpha J. Hobson, of Parke County, Ind. Four children have been born to this union—Eva E., Milton T., Jessie J. and Ruth. Politically, Mr. James is a Republican, also a friend of progress.

IGNATIUS JARBOE, member of the Clay County Abstract Company, established in February, 1882, and fire and life insurance agent, Brazil, Ind., was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 15, 1841, of parents Peter and Ann (Elder) Jarboe, both natives of Kentucky. They located in Vigo County in 1832, where they remained until their death, the mother dying in 1857, the father in 1874. Ignatius spent his earlier years on the farm, and at the age of eighteen he began teaming in Terre Haute, Vigo County, which he followed until 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served until he was mustered out in camp near Washington, D. C., in 1865. In July, 1864, near Dallis' Woods, on the skirmish line, he was wounded in the right arm. After the close of his term he returned home to Terre Haute, and worked

for the American Express Company until 1866, when he went to Arkansas and West Tennessee, and remained there until 1868, when in August of that year he settled in Brazil, in the grocery trade, following it until 1876, when he established his present insurance business, which represents some of the best insurance companies in the country. On June 18, 1878, he was married to Nancy E. Lightfoot, a native of Illinois. He and his wife are members of the Church of the Annunciation. Politically, Mr. Jarboe is a Democrat.

CHARLES JONES, a member of the firm of Smith & Jones, doing an extensive business in the retail grocery trade, and located on East Main street, Brazil, Ind., was born in Wales on August 14, 1852, landed in New York City in July, 1870, and remained a short time in Pennsylvania, going thence to Perry County, Ill., where he engaged in coal mining. In March, 1872, he came to Brazil and formed a partnership with his present partner in a bakery, in connection with the grocery business; but in 1879 they abandoned the bakery trade, and turned their attention wholly to their grocery, having now one of the oldest established houses in the city, carrying a stock of nearly \$4,000, and doing a business of from \$14,000 to \$15,000 a year. He was married, in Terre Haute, on July 25, 1876, to Ella Bowers, who is of German descent, but a native of Ohio. They have had two children—Lagoro and Emma. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Order of Foresters, of the Universal Brotherhood, and of the Order of Odd Fellows of Wales. By his industry and frugality, Mr. Jones has accumulated more than a competency for his remaining days.

ROBERT L. KEITH, of the firm of the Bee Hive dry goods establishment of Brazil, Ind., was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 7, 1841, and was the son of Isaac and Nancy J. (Wingate) Keith, both natives of Virginia, and of English extraction. The elder Keith was an extensive farmer and stock-raiser, and Robert spent his youth upon the farm, having fair educational advantages, and considerable business experience. After attaining his majority, he engaged in dealing in stock two years, after which he came to Bowling Green, then the county seat of Clay County, and established a dry goods store, which he successfully carried on until 1869, when he opened a livery stable, which he kept until 1875, when he removed his livery business to Brazil and bought the Bee Hive store, carrying on both; also dealing extensively in real estate, suffering severe financial losses, but satisfying his creditors, and managing his business without failing, in the panic of 1873. It has taken Mr. Keith several years to recover from these misfortunes and get on the same financial footing. In 1860, October 17, he married Rebecca, daughter of Peter and Eliza Smock, of Southport, Ind. Four children were born to them, two of whom are living—Minnie M., wife of J. M. Hoskins, Jr., and Ernest R. Nellie died at the age of three years, the other in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Keith have been members of the Christian Church fifteen years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Pythias. In 1863, he sent into the service a substitute, named Taylor Bosley, as his own business was so extensive he could not leave it without ruining himself financially. Mr. Keith, in 1883, received a patent on an invention called Keith's Adjustable Attachment to Buggy Tops, by which the top may be lowered, or raised, by a lever, while the person is in the seat or on the ground. It has become popular.

THOMAS KERINS, retail dealer in foreign and domestic wines, whiskies and brandies of the finest quality, also beer, ale, and all kinds of domestic goods; also, fine tobaccos and cigars—County Saloon, East Main street, west of the court house. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, in December, 1850. He grew up on a farm, having had only meager educational advantages, and in 1864 he emigrated to this country, locating at Richmond, Ind., where for two years he was engaged as a water-carrier on the railroad; at the end of this time, he became a peddler, traveling over the States of Indiana and Ohio on foot. At the end of three years, he went to Indianapolis, and for three years worked at a glass factory. In October, 1872, he came to Brazil, where he has since resided. His first employment here was for the Brazil Blast Furnace. He worked for this company six years. In 1879, he became bar-tender at Ingleby's place; in 1880, he embarked in the saloon business for himself, and he has successfully followed it ever since. In the spring of 1882, Mr. Kerins was placed on the Republican ticket for Councilman from the First Ward; was elected and is serving the city with faithfulness and ability. On November 21, 1872, he was married to Ellen O'Donnell, a native of Marion County, Ind. To them have been born seven children—John, Maggie, Mary, Nellie and Elizabeth, the remaining two having died in infancy. Mr. Kerins and wife are both members of the Church of the Annunciation. He is also a member of the society of Hibernians, the Catholic Knights of America, and in politics a Republican.

JAMES F. LANKFORD was born in Clay County, Ind., on July 8, 1845, and is the oldest son of Harvey Lankford, a native of Kentucky, who located in Clay County in 1842 as a farmer. In 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-third Indiana Infantry, was transferred to an Indiana Battery, and died at St. Louis, Mo. James F. was raised a farmer, and received a limited education in the primitive schoolhouses of the county. At the tender age of sixteen years, he enlisted, on February 11, 1862, in Company G, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and participated in the sieges of New Madrid, Island No. 10 and Corinth, and the siege of and assault on Vicksburg, and the battle of Mission Ridge, going thence to Huntsville, Ala., where he re-enlisted as a veteran, and came home on a short furlough. In the spring of 1864, he returned to the field, and was with Sherman's command in its grand "march to the sea," and in all its engagements in that campaign back to Raleigh, N. C., thence to Louisville, Ky., *via* Washington, D. C., where, at the close of the war, he received his honorable discharge. Returning home, he engaged at the carpenter's trade, which he followed two years, and then purchased a one-third interest in a saw mill in Clay County. This not proving a profitable venture, at the end of three years he sold out his interest, and embarked in the blacksmithing and wagon-making business at Middlebury, Clay County, where he remained until the year 1880, a period of twelve years, eight years of which time he was proprietor and manager. In July, 1880, he was nominated by the Republican party for Sheriff of Clay County, and, although the county was strongly Democratic, he was successful at the ensuing election. At the close of this term, he was re-nominated for the same position, but was defeated by the usual Democratic majority. He then purchased the livery and feed stable in Brazil, which he now manages with success. On December 19, 1872, he was married to Calista M., the daughter of J. W. Ecret, a pioneer of Clay County.

Four children have been born to them—Pius, Flora, Elva and Letha. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., and the G. A. R. In politics, he has always been a stalwart Republican.

VOORHEES T. LANSING, editor-in-chief of the *Democrat*, was born in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., June 20, 1860, his father, A. True Lansing, being a pioneer editor of the county. At an early age, Voorhees entered his father's office, serving a thorough apprenticeship at journalism, and after being engaged some time on the *Terre Haute Express*, he came, in 1873, to Brazil, and entered the office of the *Clay County Miner*. In April, 1880, Mr. Lansing, in connection with H. M. Lusk and William Walker, established the *Argus Magnet*, a journal advocating Democratic principles. In February, 1881, the firm was changed to Lansing & Lusk, who changed the name of the paper to the *Democrat*, which they now have on a sound basis, and doing a successful business. Harry M. Lusk, junior member of the firm of Lansing & Lusk, was born in Hudson, Summit Co., Ohio, January 3, 1861, where he remained until 1873, when he came with his parents to Brazil, Ind., and in 1877 commenced learning the printer's trade in the office of the *Western Mirror*, where he remained until he engaged in his present business.

GEORGE E. LAW, City Clerk of Brazil, was born in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., July 31, 1858. He was the eldest son of a family of eight children of Marmaduke and Rebecca A. (Clemens) Law, both natives of Ohio. Having always lived in the city, he had good educational advantages in common branches. In 1870, he came to Brazil, and followed the occupation of teaching writing-school for two years; then, being crippled from scrofula, he engaged in canvassing, which he followed for some time successfully. He then engaged as Deputy Recorder, remaining in this capacity for one year, being then elected City Clerk, in May, 1881. He filled this position so creditably that he was re-elected. He is able and trustworthy, and is possessed of a high spirit of enterprise and advancement in public matters; is a good book-keeper, and has filled that position for a number of business firms. He has also had limited experience as a reporter.

GEORGE W. LEVIS, a printer by trade, was born in Butler County, Penn., on May 5, 1842, and spent his early youth principally in a store, his father being a merchant. At the age of sixteen, he began the study of medicine, which he kept up until he entered a medical school at Cleveland, Ohio, where he took one course of lectures, and in 1860 he commenced the active practice at West Middlesex, Mercer Co., Penn., with his brother, continuing until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Fifteenth United States Infantry, for three years. He participated in the battles of Shiloh, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., thence on a march back to Kentucky. One night, while on duty near Nashville, Tenn., his detachment was attacked by the enemy, and Mr. Levis received severe wounds from a heavy saber, on the right hand and on the head. This disabled him several weeks, he being the most of the time in the hospital at Nashville. Very soon after he joined his regiment, he participated in the battle of Stone River, where he was wounded, losing the third finger of the left hand. On the second day of the battle, he was taken prisoner, and sent to Libby Prison, having to care for his own wound, with no medical treatment except rags and sweet oil. Here he remained for three months, suffering all the horrors and tortures of prison life. After his

release, he was returned to the Union lines at City Point, thence to Annapolis, Md., where he received care and clothing, and thence to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was discharged September, 1865, by reason of his disabilities, but in about two months he re-enlisted in the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, in which regiment he served until the close of the war. For nearly four years he was a soldier, and as one of his country's defenders he has left a brilliant record. After his return home, he worked as a printer in various places until 1872, when he purchased the *Watchman*, at Tamaroa, Ill. After nearly one year's publication, he sold the office and again worked as journeyman, and in 1873 was made foreman of the Shelbyville *Leader*, and remained there until 1874, when he, with a partner, became publisher of the *Newton Press*; at the end of a year he went to Olney, Ill., and took the foremanship of the *Times*; thence to Greencastle, Ind., where he assumed the management of the *Banner*, remaining there five years; thence to Terre Haute, Ind., where he purchased an interest in the *Saturday Night*. In a short time, however, he came to Brazil, and engaged as a printer on the *Clay County Enterprise*, where he is now. On April 21, 1872, he was married to Louisa Arnold, a native of Illinois, born May 13, 1853. They have two children, viz., Joseph Albert and Carrie Edna. He had one child by a previous marriage—Walter Benson. Mr. Levis is a leading member of the I. O. G. T.; is industrious and attentive to business.

W. D. LONG, proprietor and manager of the Clay Hotel, Brazil, Ind., was born in Shelby County, Ky., in 1820, and came to Indiana in 1854, and farmed until 1865, when he embarked in the mercantile trade at Bowling Green. This he followed for eight years, when he ran a hotel at the same place for two years, when, with a view of giving his children better educational advantages, he moved to Greencastle, Putnam County, where he also continued in a hotel. At the end of three years he returned to Bowling Green, and remained there until 1882, when he moved to Brazil and took the management of the Clay Hotel, which hostelry he is now conducting with profit to himself and satisfaction to his patrons. His house is a popular resort for the weary traveler.

ARCHIBALD LOVE, County Commissioner of Clay County, was born in Scotland January 15, 1826, and is the eldest of seven children of John and Agnes Love, both of Scotch extraction. The father was a miner, and Archibald was reared as one, and has followed that occupation to within the last seven years. In 1845, he was married to Jeannette Hamilton, who was a Highland Scotch lassie. To them were born six children, four of whom are living, viz., John, Charles, Agnes and Jesse. Mr. Love emigrated to the United States in 1839, and located not far from Pittsburgh, Penn., following mining for about three years; then he was a contractor on the tunnels of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; also superintended a tunnel on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad. In 1854, he removed to Cloverland, Vigo County, remaining there one year, when he purchased some land in Jackson Township, Clay County; remained on it seven years, still following mining, however. He opened a mine on his farm, where he lost, during the years 1873 and 1874, between \$3,000 and \$4,000. Never yielding to reverses, however, he, in 1861, moved to Brazil, where only one mine had yet been opened in the vicinity, and was employed as a miner for one man nine years. In the meantime, he purchased an interest in a mine, but disposed of it about the year 1869, but still continued the management of mines for

some time, when, in 1873, he retired from the business entirely, and occupied his time in looking after his various investments in town property and land, owning two small farms and a number of pieces of property in Brazil, which, through industry and strict economy, he had accumulated. His wife dying March 28, 1876, he married for his second wife Mrs. Calasty Ward. This event occurred January 1, 1877. Mrs. Love, his present wife, has borne her husband three children, viz., Mary, Anna and Martha. In 1880, Mr. Love became the candidate of the Republican party for County Commissioner, and was elected. He has always been a staunch Republican in politics. He has been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church since he was twenty years of age; is also a member of the Universal Brotherhood. He is an upright citizen, a good neighbor and a worthy official.

PETER THOMAS LUTHER, junior member of the law and real estate firm of Matson & Luther, was born in Harrison Township, Clay Co., Ind., October 18, 1844, and was the eighth of eleven children of William and Charlotte (Stroud) Luther, and of German descent. The father came from North Carolina to Indiana in 1818, and settled on a farm in Crawford County. The subject of this sketch is the only surviving member of the family. He attended common school until nineteen years of age, then taught school until he attained his majority, when he entered the university at Bloomington, Ind., where he remained until 1866. After his return home, he was elected by the Democrats to the office of County Surveyor, and filled the place two years. Before the expiration of his term, he was nominated for County Recorder, and, his past official record being satisfactory, was elected by a handsome majority, and served faithfully four years. His party, confiding in his ability and integrity, placed him, in 1872, upon their ticket for Clerk of the Circuit Court, but there being a political revolution, the whole Democratic ticket was defeated. He then formed a law partnership with Samuel M. McGregor, at Bowling Green, which continued until 1874, when he assumed the management of the *Clay County Herald*, the Democratic organ, leaving it in 1875 to become editor and publisher of the *Weekly Echo* at Brazil, which he ably and profitably managed two years, when he left the journalistic field to again enter the political arena. He served as Deputy Clerk one year, and as Deputy Sheriff two years. He then resumed the law, also making abstracts of title of Clay County, in partnership with Bowman, who retired in 1882, when the present firm was established. Prior to the year 1873, he had accumulated a handsome fortune, which was swept away in the panic of that year. Mr. Luther was married, August 29, 1867, to Mary E. Crist, of Clay County. Five children have been born to this union, viz., Minnie R., William Pitt, Nellie and James Crist (deceased), the other dying in infancy. Mr. Luther holds to the faith of the Seventh-Day Adventists. He is a member of many of the leading secret societies, and a strong advocate of temperance.

SALEM H. LYBYER, son of Daniel S. P. and Rachel (Carpenter) Lybyer, was born in Vigo County, Ind., September 9, 1845, being the third in line of eight children. His parents immigrated from Pennsylvania and settled in Terre Haute, Ind., in 1839, and in the sixth year of his age the family moved to Putnam County in same State, which still continues to be the family home. His father being a farmer, his early years were spent in the toil and hardships so peculiar to farm labor in

pioneer days. In the winter months, he had the advantage of the public schools to which he walked a distance of two and one-half miles, the terms being only from two to three months in length, and the teachers being remarkable more for their skill in the use of the rod than for their great scholarship. At the age of ten, he commenced the study of Ray's Higher Arithmetic, and, as was the usual custom, he continued this study for five consecutive years, each term commencing again at the beginning of the book for the benefit of the new scholars and those entering from the primary class, and at the end of the fifth year the class had been so thoroughly drilled in the mysteries of "vulgar fractions," that there was nothing the big boys were more familiar with, unless it was "playing marbles," "three-cornered cat," or "bull pen." Vivid recollections of the master's skill in the use of the rod appear to be indelibly stamped at least upon his memory, especially upon one occasion when he was invited to remain after school hours in the evening, but concluded to take "French leave;" the teacher being, however, the faster runner of the two, he was again returned to the schoolhouse, where a double dose of witch-hazel was freely administered. The greater part of his youthful education was, however, received at home, sitting by the fireside, reading and studying by the dim light of the fire place or a tallow dip. On the 21st of August, 1863, and in the seventeenth year of his age, he enlisted as a recruit in Company C, of the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, his brother Andrew being a member of this company, and it having already been in service about eighteen months. Being so small, so youthful in appearance, and of such light weight—only weighing 117 pounds—they hesitated to accept him. He, however, was enlisted as a bugler for the company, but, on being mustered in, peremptorily refused to act in this capacity, giving as his reason that he did not propose to blow a horn at the rebels while they were shooting bullets at him. Within a week after joining the regiment, they were ordered by rail to Lexington, Ky., and from there marched eastward some forty miles to Mount Sterling, where they were detailed to look after the "bushwhackers" and "illicit distilleries." From here they were ordered in November about 100 miles further southwest, to Somerset, Ky., and started on a raid to Jamestown, Tenn., some seventy-five miles distant, passing the battlefield of Mill Spring, where the gallant Gen. Zollicoffer fell; thence back to Somerset. From here Company C was ordered to Camp Pitman, where they met Maj. Gen. Foster, and acted as his escort to Tazewell, Tenn., where they arrived just after the battle of "Walker's Ford." Here the boy soldier, for he was the smallest and youngest in the company, had the honor of being detailed to act as orderly and courier to Gen. Foster, a post not only of danger, but also of responsibility, and which he held until Gen. Foster was sent to Knoxville to relieve Gen. Burnside of the command of the Army of East Tennessee; the regiment in the meantime arrived at Tazewell, and were deployed as guards at the different fords on Clinch River, to prevent the enemy getting possession of Cumberland Gap, the only available place for miles to cross the mountains, and thereby protect the rear of our army at Knoxville. The Company was next detailed to guard a telegraph office at Thorn Hill, which connected with Foster's army, who were at this time being driven westward down Powell's Valley by Gen. Longstreet, and on the 14th of December, at 4 P. M., word was sent by the pickets that a body of the enemy's troops were coming westward down the valley on the north side of

the mountain, and were only a few miles distant. A battle was raging on the other side of the mountain between the two armies only about six miles away, and the Captain ascended the mountain to get a view of the engagement, and in the excitement of the moment the Lieutenant in charge took the Company and advanced to meet the rebels coming down the valley, but they soon discovered that it was no Kentucky bushwhacking skirmishing that they had now on their hands. The rebel brigade was led by Gens. Carter and Jones, and in less than thirty minutes the company was completely routed. Those who were not taken prisoners either crossed the mountains to the main army or found their way back to Tazewell, and only seven of the whole company saved their horses and camp equipage, the two Lybyer boys being among this number, although at one time being within seventy-five yards of the enemy; but while the horses of the enemy were tired and jaded, theirs were fresh and they made a safe retreat, dashing forward to the music of the bullets which the "Johnnies" sent whistling about their heads.

These seven heroes succeeded by a great effort in reaching the summit of Clinch Mountain this same night, and there witnessed one of the grandest sights of the rebellion. Side by side in five parallel lines on each side lay the two great armies, their camp fires stretching for miles, and only apparently about one hundred yards distant from each other, and here while preparing their evening meal, there was kept up a continual fire, from the guns of the skirmishers, with an occasional charge upon one side and a stubborn resistance on the other, and the boom and flash of the heavy artillery was a sight long to be remembered. These seven cavalymen of Company C here, upon the top of the mountain, spread their blankets and, tired and hungry, found refreshing sleep, and in the morning after a short council they determined to return on the south side of the mountain as far as the Clinch Gap, and if possible look up their comrades, but to their surprise they found the Gap deserted, even by the One Hundred and Seventeenth Indiana, sixth months men, who had been detailed to guard it, and who had evidently abandoned the pass at the approach of the rebels, leaving behind them nearly all their camp equipage and retreating to the main army. Here the little band, who had been fasting for almost twenty-four hours, taking advantage of what the One Hundred and Seventeenth had left behind, had quite a feast, and supplied themselves with rations for their future march. From this point they passed down the mountain road about two miles to the place where they had encamped the day before, but found the camp completely deserted. They remained here until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when they started toward Tazewell, but had gone but a short distance when they met Maj. Carter, who had been sent to their relief with a squad of about sixty men, and with instructions to scour the valley and find what had become of Company C. They however informed the Major that, so far as they knew, they seven were all that remained of the company. They joined the squadron and returned toward their old camping ground, but before reaching it they ran into a large body of rebels, who seeing their approach, concealed themselves until the squadron was almost upon them, when they opened such a raking fire as compelled them to fall back and leave the enemy in undisputed possession of the valley. It was afterward ascertained that the rebels who routed Company C, in continuing their raid also captured twenty-one of Uncle Sam's six-mule army wagons, loaded with sugar and coffee, which were being sent as supplies

to the main army. The boys under command of Maj. Carter returned to Big Springs, six miles south of Tazewell, and went into camp. It was on Christmas afternoon, and just as Andy Lybyer had made a pot-pie out of a big Dominic rooster that had crowed at the boys the day before, and had baked a pan of nice biscuit, he was taken down with a severe chill, and, unable to eat any of the dinner he had so carefully prepared, was ordered back to the hospital at Tazewell. On the following day the squadron having been ordered to Tazewell, S. H. Lybyer, on their arrival, went immediately to the hospital to see his brother, whom he found in a very neglected condition, having had nothing but a cup of water since the day before, and lying on the floor with a blanket for a pillow, and another for a cot. The case was reported, a Surgeon was called, the patient prescribed for, and S. H. Lybyer was ordered by the Captain to turn over his horse and go to the hospital and take care of his sick brother, who was one of the bravest and best soldiers in the company. The patient grew much worse during the night, having an attack of brain fever, and for forty-eight hours raved like a madman, but it gradually wore off, and he became more rational. He then advised his brother to lay in a good supply of rations, and take the best care of himself, and then sent home a loving message, which meant that his fighting of battles were over, and that death was most likely to claim another victim. These were the darkest days in the history of the subject of this sketch. The strong arm and superior judgment of this elder brother had guided and protected him in many a time of peril and need, had stood by him on the skirmish line and on the battle-field, and when tired, hungry and faint, provided for his most pressing wants; it was that he might be near to him that he was anxious to enter this part of the service, and to lose him now was a trial which was more than he could bear. But through the kindness of a merciful Providence, his life was spared, and he was so far restored to health that after a lapse of about six weeks, when a raid was made upon Tazewell by the enemy, he with others was removed to Cumberland Gap, and was fully restored. Mr. Lybyer thinks that this part of the army was more neglected and suffered more than any other, many of them being young and raw recruits, and unaccustomed to the hardships of a soldier's life. Fortunately for our boy soldier, the three most severe months of the winter campaign were spent in waiting upon the sick and wounded in the hospital. In April, the regiment was ordered to Camp Nelson, where they were attached to Gen. Stoneman's cavalry corps, about 7,000 strong, and here equipped for the famous march across the mountains—a march of about 300 miles to Sherman's army without hub or spoke—one of the most celebrated marches on record, considering the great disadvantages they had to contend with. Some of the principal engagements in which they took part were Dalton, Resaca, Adairsville, Kingston, Cartersville, Burnt Hickory, Altoona, New Hope Church, Pumpkin Vine and Pine Ridge, and were the first troops to scale the dizzy heights of Lost Mountain. They then drove the enemy in their front to the Chattahoochie River, and compelled them to cross. On the 4th of July, 1864, they were in saddle all day, and drove the enemy back six miles, and refused even to dismount for refreshments until night admonished them to halt. At other times they made their meals upon the wild huckleberries which grew in such a spontaneous abundance, but were scarcely more numerous than the rebel bullets which whistled about their ears while they were picking and par-

taking of them. On the day before the evacuation of Resaca by the rebels, two men from each company in Stoneman's command were selected as a detail, and ordered to report at headquarters. The Lybyer boys were selected from Company C. These 125 select men were taken in charge of by Maj. Keo, chief of staff to Gen. Stoneman, and one of the bravest and most daring officers in the army, and on the next afternoon at 4 o'clock, this squadron, under the command of the gallant Major, and supported by a brigade of cavalry, found themselves upon the rear of the rebel army. With turpentine, balls, pitch and matches, they made a charge on the town opposite Resaca, and on the bridge connecting the two places, and over which the rebels would be compelled to retreat. They reached the bridge and fired it, and the rebels, seeing the great danger to which they were about to be exposed, charged with infantry upon them, turned their heavy guns, and opened with a raking fire of grape and canister upon the brave band, and compelled them to retreat, and quenched the flames; and thus, with many other daring exploits, did they constantly harass the enemy during the four weeks of their raid, and before they were returned to their respective commands.

On the 22d of July, the day on which the noble Gen. McPherson fell, and the Union forces lost 2,000 men, Mr. Lybyer was captured and taken to East Point, seven miles south of Atlanta, where he was kept with other prisoners on half rations for three days, when they were marched in the direction of Andersonville, Ga. On the morning of the third day's march, July 27, he performed one of the most daring feats of his army career—a decision prompted only by the feeling that from a rebel prison there was no escape save in death, and a life which was worse than death; and fully aware of the danger of the undertaking, he determined, if possible, to make his escape, and through the kindness of a merciful Providence was successful, and very soon afterward fell in with a fellow prisoner, Lieut. George W. Bailey, of the Sixth Missouri Infantry, and whose method of escape was remarkably strange and peculiar. During the night while they lay in camp, he dug a shallow trench in which he placed himself, and with the assistance of his fellow prisoners so carefully covered himself that all suspicion of the living contents of the newly made grave was allayed, and as soon as the guard had departed with the prisoners, he resurrected himself and struck out for a more congenial clime. Of the 200 officers in the hands of the rebels, Lieut. Bailey was the only one who would undertake the perils necessary to make the escape. These two wanderers, Lybyer and Bailey, now set out to return to the Union lines, keeping on the east of the rebel lines, and after traveling two nights in the most cautious manner they found themselves on a plantation owned by John A. Clark, about ten miles east of Jonesboro, and about thirty miles south of Atlanta, and here they received the kindest attention from two old colored people, Uncle Pate and his wife, while waiting for Sherman's army to drive the rebels from Atlanta, or for a raiding party whom they might join; the only one they heard of being that of Gen. McCook, but being four miles south, and whose movements were so rapid on account of rebel pressure, that it was not deemed advisable to make the attempt. The owner of the plantation, Mr. Clark, was a true and faithful rebel, and every morning found him in Jonesboro, seeking for news, and on his return one of his daughters, a very beautiful and accomplished young lady, would take the newspaper, and tripping over to the negro quarters, read

them all the news, the negroes on our behalf being specially interested, and ten minutes later the news was delivered to the fugitives who were concealed in a thicket about 100 yards from the negro quarters. Here they remained about four weeks, their only amusement being an occasional fishing excursion, or lying in the cane patch and watching the darkies dancing in the back yards of their quarters. There was little danger of being molested so long as they remained in the woods, as the white folks never went there at that time, for fear of meeting a Yankee, and the most faithful friend of the Union man was the negro. Finally, becoming fearful that their presence might be discovered, Mr. Lybyer took some rations of corn bread in his haversack, and bidding good bye to Lieut. Bailey and his faithful colored friends, and having for a guide a powerful young negro who belonged to the owner of the plantation joining Clark's on the east, but who feeling that he had been badly misused left his master about three years previously and secreted himself among his colored brethren of the adjoining plantations, but had even spent many a night with the negroes at home, he started out with a light heart. They took a northeasterly course, traveling all night and part of the next afternoon, and by sunset arrived at the south bank of South River, some sixty miles southeast of Atlanta, it being a point where a friend of the guide was known to cross the river at this hour, in a skiff, returning from his work. Finding their man, and dismissing the guide with thanks (for it was all he had to give), Mr. Lybyer crossed the river, and was guided several miles that same night, resting then until the evening of the next day, when he was again taken in charge by the negro who had rowed him across the river. They continued their journey to a point where he was directed how to find the Georgia Railroad, running east from Atlanta, and which he struck about daybreak, and at a point about fifty miles east of Atlanta. Starting westward along this railroad, but avoiding the towns and villages, he traveled on the whole day, and in the evening reached Stone Mountain, just fourteen miles east of Atlanta, fully expecting to find the Union army near this, but was sadly disappointed, as upon inquiring of an old gentleman he learned that the "Yankees" had fallen back several days before, and were supposed to be still on the retreat.

Fearfully disappointed, but far from being discouraged, he took again to the woods, and started in the direction of the Chattahoochie River, a distance of twenty miles, and traveled until midnight; and weary by travel, and exhausted by hunger and want of sleep, he sank down on the grass under a small pine and immediately fell asleep. Awaking just before daylight and encouraged by the thought that before the setting of the sun, if no misfortune would overtake him, he should strike the Union lines, he started off at a brisk walk feeling perfectly safe at such an early hour, but he had gone but a short distance when he was startled by a whistle directly in front of him, and apparently very close, and a minute later a horseman rode up, and passed him unobserved on the left, and in a moment another horseman appeared on the scene, passing by on the right, but hidden among the briers. The first horseman halted near by, and returned almost to the spot where the boy lay concealed among the briers, but while the fugitive could distinctly see the enemy, he could not be seen by them, as it was scarcely light enough to discover objects lying on the ground. While the enemy were thus maneuvering, young Lybyer had quietly taken off his boots, and deliberately but cau-

tiously walked across behind the horseman on the right, and passed within twenty-five yards of him, and after getting out of the pine undergrowth made about the best time that a scared youth could make under the circumstances. Some distance on he struck a creek, and traveled in its bed for about half a mile to avoid being tracked by the Southern bloodhounds which were of far greater terror to escaped prisoners than the most unrelenting rebels. In the course of his wanderings that day, which was on the 29th of August, and still keeping at a safe distance from the houses of the plantations, he happened to pass a patch which had contained water melons, and but a single very choice one remained which, no doubt, the good man of the house was reserving for seed, but which Providence had in reality left there for the wandering boy; so seizing the coveted prize, and forgetting all about bloodhounds, he again struck for the woods, and finding a safe and convenient resting place, indulged in a luxury which was the most refreshing thing that he ever ate, and to this day to talk of a Georgia melon makes his eyes glisten with moisture. At sundown that evening, after a tiresome and perilous day's journey, evading the enemy and keeping at a respectable distance from houses and fields, he heard voices in the distance, and determined to investigate when it grew a little darker, and which turned out to be a heavy skirmish line in the woods, but as yet could not tell whether friends or foes. He concluded to risk the consequence and steal through, but on his first attempt, getting too near the reserve line, he had to retreat and make another attempt, which in doing, he ran against the limb of a fallen tree, which caused him to change his course, and in doing so, came close to a vedette who was sitting in the underbrush, and as the vedette stood up they were within two feet of each other, and in the twilight young Lybyer could distinctly see by the uniform that he stood face to face with a terribly scared Yankee, and to whom he took great pleasure in surrendering. He was then taken to headquarters, and after the usual examination ordered to be fed, and once more, after wandering about for five weeks, and through many dangers, he lay down in peace to rest and sleep under the "glorious stars and stripes." He afterward ascertained that when he had reached Stone Mountain, our troops had fallen back on the Chattahoochee to re-enforce our lines there, which was the base of supplies, while the right of the army was thrown forward and around Atlanta, striking the Macon Railroad at Jonesboro, and causing the evacuation of Atlanta just eight days after he was picked up on the skirmish line. After the fall of Atlanta, he went into the city and learned that his regiment had been on the Stoneman raid to Macon, where they had been surrendered by Stoneman, but although he sold the goods he was unable to deliver them, as a great many had cut their way through the rebel lines, and after many hardships and dangers returned to the Union lines, and were then sent back to Nashville, Tenn., to be remounted. Lybyer, receiving a pass from the Post Commander, returned to Nashville, and one morning, just as the boys were at breakfast, walked into camp, where he received a hearty welcome by his brother and all his comrades. He was somewhat surprised to learn that the boys were expecting to see him return at any time, as it had been predicted by both officers and men that the rebels would never get young Lybyer into a rebel prison.

After rejoining the regiment, they again took the field and assisted in driving Gen. Forrest out of Tennessee, and were in their saddles

twenty-one consecutive days, returning to Nashville in October. From Nashville they were next ordered to Dalton, where they expected to go into winter quarters, but very soon were again under marching orders to Chattanooga, where they encamped in the valley between Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge to intercept Gen. Hood. From Chattanooga they were ordered again to Nashville, where they arrived after some skirmishing, just before Gen. Hood surrounded the city, and were stationed on the extreme left of the line of defense, and where they had several sharp encounters with the enemy; from here they were sent across the river to the north part of the city, to guard the fortifications in that direction, but in the beginning of December, 1864, they were again ordered to the main line of defense, and placed on the extreme right near the river, where, on the morning of the 15th, in connection with the main army, they took a prominent part in the general engagement which drove Hood from his position, scattered his army, practically closing the war in Tennessee and giving to Gen. George H. Thomas a name that will live as long as the history of the rebellion is remembered. They then went into winter quarters at Edgefield, Tenn., where they remained until spring, thence to Pulaski, Tenn., and in June the veterans of the regiment were mustered out, having served their three years, and the remaining recruits were consolidated with the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. In July—now in Company F, of the Sixth Regiment—the company was sent to Columbia, Tenn., and detailed for special service. Soon afterward they joined the regiment en route to McMinnville, where after a short stay they were ordered to Murfreesboro, from which place, on the 15th day of September, 1863, they were mustered out of the United States service, and returned home, rejoicing that the war was ended. During the next three years, Mr. Lybyer remained on the farm, saving his earnings with a view to acquiring an education, and spent the year following in the Union College at Merom, and the two following years in Asbury University. He then began the study of dentistry with Dr. A. C. Fry, of Greencastle, Ind., where he remained for five years, in the meanwhile doing work at several points in the counties of Clay, Vigo and Owen, and on July 18, 1875, was married to Miss Jennie S., daughter of Albert G. and Jane E. (Howe) Layman, of Putnamville, Ind. This union has been blessed with three children—Albert Howe, aged seven, a bright boy who knew the alphabet before he was two years of age, and a fluent reader of English at the age of five, and who has a remarkable memory; the second child, Estes L., is aged five; and Daniel H., aged two years. In November, 1875, Dr. Lybyer located in Brazil, Ind., where he has ever since remained; and by his close application to business, his integrity, his charity and his generally acknowledged professional ability, have gained the confidence and esteem of the community in which he resides, and he is at present engaged in the largest and most lucrative practice ever enjoyed by any dentist in Clay County. The Doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, his wife being a Methodist. In 1881–82, he was the acting Superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, and for two years President of the Clay County Sabbath School Union, and at the end of his second year, in June last, the following complimentary resolutions were passed by the society. Dr. Lybyer, retiring President, served two years with great acceptability, and leaves the Union in good working order for his successor. The following resolutions were adopted by unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Dr. S. H. Lybyer has faithfully served the Sabbath School Union as President for the past two years and retires at his own request; and

WHEREAS, Our Union has greatly prospered under his efficient management; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention tender Dr. Lybyer its heartfelt thanks, and bid him a Godspeed in all his efforts during life; and further

Resolved, That this convention commends him to all Christian people as an upright, courteous and Christian gentleman, and entitled to their fullest confidence.

He is also an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANCIS M. McBRIDE, Marshal of Brazil, was born in Clay County, Ind., June 8, 1835, and was the third in a family of four children of David and Rhoda (Vest) McBride, his father being of Scotch and his mother of French-Irish lineage. Francis was reared on a farm, but served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith trade, following it three years, when ill-health compelled him to return to the farm, and that and mining coal occupied his attention until 1868, when he moved to Brazil and embarked in the grocery business, continuing in this until the "strike" of 1870, when he contributed to the amount of nearly \$3,000 to the relief of deserving idle miners. At this time, in May, 1870, he disposed of his store, and accepted the appointment of Deputy Marshal of Brazil, and the same autumn was elected Constable of Brazil Township, on the Republican ticket, filling both positions until 1873, when he was elected Marshal of the city, which he filled creditably for two years, when he was again elected Constable, a portion of the past two years acting as Deputy Sheriff, when, in 1877, he went on the police force; served until May, 1881, when he was again elected Marshal. He filled the office with such credit to himself and satisfaction to his friends and constituents that in 1883 he was re-elected Marshal, which office he still holds. December 11, 1856, he was married to Miss R. McGill, a native of Ohio, and of German origin. Eight children have been born to them, three only of whom are living, viz., Mary Bell (Lyons), Humbert and Cala, the others dying under seven years of age. Mr. McBride is a member of the A. F. & A. M., the A. O. U. W., Order of Foresters, and the Improved Order of Red Men. He is an enterprising, public-spirited, upright, genial gentleman.

A. J. McCULLOUGH, a citizen of Brazil, Ind., was born in Rush County, Ind., on December 8, 1836, and is the fourth child of James and Nancy McCullough. In 1839, they moved to Decatur County, Ind., thence, in 1843, to Clay County. While living with his father, our subject worked on the farm and made shingles and staves until he was eighteen years old, when he left home and occupied himself as an engineer until, in 1859, he again employed himself on a farm. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Infantry, marched over the mountains of Virginia and Maryland, and, on May, 1862, was mustered out of the service. In the following July, he re-enlisted in Company K, Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry, for sixty days, and was taken prisoner at Munfordville, Ky., September 17, 1862. He was paroled and mustered out of the service about September 25, 1862. After his return home, he entered a drug store as clerk, and also read medical works. In July, 1863, he purchased a provision store, where he did business until January, 1865, when he disposed of his business and enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, remaining until the close of the war, when he returned home and again engaged in the

provision business. In 1867, he sold out and became a partner of Mr. Croasdale in the drug business. At the end of a year, he sold out and became a photographer; continued in this business five years, when, in 1875, he abandoned it, on account of ill health, and accepted the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal of Indiana. His term as Marshal expiring, he was elected Township Assessor, which office he now holds. On May 16, 1863, he was married to Melissa J. Davis. She is a native of Butler County, Ohio. One child has been born to them, a son, who was born June 20, 1864, and who died at the age of three months and twelve days. Mr. McCullough has been for twenty-one years a member of Brazil Lodge, No. 215, I. O. O. F.; is also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, of the Chosen Friends, and of the G. A. R.; also of the Good Templars. In politics, he is a Republican. He has been very successful in all his undertakings, being now engaged in the real estate business.

W. D. McCULLOUGH, City Councilman of Brazil, also proprietor of a clothing establishment, on East Main street, was born in Clay County, Ind., March 13, 1843, and was the sixth of nine children of James and Nancy (Fort) McCullough, both natives of Kentucky, but locating in Clay County, Ind., in 1843, where they both died, she in 1850, he in 1864. The subject of this sketch passed his youth upon a farm, with common school advantages. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-first Illinois Infantry. He participated in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, being wounded at both places, at the latter seriously. He was also at the siege of Corinth, at Coldwater and Vicksburg, Jackson, Tenn., and many lesser engagements. He was also in Sherman's "march to the sea," and was honorably discharged in July, 1865, having served over four years. Mr. McCullough, after his return from the war, engaged in farming until 1868, when he came to Brazil, entering Rothschild's clothing store, as a clerk, where he remained until 1879. He then formed a partnership with A. C. Ford, of Cincinnati, which continued until May, 1883, when he bought his partner's interest, and now owns one of the best clothing establishments in the county, carrying \$10,000 worth of stock, and having an extensive trade. In May, 1883, he was elected Councilman of the Third Ward, which office he fills with ability. He was married, April 25, 1869, to Miss R. M. Stogdon, a native of Ohio. One child, Inez B., born August 5, 1872, is the fruit of this union. Mrs. McCullough has been an invalid ten years from the effects of rheumatism. Mr. McCullough is an Elder in the Christian Church, and a member of Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., having held the highest offices in that and the Encampment. He is also a member of the Order of Foresters, and of the G. A. R. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a much respected citizen, and a genial gentleman.

SAMUEL M. MCGREGOR was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 17, 1850, and was a son of John C. and Caroline (Scott) McGregor, of Scotch lineage, who located at Flora, Ill., in 1863, moving to Clay County, Ind., in 1865, where the elder McGregor practiced his profession of medicine, and was elected by the Democratic party, in 1868, to represent the county in the Legislature. Samuel M. enjoyed good school privileges, and being an apt scholar was, at the age of sixteen years, fitted for teaching, which calling he followed in 1866 and 1867, in Clay and Putnam Counties. In 1868, he entered Wabash Col-

lege, remaining until 1871, when, his health failing, he was compelled to leave. The same year, he entered the law office of Enos Miles, of Bowling Green, and was admitted to the bar in July of the same year. In 1872, he was elected, by the Democratic party, District Attorney for the counties of Putnam, Clay, Owen and Greene; but in 1873 the Legislature abolished the office, and he established an office in Bowling Green, where he had a lucrative practice. In 1876, Mr. McGregor was a candidate for the office of State Senator, to represent the counties of Clay and Owen, but owing to the rivalry between Bowling Green and Brazil, growing out of the relocation of the county seat, he was defeated, another candidate having been nominated from Owen County. In 1877, the county records being moved to Brazil, Mr. McGregor moved his office to that place, where he formed a partnership with Senator Compton, which still exists. In 1882, he was nominated for Prosecuting Attorney, for Clay and Putnam Counties, and was elected by an almost unanimous vote. He was married, September 17, 1875, to Belle F., daughter of Col. J. C. and Henrietta Majors, an accomplished young lady of Clay County. To this union have been born two children, viz.: Maud, aged seven years, and John M., aged fourteen months.

WINFIELD SCOTT MCGREGOR, Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, is the third child of Dr. J. C. and Caroline (Scott) McGregor, and was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on February 5, 1851. He was reared in a town where he had ample school advantages, and acquired a good common English education. He went with his parents to Illinois in 1864, where they remained until 1866, when they located in Clay County, Ind., where he has since resided. At the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching in the public schools of the county. Some of the time he was a clerk in a dry goods store, but in 1873 he taught his last term of school in Harmony, Clay County. In 1874, he accepted the position of Deputy in the Treasurer's office, which position he held for four consecutive years. During the last year of his term, he was a prominent candidate before the Democratic primary convention, but was unsuccessful. In 1879, he was the Democratic candidate for County Clerk, and was elected, but in the election of 1880 he was defeated, as was also the whole ticket. After leaving the Treasurer's office, he occupied the position of bank teller, which position he held until he made the unsuccessful race for County Clerk, after which he engaged himself as book-keeper at Terre Haute for a wholesale leather house, but illness in his family compelled him to resign that position and move on his father's farm, where he remained until November, 1882, when he received the appointment of Deputy Sheriff of Clay County, which office he now holds. On December 26, 1877, he was married to Bettie R., daughter of W. J. and Philadelphia (Radford) Campbell, both natives of Kentucky, and both deceased. Mrs. McGregor was born April 14, 1857. They have one child, viz.: Minnie Violet, born July 24, 1880. Mr. McGregor is one of those whole-souled, suave gentlemen whom it is a pleasure to meet. From his childhood he has been a zealous partisan of the Democratic faith.

JAMES A. McNUTT, attorney at law, Brazil, is the youngest of two children of James H. and Evaline McNutt, the father being a native of Ohio, of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a physician by profession. The subject of this sketch was born in Perrysville, Vermillion Co., Ind., on January 6, 1839; and from the time he was two years old—at which time his mother died—he was raised by his grandfather, having, however,

good educational advantages, attending, in the meantime, the Crawfordsville school two years. Leaving school in 1860, he located in Gosport, Ind., and embarked in the dry goods business, continuing five years, then went into milling; and this proving not a successful venture, in 1868 he sold out the interest he owned in the mill and commenced to read law at spare hours. In 1870, he was appointed Chief Clerk in the Internal Revenue office at Gosport, where he remained until 1873, at which time the office was abolished. Practicing law and studying in the meantime, in 1874 he located in Brazil, where he has remained ever since, actively practicing his profession. In 1876, he was the Republican candidate for the position of Prosecutor of the district composed of the counties of Clay and Putnam, but was defeated, the district being strongly Democratic. In 1878, he was appointed by the Council of Brazil as City Attorney, which position he filled with ability for four years. On July 24, 1862, he was married to Catherine Schermerhorn, a native of Indiana. To this union have been born six children, four of whom are living, viz.: Blair S., Louis M., Evaline and Mary L., the other two having died in infancy.

CHARLES E. MATSON, the fifth of nine children of John A. and Margarette M. (Woelper) Matson, was born in Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., November 22, 1849. The father located in Franklin County, practiced law, and was the Whig candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1849 against J. A. Wright. He was a native of Ohio, of Irish lineage; the mother of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Charles E. grew to manhood on a farm, with good school advantages. At the age of thirteen years, he entered the Asbury University, remained there a year, when, in 1864, at the age of fourteen years, he enlisted in Company B, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and at the close of the war received an honorable discharge. He returned to the University, where he remained three years, returning then to the farm, where he commenced to read law with his father, and after his father's death with his brother, the Hon. C. C. Matson. He remained there until 1873, when he moved to Brazil, and formed a law partnership with Senator Compton of that place. This relation existed until 1877, and in 1878 he received the nomination, at the hands of the Democratic party, for Prosecutor of the district composed of the counties of Clay and Putnam, and was elected. At the end of the term of two years he was re-elected. At the close of this term, he formed a partnership with Peter T. Luther, in the law and abstract business. The firm command a very lucrative business, and rank with the leading attorneys of the county. On May 13, 1880, he was married to Elizabeth E., daughter of Col. William L. and Margaret Farrow, of Greencastle, Ind. One child has been born to them, viz., Jessie E., born July 2, 1881. Mr. Matson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Honor, and of the G. A. R.

JOHN T. MORGAN, wagon manufacturer at Morgan's Crossing, was born in Henry County, Ky., July 25, 1829, and is a son of Preston and Rhoda Morgan, both natives of Kentucky. When the parents came to Indiana there were two sons, the subject of this sketch and William, who assisted in surveying the Vandalia line from Indianapolis to Terre Haute, afterward serving as engineer on the same road until killed in a collision at Terre Haute in November, 1881. Mr. Morgan spent his early youth upon a farm, and at the age of eighteen years commenced working at the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, which he has followed most of his

life. In 1850, Mr. Morgan drove a team through to Council Bluffs, soon returning to Indiana, and resuming his trade, in which he was very successful, acquiring a handsome property. At one time he owned eighty acres of the city of Brazil, for which he realized over \$100 an acre, but the panic of 1872-73 found him a heavy indorser for parties who failed, and the savings of years were swept away. In spite of these reverses and other misfortunes—he having been totally blind four years—he makes a comfortable living. Mr. Morgan's marriage occurred September 29, 1851, to Phoebe Eaglesfield, of Indianapolis. Three children were born to this union, viz., William (who was killed in a railroad collision near St. Louis, March 4, 1879), Mary, and Charles (deceased). Mrs. Morgan died in May, 1865, and in 1869 Mr. Morgan married Margaret Bolin, who has borne him seven children, viz., Freddie, Kittie, Flora, Eugene and Nellie, the others dying in infancy.

JOHN MOSHER is owner and manager of the retail liquor establishment, located on the northeast corner of Main and Meridian streets, in the city of Brazil, Clay Co., Ind. Mr. Mosher established himself at his present place of business in September, 1881, since which time he has had a wonderfully successful trade; and his gentlemanly deportment and liberal, fair dealing, are rewarded by the best patronage of any house in its line in the city. He has always in stock the finest articles of imported and domestic whiskies, wines, beers and ales, tobaccos and cigars. The place is always neat, orderly and quiet.

FRED NUSSEL was born in Clay County, Ind., January 3, 1858, and is the youngest of a family of eight children of George and Barbara Nussel, both natives of Germany, who emigrated to America in 1842. Fred spent his youth upon a farm, but was given the best educational advantages, entering college at the age of eighteen years, at Merom, Ind., where he remained one year. Being compelled, by failing health, to rest awhile from study, he left, but the following year entered the Central Indiana Normal College at Ladoga, graduating in 1881. For several years, he had been studying medicine, and after graduating in his collegiate course, he attended lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He then practiced medicine in Ashersville, Ind., successfully and profitably, until January, 1883, when he came to Brazil and purchased a drug store, and is doing a thriving business, being considered a skillful chemist and druggist, and one of the prominent young men of the county. In politics, Mr. Nussel is a Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, Lodge No. 541.

B. OBERDORFER, sole proprietor of a wholesale and retail liquor store, Brazil, Ind., was born in Germany September 19, 1846; emigrated to America in 1865, and began clerking in a dry goods store in Peoria, Ill., where he remained eleven years, going thence to Cincinnati, where he engaged in the wholesale jewelry trade, in which he met with good success. In 1882, he came to Brazil and established his present business. His sales are \$25,000 per annum. Mr. Oberdorfer is one of the energetic German business men of the city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married at Evansville, Ind., June 27, 1880, to Bertha Ichenhauser, an accomplished lady of Louisville, Ky.

JOHN T. PRICE, M. D. (deceased), an only son of J. M. Price, of Brazil, was born May 11, 1855, in Clay County, Ind., and enjoyed the best of educational advantages, and at the age of twenty-one years entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, from which institution he

graduated in 1879. He returned to Brazil and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession of medicine with the brightest prospects for the future. On September 25, 1879, he was married to Nellie, daughter of Alexander Brighton, a banker of Brazil. Nellie was born, April 5, 1863, in Clay County, Ind., and is an educated and accomplished lady. They were enjoying their happy married life, as only the honest and virtuous can enjoy, until his death, which event occurred on December 26, 1882. He died in his office from an overdose of chloroform, supposed to have been taken to alleviate pain, as he had been frequently a sufferer from severe attacks of headache, the effects of cerebro-spinal meningitis. Dr. Price was a young gentleman of fine ability, an agreeable associate, and possessed very liberal views, as well as a kind and benevolent heart, and was honored and respected by all who knew him. He was loved and cherished by his family and young wife, who were left to mourn the loss. From his business sagacity in his profession, he left a competency to his widow, who also received \$4,000 on a policy of insurance on his life. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Price has become the mother of a bright little girl, viz., Mary J., born May 21, 1883. Also, since his death, she has shown great business ability, and is very successfully managing his affairs.

SIDNEY S. PULLEN, jeweler, Brazil, was born in Scott County, Ky., July 26, 1829, and was the son of Gonel B. and Anna Pullen, both natives of Kentucky, he of German and Scotch descent, she of Scotch and Welsh lineage. In 1832, the parents came to Crawfordsville, Ind., where they remained until 1845, when they moved to Bloomington, Ind. Sidney never attended school but one year until he was old enough to maintain himself and pay his own expenses, but worked with his father, who was a baker, and also learned the shoe-maker's trade, which calling he followed seventeen years, when he entered the printing office of his brother, who was editor of the *Bloomington Reporter*, and, after working at the printer's trade three years, was obliged, on account of failing health, to abandon the business. He then became his father's partner in a bakery, and followed that trade until 1865, when, having accumulated some means, he started a jewelry establishment, hired a foreman, and worked with him until he became a skillful workman. His marriage occurred January 9, 1853, to Eliza K. Baker. To this marriage were born six children, viz., Isaac M., William E., Maggie L., Charles S., Elizabeth (deceased) and Flora, who died, aged five years. Mr. Pullen and his wife joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1852, and for ten years he has been Class Leader. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., United Workmen and Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a Republican. Coming to Brazil in 1868, when the city was in its infancy, Mr. Pullen has, by his exemplary conduct, risen to high social and business standing.

CHARLES W. REED, attorney at law and real estate agent, Brazil, Ind., was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 13, 1813. He enjoyed the best school advantages the place afforded, which were, at that early period, somewhat limited. When sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, serving three years. He then went to New Orleans, working one year; thence to Mobile, where he stopped a year, then going to Louisville, where he remained until 1840, when he moved to Ohio, and engaged in farming, first in Brown County, where he remained eight years, going thence to Georgetown, where he worked at his trade. He was soon elected County Commissioner, serving six years; at the same

time being Justice of the Peace, and also Postmaster, filling some office during his stay there. In October, 1859, Mr. Reed came to Jackson Township, Clay County, Ind., settling on a piece of wild land, which, after working three years, he was obliged to leave on account of his health. He then moved to Brazil, and resumed his trade, which he followed until 1872, when, on account of age, he left it and engaged in insurance business, also being Justice of the Peace and Notary and attorney, doing a successful business. In May, 1832, Mr. Reed was married to Mahala Staton, in Green County, Ky. To this union were born ten children, five of whom are living, viz., C. W., Mary A. (wife of Judge G. P. Tyler, of Brown County, Ohio), Hannah (wife of Philip Devore), L. C. and F. P. Mrs. Reed died in April, 1880. Mr. Reed's second marriage occurred November, 1882, to Mrs. Biddle, with whom he is now living. Mr. Reed is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also one of the oldest and most active members of the Masonic Lodge, No. 264, of Brazil. His life has been an active, useful one, having served as Justice twenty-eight years in Ohio and Indiana, besides holding other official positions of trust. In politics, he has been, until within a few years, a leading Democrat, voting first for Andrew Jackson.

JOHN B. RICHARDSON, merchant, dealer in dry goods, carpets, notions, etc., started in trade in Brazil, corner of Main and Meridian streets, in the fall of 1865, buying the stock of general merchandise of D. C. Stunkard, at a cost of \$11,000, and doing the first year a business of \$36,000. His present business house was erected at a cost of \$10,000, and is well stocked. Mr. Richardson was born in Clark County, Ill., August 28, 1828, and was the son of John B. and Mary B. (Parker) Richardson, the former a native of New York, the latter of Maine. The maternal great-great-grandfather came from Wales in 1692, and leased for ninety-nine years the ground where Philadelphia now stands. The father of our subject came to Vigo County, Ind., in 1816, and located on Fort Harrison Prairie, where night after night he was obliged to seek safety at the block-house. After a sojourn of two years, he returned East, soon coming West again with his parents, this time settling in Clark County, Ill., in the town of York, where he was successfully engaged in business until 1860, when he retired. He became an extensive land owner along the National road and Wabash River, and land he entered in 1835 is now owned in the family. He was a prominent business man in York, and served as Postmaster there thirty years. In 1865, he removed to Brazil, where he died in 1869, and his wife still lives, aged eighty-three years. The subject of this sketch, at the age of seventeen years entered the Military Institute at Georgetown, Ky., and after a three years' course graduated in 1847, soon after engaging as book-keeper in Terre Haute, where he remained five years. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in the same place until 1864, when he entered the United States Medical Purveyor's Department, and served until the close of the war. Since his return home, he has been in business in Brazil. Politically, Mr. Richardson is a Republican, and a prominent man in his party. In June, 1883, he was elected School Treasurer. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. His marriage occurred August 19, 1858, to Mary E. Potter, of Terre Haute. Five daughters were born to this union, two of whom survive, viz.: Emily A. and Anna Clint. Mrs. Richardson is a member of the Congregational Church.

WILLIAM MARION RIDPATH was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 14, 1845, and is the son of James and Rachel (Kelsey) Ridpath, natives respectively of West Virginia and Indiana. The mother of William M. died a few days after the birth of the latter, who was reared by Mrs. Sally Ridpath, wife of his uncle Abraham. Our subject was trained to farming, but as a lad at school was given more to athletic sports than to study, and gave evidence of that robust vigor which has ever since marked his career. At the breaking-out of the late war, he enlisted, at the early age of seventeen, in Company H, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, his burly form and a little judicious prevarication carrying him through the preliminary examination. The terrible winter of 1863 found him at Cumberland Gap, where he and his companions were for many days obliged to subsist on dry corn; yet, notwithstanding all his hardships, he re-enlisted, at the expiration of his term of service, in the First Heavy Artillery, and was sent to Baton Rouge. At that point, he did garrison duty during the summer, winter and autumn of 1864-65, was prostrated by malarial fever, and was discharged at New Orleans July 23, 1865. In August he returned home, being still two months under twenty years of age. He then set to work diligently to repair his neglected education, attended Thornton Academy, then under charge of his brother, Prof. J. C. Ridpath, and subsequently entered Asbury University at Greencastle, in his native county, graduating in 1870. He then became a student of law in the office of Williamson & Daggy, at Greencastle, and after a time engaged in practice, in partnership with his preceptors, at Brazil. February 9, 1875, he married Miss Sarah J. Cole, daughter of Robert Cole, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and to this union have been born three children—Paul, December 28, 1875; Mary, December 13, 1877; and Nellie, December 4, 1880. As a lawyer, Mr. Ridpath soon rose to a fair rank, but his business capacity constantly outran his legal lore. His active disposition was better gratified with the transactions of trade than with the conflicts of the bar. In the arena of business, he began to distinguish himself, and at the same time showed a great liking for politics. He made considerable money by trading in real estate, especially in the rich coal lands, for which the neighborhood of Brazil is justly celebrated. In 1876, he was made Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Clay County, and the campaign of that year flourished under his management. In 1880, he was nominated for Joint Representative of the counties of Putnam, Hendricks and Clay, and notwithstanding a Democratic majority against him at the outset, he was elected over his competitor by nearly a thousand votes. The polls showed that he even had sixty-four votes more than the Hon. A. G. Porter, the popular candidate for Governor. Not satisfied with this success, Mr. Ridpath now aspired to the Speakership of the body to which he had been elected. Notwithstanding his age and inexperience in parliamentary matters, he was again successful, receiving the caucus nomination of his party over several able competitors, and being duly elected Speaker of the House. It was noticed from the first that, not only in the occupancy of the Chair but also in the more critical duties of constituting committees and expediting the business of the Assembly, his abilities and good judgment were conspicuous. A large amount of important legislation was transacted during the session, and Mr. Ridpath retired from the chair, followed by the applause and hearty good wishes of the members of the House. During the year 1881, Mr.

Ridpath resumed his duties as a lawyer and business man at Brazil. In the spring of 1882, he received the appointment from the General Government as Indian Agent at the Yankton-Sioux Agency in Dakota. Repairing thither in June, he took charge of the Post, sixty-five miles above Yankton, on the Missouri River, and there he is at present residing, in the satisfactory discharge of his important duties. His wife is the Matron of the Government School, and all of his assistants have been selected with careful regard to fitness and efficiency. In person, Mr. Ridpath is of the medium height, but is very heavily and solidly built. His weight is from 200 to 215 pounds. His complexion is fair; his eyes a light blue. His manners are pleasing and affable, his address courteous and frank. In public speech, he has great directness and force. His method is extemporaneous, and his abilities are much more marked in this style of speech than in the set efforts of written address. He is in some sense a born politician, and if the future does not disappoint present expectancy, the country is likely to hear from him in still wider and more honorable fields of usefulness.

SAMUEL BALDWIN RILEY, editor and publisher of the *Brazil Miner*, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 19, 1836. His early youth was spent upon a farm, where he had no advantages, not being able to read when eighteen years of age. He then entered school, remaining until he could teach; then taught and attended school alternately until 1857, when he went to Illinois, entering college and studying law with ex-Gov. A. C. French, graduating in four years, with the degree of LL. B. In October following, he commenced the practice of law in Martinsville, Ind., where he remained one year, removing in August, 1863, to Bowling Green, entering the office of George W. Wiltse, as partner. He soon established an office of his own, and had a large and lucrative practice, in which he continued until 1873, when he purchased the *Brazil Miner*. The paper then had a circulation of 400, which by his excellent management has increased to 1,200. It is the leading Democratic paper of the county, and known as the "laborer's friend." In 1860, Mr. Riley stumped Southern Illinois for Stephen A. Douglas. While practicing law, he had accumulated some wealth, and had invested in real estate, being the largest land owner in the county at one time, prospering until the panic of 1873 came, and owing to the depreciation of real estate, and having his name as security on others' paper, he lost heavily. He, however, did not take advantage of the bankrupt act, and is still paying old claims. His marriage occurred July 14, 1865, to Mary E. Coghill, who died in 1873, leaving one son and two daughters—Robert M., Lenore and Annabelle Lee. Mr. Riley is public-spirited, and a liberal contributor to benevolent enterprises.

THOMAS B. ROBERTSON, Surveyor of Clay County, Ind., was born August 27, 1853, in Franklin County, Ohio, and was the eldest of two children of George T. and Lavina J. Robertson, the former a native of Virginia and of Scotch extraction, the latter of Delaware and of English lineage. In September, 1860, the parents settled in Jackson Township, Clay County, Ind., where Thomas spent his youth upon a farm, being given the best school advantages the country afforded. In 1870, he entered the graded school of Staunton, acting as janitor of the building, during the fall and winter terms, to earn money to pay his tuition in a select term in the spring, riding eight miles night and morning, as he was not able to pay his board. Pursuing his studies after he left school

while working upon the farm until in November, 1872, he received a teacher's county certificate and commenced teaching school the following December. Conducting this school successfully, he, at the close of it, was engaged for an unfinished term in a school that had been refused him on account of his youth and inexperience. After the close of this school, he entered the Normal School of Terre Haute, where he remained while his earnings of the previous winter lasted; then worked on the farm in summer; taught school winters, going back to the Normal School in the spring, until 1876, when, on account of the death of his father, he was obliged to leave school, being the only dependence of his mother and sister. From that time until 1882, he farmed summers and taught winters. In 1880, he was nominated for County Surveyor by the Democratic convention, but was defeated; but being again nominated by the same party for the same position, he was elected by a large majority, and is now serving with ability.

THOMAS M. ROBERTSON, the fourth son of William and Catharine (Shively) Robertson, was born December 30, 1833, in Ross County, Ohio, and is descended from the Robertsons of Scotland. His great-grandfather was a native of the city of Edinburgh. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, and his father did military duty in the war of 1812. His parents moved from Ross to Logan County, Ohio, in 1837. He was raised on a farm, and had very limited educational advantages, attending a district school about three months in the year until he was eighteen years of age. He came to Indiana in 1851, and settled in Clay County; taught school for a short time, and in 1858 got employment as a clerk in the dry goods store of Oliver H. P. Ash, in Bowling Green, where he remained three years. In 1860-61, he was one of the editors of the *Clay County Democrat*. When the war of the rebellion broke out in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in the first company raised at Bowling Green, but the quota from the State being filled before their muster, the company could not be accepted and was disbanded. In 1861-62, he was Deputy Clerk of the Common Pleas and Circuit Courts, under Dillon W. Bridges, Clerk. In July, 1862, there was a call for 300,000 men for three years, when he enlisted as a private in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, afterward known as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. On the organization of the company, he was appointed First Sergeant. When Gen. Kirby Smith invaded Kentucky, in August, 1862, the Seventy-first Indiana was hurried off to that State to assist in checking his advance. Sergt. Robertson was with his regiment in this campaign, and participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862. In this battle he was taken prisoner, but was paroled and sent home. On being exchanged, he was sent to Kentucky again, and was again captured at Muldraugh's Hill, December 28, 1862, by John Morgan's forces, which numbered about 3,000 cavalry, while the Seventy-first Indiana had but 500 men who were guarding a railroad bridge at Muldraugh's Hill. Sergt. Robertson was appointed Second Lieutenant January 17, 1863, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant February 18, 1863. The regiment being changed to cavalry, Col. James Biddle commanding, it was sent to Mount Sterling, Ky., and during September and October, 1863, scouted through the eastern part of the State. On October 16, 1863, Lieut. Robertson was promoted to the office of Captain of Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and was constantly in command of his company until the expiration of their term of service. During

the winter of 1863-64, he was in East Tennessee, at Cumberland Gap, Powell's River, Mulberry Gap and Tazewell. The regiment was mounted on fresh horses at Mount Sterling, Ky., in April, 1864, and attached to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Ohio, under the command of Gen. George Stoneman; joined Gen. Sherman's army in front of Dalton, Ga., May 11, and was on active duty throughout the Atlanta campaign, being more or less engaged in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain and Chattahoochee River. In August, 1864, the regiment was sent to Nashville, Tenn., and formed a part of the force, under Gen. Rousseau, that drove Forrest out of the State, participating in the battle which was fought at Pulaski, Tenn., September 27, 1864. Capt. Robertson participated in the campaign against Hood, and was in the battles of December 15 and 16, 1864, at Nashville, in which Hood's army was routed and almost destroyed; his regiment being in Gen. R. W. Johnson's division, of Gen. Wilson's cavalry corps, on the extreme right of Gen. Thomas' army. He was honorably mustered out of the service at Pulaski, Tenn., June 27, 1865. In 1866, he located in Brazil and engaged in the mercantile business as junior partner of the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co., which he followed for thirteen years. In 1867, he was a candidate on the Republican ticket for Auditor of Clay County, but the county being strongly Democratic he was defeated by something less than the usual majority. He held the office of Treasurer of the town of Brazil one year; and at the first election for city officers in 1873 he was a candidate for Mayor on the Republican-Temperance ticket, but was beaten by nineteen votes. In 1876, many of his political and personal friends desired him to make the race for Representative in the State Legislature, but he declined to go before the nominating convention. He was appointed Postmaster for the city of Brazil in 1879, by President Hayes, and at the expiration of his term in 1883 was re-appointed by President Arthur. He was married, May 16, 1866, in Bowling Green, to Miss Eunice Buell, who was born and reared in Venice, Butler Co., Ohio, and is a descendant in the eighth generation from William Buell, who came from England to Massachusetts in 1630. Mr. Robertson is also engaged in the book and stationery business in company with D. W. Brattin, and is doing the leading business in that line in that town.

MICHAEL RYAN was born in South Wales, and is of Irish parentage. He had no school advantages, working at coal digging at the age of twelve years, having to aid a widowed mother and two sisters. He followed different pursuits, railroading, keeping tavern and saloon, until 1871, when, having an opportunity to sell his tavern to advantage, he emigrated to this country with his family, being fourteen days on the ocean. He settled in Brazil in June, 1871, and immediately began mining coal, and being industrious and economical, he, in 1873, was able to build a house near Harmony, where he engaged in the grocery and saloon business, and his business proving profitable, he built another store south of Brazil, and accumulated sufficient means, in 1881, to erect the fine building he now occupies, paying \$60 a foot for the land. He does saloon business amounting to \$5,000 annually, and his property is free from incumbrance. Mr. Ryan was married in Wales, in December, 1863, to Mary Jones. One child was born to them, viz., Matilda (now Doyle). Mr. Ryan became a Mason in 1872, but was suspended by the order in

1875 on account of his business. He is an enterprising citizen, and a good business man.

LEWIS O. SCHULTZ, Justice of the Peace and City Treasurer, was born in Winchester, Va., June 9, 1808. He was reared in a city, and had the advantages of the best Southern schools of that day. In 1837, he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained twelve years in the mercantile trade, in connection with river boating. In 1865, he moved to Brazil, bringing with him a drug store, which he ran nearly two years, when he sold out and became a candidate on the Republican ticket for the office of Justice of the Peace, and was elected, filling the office with ability. At the close of his term, he was elected City Clerk, which position he held two terms, in the meantime being again elected Justice of the Peace, and filling both offices at the same time with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He was then elected to the office of City Treasurer, and at the end of the term he was re elected to the same position, which he is now filling in connection with the office of Justice of the Peace. To these different offices he was always elected by the Republican party, but his honesty and fair dealing always brought to his standard a strong Democratic following. In 1849, he was married to Mary J. Sparks, a native of Illinois. To them have been born four children, viz., Catharine, now the wife of Mr. Watson, of the Watson Coal Company; Fred, a city druggist; Mary and Louis, twins. Mr. and Mrs. Schultz are honored and consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM B. SCHWARTZ was born in Holmes County, Ohio, July 1, 1858, and is the thirteenth of a family of fourteen children of Nicholas and Barbara (Kuntz) Schwartz, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Italy. In 1852, they emigrated to this country, settling in Holmes County, Ohio, on a farm, where they still live. William grew to manhood on a farm, enjoying the advantages of common schools until, at the age of eighteen years, he entered the Normal Department of the Humboldt School at Pittsburgh, Penn., remaining there eight months. He then returned home and assisted his father on the farm until the following winter, during which he taught a term of school in Holmes County. At the close of this term, he entered the Milersburg Normal Academy; remained there two years, graduating from the institution, in the scientific course class, in 1881. He again returned home and taught another term of school in his native county, at the close of which making a tour of pleasure and recreation through Missouri and Kansas. On his return through Missouri, he taught one term on the frontier of that State, returning to Ohio at its close, where he completed his studies in common law. He at the end of this time moved to Brazil, and was admitted to the bar February 2, 1883, since which time he has been in the active practice of his profession. Mr. Schwartz is one of the promising professional young men of Clay County, and is in possession of literary attainments and an energy which bid fair to place him in the front rank of the legal profession.

SHANNON & FAST (William H. Shannon and Jonathan M. Fast), confectionery and restaurant, are the leaders in this enterprise, established in 1872, and which has continued successfully ever since. They started with a capital of \$1,500, and now own and occupy one of the finest three-story business houses in the city. The building is 24x120 feet. On the first floor is the restaurant, a room 100 feet deep, back of which

is the kitchen. On the second floor is a fine ice cream parlor, which is often used for private parties, for oyster suppers and other social feasts. On the third floor is found the Masonic Hall. The basement is used for a bakery, for preparing ice cream, etc. The building is situated on the corner of Center and Main streets, Brazil. The senior member of the firm is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born January 22, 1849, and the only son of Samuel and Sarah (Van Tilburg) Shannon. Samuel Shannon was a farmer, and lived his entire life in Ashland County, Ohio. He died in 1851, his wife in 1860. William was only two years old when his father died, and after the death of his mother, which event occurred when he was eleven years old, he went to live with his grandfather, Henry Van Tilburg, with whom he lived until he was fourteen years old. He acquired a very fair education at the common schools of that day. At fourteen, he was apprenticed to a baker and confectioner for three years, receiving as compensation his board and \$50 per year. After working on a farm about two years, in 1868 he came West, and, after many successes and some reverses, he found himself part owner and proprietor of a fine and prosperous business. In October, 1877, he was married to Hannah Reddie, a native of Ohio. Two children have been born to them, viz., Charlie, and Eddie (deceased). Jonathan M. Fast, the junior partner of this firm, is a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born May 16, 1839, and is the fourth of eight children of George and Sarah (Brink) Fast. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education from the common schools, and about six months' attendance at a high school. When he was twenty-one years of age, he assumed charge of the farm, remaining in control until 1872, when he sold out, gathered together his personal effects and came to this county, and went into business with Mr. Shannon. After three years, he again sold out and returned to his former home and engaged in farming and dairying. At the end of three years, he again disposed of his property and returned to Brazil and purchased a one half interest in his present business. Mr. Fast was married, April 3, 1869, to Vernelia F. Shannon, of Ashland County, Ohio. Two sons have been born to them, viz., Elza Delbert and William. Mr. Fast is a staunch Republican, and a member of the Order of Chosen Friends. Mr. Fast's father is still alive, and is a hale, hearty, healthy old gentleman, seventy-five years of age.

BENJAMIN F. SHATTUCK (deceased) was born in New York June 4, 1813, and located in Vigo County, Ind., in 1820, and in the year 1847 he moved to Clay County. His first wife, by whom he had seven children, died June 25, 1851, and May 18, 1852, he married for his second wife Moriah James, who was born in Monroe County, Ky., November 20, 1830. He lived in Williamstown, Clay County, until the autumn of 1855, when he located where Brazil now stands. He bought a large quantity of land, a great deal of which is now owned by his estate. To this last marriage have been born eight children, five of whom are living, viz., James F., William S., Anna M., Ulelah B. and Charles. In 1870, he erected the fine brick edifice the family now occupy. June 14, 1871, Mr. Shattuck died, but he left his bereaved family in independent circumstances. Since his death, Mrs. Shattuck has remained in her beautiful home, and manages her business with the aid of her advisors. Her children are all married, except Ulelah and Charles. These are at home with her. Mrs. Shattuck and her whole family are members of the Christian Church.

VOLNEY B. SHATTUCK, one of the police force of Brazil, was born in Vigo County, Ind., March 10, 1846, and was the son of B. F. and Tirzha (Snoddy) Shattuck, pioneers of Vigo County, coming there in 1820. The father died June 14, 1871, the mother June 24, 1851. Volney spent his youth on a farm with very limited educational privileges, but by industry and application acquired a fair business education. In 1864, at the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was stationed at Bridgeport, Ala., until the close of the war. After his return home, he followed teaming and the livery business; also kept a grocery, but it not proving profitable, he sold out in 1877, and served as Deputy under Sheriff Hagart, also serving in the same capacity under Lankford, after which he was appointed Policeman. In the spring of 1881, the police force was reduced to two men, the choice of the board being Mr. Shattuck and Mr. Charles Hutchinson. Mr. Shattuck was married, September 16, 1869, to Bessie Pierce, a native of Ross, Herefordshire, England. To this union have been born six boys, five of whom are living, viz.: Roy L., Ralph P., Volta, Austin M. and Scott. The other died in infancy.

SAMUEL SIEGEL, proprietor of clothing and merchant tailoring establishment in Brazil, was born in Ross County, Ohio, February 1, 1855, and was educated in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1870. In 1879, he located in Brazil, as successor of J. Rothschild, and having sold out the stock in June, 1883, he purchased the mammoth stock of clothing of S. Gundelfinger (deceased), from the administrators, and in September following moved into the beautiful store room built by deceased, where his ability and fair dealing have won for him a remunerative patronage, and where may be found one of the largest and best stocks of goods in the county. Mr. Siegel was married, January 4, 1882, to Fannie Gundelfinger, a native of Germany, where she was educated. One child has been born to them. Mr. Siegel is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 215.

ED. W. SMITH was born in Forsyth County, N. C., on July 20, 1843, and spent a part of his youth on a farm, and part in a machine shop, having had only common school advantages until he arrived at maturity, when he was engaged to work in a barrel factory. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion he enlisted, in May, 1861, and was wounded at Winchester, Va. He entered the service as an Orderly for the Colonel of the regiment, but was mustered out with the rank of Captain in 1865. On his return home at the close of the war, he engaged in the carpenter's trade, and became an expert mechanic, in the meantime attending one term of school. In June, 1866, he came to Columbus, Ind., and thence to Brazil, where he now resides. When he came to Brazil, he had no means, but immediately engaged in the business of a house carpenter, in which he was very successful, and soon became a contractor, he having erected many of the best business blocks and the finest residences in the city. On January 29, 1869, he was married to Anna Pate, a native of Kentucky. Mrs. Smith has borne her husband two children, viz.: Jessie A., aged seven years, and Bertha B., aged two years. Mr. Smith is one of the energetic business men of Brazil, and his industry and business tact have made him the owner of several fine pieces of residence property, in desirable locations, and he is considered one of the leading contractors and builders of the city of Brazil. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an Odd Fellow, and is in politics a

Republican. He has been a member of the School Board for two years, and is now a member of the City Council.

J. FRANK SMITH, M. D., is the fifth son of George W. and Mariah (Shelley) Smith, natives of Ohio. Frank was born in Terre Haute, Vigo Co., Ind., on March 12, 1858, and had the school advantages that town afforded until he was eight years of age, when he moved with his father on the farm, where he remained for five years; thence to Brazil, where he has since resided. In 1875, at the age of seventeen, he commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. T. A. Glassgo, a physician in Brazil, with whom he remained two years, when he entered the Medical Department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. After a course there, he commenced the active practice of medicine and surgery at Clay City, where he immediately commanded a lucrative business, and where he remained four years. In 1882, he sought a better field for his talents, and found one in Brazil, where he located, and where his daily increasing practice and wonderful skill and success in complicated cases of surgery show him to be well up in his reading, and well adapted to his profession, and he is rapidly placing himself in the front rank of men of medicine and surgery in Indiana. He was married, on May 15, 1881, to Mollie Barnett, an accomplished lady of Putnam County, Ind. One bright little girl is the fruit of this union, viz., Shelley, born February 23, 1882, and one son, viz., Lester, born September 27, 1883.

A. J. STAPLETON, proprietor of grocery, East Main street, Brazil, Ind., was born in Vermillion County, Ind., February 27, 1841, and was a son of William and Elizabeth (Mossbarger) Stapleton, who came to Clay County in 1851, where the father died the same year. Mr. Stapleton, being left without a father at so tender an age, had no educational advantages, but having an inquiring mind he acquired sufficient knowledge for business purposes, and has by his own exertions gained a competence, working at coal mining from 1861 to 1883, when he established his present business. He was married, in 1865, to Virginia Weir. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living, viz.: William H. and Inez M. In 1880, Mr. Stapleton lost his wife, when, on August 10, 1882, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Easter. She has two children by her former marriage, viz.: Elmer and Josephine. Mr. and Mrs. Stapleton are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Caledonia Lodge, No. 589, and his wife of the Rebekah Degree of the same lodge. He is a member of the Knights of Honor, and his wife of the Ladies of Honor, No. 676, Olive Lodge, at Brazil. Mr. Stapleton is energetic, favoring all public improvements, moral and temperate in his habits, and an honored citizen.

GEORGE STEARLEY, Sheriff of Clay County, Ind., was born in Wittenberg, Germany, on January 27, 1848, and is the son of John and Rosanna (Burkhart) Stearley, natives of Germany. The father was a weaver by trade, but followed farming after his marriage, and came to this country in 1851. George was reared on a farm, and had no opportunities for an education whatever, but the knowledge he possesses he acquired through his own perseverance, aided by an intellectual and educated wife, since his marriage. He worked for his father until he was twenty-two, then branched out for himself; learned the blacksmith trade at Bowling Green, the then county seat of Clay County, following this business until 1880, when he sold his shop to a younger brother and engaged in the saw mill business, which he still manages. On October 20,

1869, he was married to Elizabeth Duteel, daughter of August and Josephine Duteel, of Clay County. To them have been born seven children, five of whom are living, viz.: William, Josephine, Lena, Louisa and an infant unnamed. He was elected Trustee of Jackson Township, Clay County, in 1876; was re-elected in 1878. Before the expiration of this last term his popularity secured him, at the hands of the regular Democratic Convention, the nomination for Sheriff of Clay County, but a revolution in politics having taken place, he was defeated, with the whole Democratic ticket. But Mr. Stearley possessed true courage and an invincible will; in 1882, again entered the field for Sheriff, was victor, and is now filling the office with credit and ability. Mr. Stearley has accumulated a considerable amount of this world's goods, but his kind and benevolent traits of character have been a financial disadvantage to him, inasmuch as they have compelled him liquidate debts of his friends amounting to several thousands of dollars. He and his family are members of the German Evangelical Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Honor, and the Knights of Labor.

ROBERT S. STEWART, proprietor of a meat market on East Main street, Brazil, was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 15, 1832, and was a son of Robert S. and Sarah (Myers) Stewart, the former a native of Connecticut, and of Scotch lineage, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. In the winter of 1843, the parents located in Clay County, Ind. Robert's school advantages were meager, being confined to two or three months in a log schoolhouse in the winter. When quite young, he worked at the plasterer's trade; afterward apprenticed to a wagon-maker, working the first two years for \$50, and followed this trade five years. In 1856, Mr. Stewart established a meat market in a little log house in Brazil, and has continued ever since in the business, and been successful. He now does a business of from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per annum, and has accumulated considerable wealth, principally invested in real estate in Brazil and farms adjoining. He was married in March, 1862, to Rebecca Brackney. Four children have been born to this union, two of whom are living, viz.: Adelbert, aged twenty years, employed in the shop with his father, and Katie, aged ten years. Mr. Stewart is a member of many of the leading orders of the city, and entitled to much credit, as a pioneer, in advancing the business interests of the city. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN STEWART, a farmer, near Brazil, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 15, 1826. In 1841, at the age of sixteen years, he came to Indiana with an older brother, and together they worked at the plasterer's trade, doing all the work of that kind in Brazil for many years. After he came to Clay County, he served an apprenticeship at wagon-making with Joseph Hall, which trade he followed eight years in connection with his plastering. He also kept a meat market with his brother, who is still in the business, he having lately devoted his attention to farming. Mr. Stewart was married, August 29, 1850, to Lucina, daughter of Marom C. Hall, a native of Vermont, and one of Putnam County's pioneers. Nine children have been born to this union, six of whom are living, viz.: Sarah, wife of J. Young; John W., Charles, Marvin, Robert and Harriet, the two latter still at home. Mr. Stewart came here when the place was a wilderness, and has done much toward developing the resources of the country, and has accumulated, by industry and economy, a fine property, and from his wealth gives liberally to all

public enterprises. He and his brother donated the court house grounds, and have helped to build all the churches of the city. Mr. Stewart served two years as City Treasurer; has been on the School Board several terms, and in 1882 was elected Superintendent of Roads. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Brazil Lodge, No. 264, of which he was Treasurer four years. He also belongs to the Knights of Honor, and he and his wife are members of the Knights and Ladies of Honor, and are esteemed citizens.

JOHN S. STOUGH was born on December 23, 1835, and is the son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Frick) Stough, natives of Pennsylvania. He located with his parents in Ohio in 1851, working there on a farm until April 1, 1856. He is the second of a family of eight children. For three years he served as an apprentice at the carpenter trade. As a builder, after his apprenticeship, he erected many fine buildings in Brazil and vicinity. He is the manager and proprietor of one of the best blacksmith and wagon-making shops in the county. He established this business in 1871, and employs four hands at an annual expense of \$1,580, but his shop yields him an annual revenue of \$3,500. On April 20, 1860, he was married to Mary S. Whittington, who died in 1881. Soon after her death, he remarried. Some time ago Mr. Stough was elected as a member of the City Council from the Third Ward of Brazil. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., Knights and Ladies of Honor, and of the Chosen Friends. In the societies of Odd Fellows and Knights and Ladies of Honor he has filled all the offices. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM Y. STUART, a carpenter and millwright of Brazil, Ind., was born in Hampden County, Mass., February 13, 1817, of English parentage. He spent his earlier years, up to the time he was eleven years old, on a farm, when he moved with his parents to the State of New York, remaining there a few years; thence to Ohio, remaining there two years, and thence to Clay County, Ind., where the father died. Our subject settled in Clay County in 1838, and there he has since resided, with the exception of a short time in Michigan. He had fair educational advantages, having taught several terms of school in Ohio, Indiana, and the first term of school ever taught in the town of Brazil. He learned his trade, which he has constantly followed up to this day; built the first houses in the city of Brazil; had the honor of giving the town its name, and bringing the post office to the place; has filled several of the township offices, and was appointed by the Commissioners on the organization of Dick Johnson and Brazil Townships. Mr. Stuart has been one of the useful pioneers of the county, having given much valuable aid in its and the city's development. In 1844, he was married, but his wife died in 1857. He was next married in 1859, the second wife dying in 1870; and in 1873, he married his third wife, she dying in 1881. Mr. Stuart has nine children living, his eldest and youngest daughters now being with him at his home. In politics, he is a zealous Democrat.

JACOB THOMAS (deceased) was born in Union County, Ind., May 26, 1829. His youth was spent on a farm, and he followed that pursuit, also running a saw mill until, meeting with reverses, he in 1859 went to the gold regions of Colorado, assisted in building the first log cabin where Denver now stands, and remained there until 1864. Then, having been very successful, he returned to Clay County, Ind., purchased several farms, also owned one-third interest in the woolen mills of Brazil. He

also dealt largely in real estate for many years. Mr. Thomas was married, December 13, 1849, to Rebecca A. Pell, born in Lewis County, Ky., May 27, 1834, coming to Van Buren Township with her parents in 1840, where they died. One child was born to this union, viz., John Charles, born February 7, 1859, died October 23, 1868. Mr. Thomas died in Brazil February 18, 1880. Since his death, Mrs. Thomas has erected two fine business buildings in the Thomas Block, and now owns her third interest in the entire Ackelmire Block, which was built by her husband in connection with Ackelmire & Turner. She also owns a number of residences, vacant lots, and an interest in the woolen mills. Mrs. Thomas contributed generously to the erection of the following buildings, viz.: \$1,100 to the Methodist Episcopal Chapel, \$500 to Asbury University, \$50 to the Brazil Rolling Mills, \$100 to the Methodist Episcopal Church at Harmony. She is a lady of great benevolence, and of high standing in the community. Mrs. Thomas is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, President of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, and a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY TILLY was born in North Carolina May 16, 1805, of parents, John and Minnie Tilly, natives of North Carolina, and of English and Irish extraction. Henry was reared on a farm, and enjoyed no educational advantages. On June 14, 1825, he was married to Mary Hooker, a native of North Carolina, and born in November, 1807. Two children have been born to them—Burley E., and Susanna, the widow of Elias Helton (deceased). With this daughter, Mr. Tilly and wife now reside, in Brazil. Mr. Tilly came to Indiana in 1830, locating in Hendricks County, and lived on leased land until 1837, when they moved to Clay County, where they entered and purchased eighty acres, now in a high state of cultivation, and which they still own. He lived on and worked this farm until 1879, when he moved to Brazil. He and his wife have been consistent members of the Baptist Church for nearly forty years. He was a strong supporter of the old Whig party, but since the Republican party came into existence he has been a zealous advocate of its principles. Mr. Tilly is one of the pioneers of Indiana and Clay County, and is a most worthy citizen. Mrs. Susannah (Tilly) Helton was born on December 20, 1828, and was married to Elias Helton on October 28, 1846. He was born on December 10, 1824. Two children were born to this union—Mary E., born August 3, 1847, and Margaret M., born June 27, 1851. Mr. Helton was a native of Kentucky, and came with his parents to Clay County in 1837. Prior to 1857, Mr. Helton had filled several important township offices, but in 1857 he was elected by the Democrats to the office of County Treasurer. At the close of his term, he was re-elected to the same position, but was not permitted by Providence to complete his second term, as he died on November 30, 1860. His two daughters were married—Mary E. to T. Rairden, who resides in Terre Haute, Vigo County, and Margaret M. to Mr. Solomon Gundelfinger (deceased).

WILLIAM R. TORBERT, Mayor of the city of Brazil, and manufacturer of stoneware, was born December 31, 1829, in Georgetown, Essex County, Del., and was the only child of Laurence R. and Nancy (McCauley) Torbert, both natives of Delaware. The family came to Ohio in 1832, where William had the advantages of the common schools. He moved to Brazil with his parents in 1855, and in 1858 established

the factory which he still owns and successfully runs. In 1856, Mr. Torbert took an active part in the organization of the Republican party of Clay County, having, previous to that time, been a Whig. Soon after Brazil was incorporated, he was appointed one of the Trustees, in which capacity he served many years, also being a member of the School Board, of which he has been Treasurer since 1874. Having by his faithful service won the esteem and confidence of the people, he, in 1883, was chosen Mayor of the city. Mr. Torbert's marriage occurred December 8, 1858, to Paralee Cromwell; eight children have been born to this union—Oliver C., Linna, Tryphena, Zorada, Estelle, Laurence, Katie and Edward. Mr. Torbert is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is public spirited, working for the welfare of the people, and an advocate of law and order.

JAMES TRACKWELL, a pioneer of Indiana, was born in Monroe County, W. Va., June 14, 1811. His early youth was spent on a farm, with no school advantages, and at the age of twenty-one years he commenced work as a riverman, being a crew hand five years, then receiving a position as pilot, which place he retained ten years. During this period, he encountered many hardships and dangers, having run on all the navigable rivers from the mouth of the Arkansas to the upper lumber regions, his principal route being from Cincinnati to Nashville and St. Louis. At the age of thirty-seven years, he quit the river life, and resumed his trade of painting, which he had learned in his youth, and which he has followed since, with short intervals of farming. In 1854, he came to Rush County, Ind.; then to Clay County, where Brazil now stands, on what is known as the Shattuck estate, and living here since, having seen the wild country develop into a beautiful city. In 1846, Mr. Trackwell married Miss H. White, who bore him six children, dying in September, 1875. He was next married, April 7, 1877, to Mrs. Eliza, widow of James Young. Mr. Trackwell and wife are members of the Baptist Church, he having been a church member since 1847. He has always been a temperate man. Mrs. Trackwell, after the death of her first husband, James Young, which occurred in 1862, came with her six children to Brazil, where she supported herself, and raised her family, by hard work, at the end of five years owning a house that cost \$1,600, all made by her own exertions with what little assistance her young sons could give her. She now commenced taking boarders, which business she followed successfully nine years, when, her family being all settled, she married Mr. Trackwell. Her son, LaFayette Young, was born July 10, 1859, in Richmond, Ohio, coming at an early age with his mother to Brazil, where he received moderate schooling, at the age of fifteen years commencing to learn the painter's trade, which trade he has since followed. He was married, May 28, 1882, to Mrs. Naomi Stewart, who died the following June, since which event Mr. Young has resided with his mother and step-father. He is industrious and much respected.

CHARLES W. WEAVER, liveryman, of the firm of Weaver & Nance, was born in Van Buren Township, Clay Co., Ind., November 18, 1853, and is a son of John C. and Margaret (Huff) Weaver, natives of West Virginia, and of German extraction. John C. Weaver was a farmer by occupation, and in 1838 emigrated with his family to Clay County, Ind., and was a pioneer. He built a water-power saw mill, which he operated for a number of years, to which he afterward attached a corn-cracker, and thus prepared food for the people for miles around, and by his industry acquired a good home. He was the parent of eleven children, and died in Van Buren Township in August, 1880, having buried his faithful wife six months before.

Charles was the youngest child ; was reared to industry, and acquired a fair education from the common schools. Previous to engaging in his present business, he was a farmer and stock trader. He and his partner, Mr. Nance, are now using two large barns filled with good stock and vehicles, and doing a good business. Mr. Weaver is a shrewd and capable business man, and has been successful. In addition to his livery business, he has a fine farm of 160 acres on the National road, east of Harmony, which is well cultivated and improved, having good buildings, orchard, etc. He is also owner of a 200-acre farm in Cumberland County, Ill. Mr. Weaver is one of the most enterprising and promising young men in this township and county, and in politics is a Democrat. September 4, 1881, he married Miss Victoria McKinley, of this county.

FRANK J. WEHRLE, owner and manager of the two mammoth boot and shoe houses on Main street, Brazil, was born in Newark, Ohio. He located in the city of Brazil, Ind., in 1870, and engaged as a boot and shoe manufacturer. This he followed until 1877, when he established the Main street store. By close attention to business and fair dealing, he had, at the end of three years, so increased his trade that a branch store was established in addition to the original. He now handles the largest stock of boots and shoes shown by any firm in Western Indiana, and his honesty and business ability are rewarded by an unequaled patronage.

ABSALOM B. WHEELER was the eldest of three children of Thomas and Frances (Thompson) Wheeler, natives of Kentucky. The parents located in Harrison County, Ind., about the year 1820, but, in 1825, removed to Clay County, where they both died, the father in his ninety-ninth year (he having been a soldier in the war of 1812), and the mother at eighty-eight years of age. The father's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died at the age of one hundred and eight years, the mother's father at the age of one hundred and four years, the former being interred in the Sloan Cemetery, and the latter in the Zenor Cemetery, near Bowling Green. The subject of this sketch was born in Clay County April 30, 1825 ; was reared on a farm, and enjoyed rather limited educational advantages ; yet close application and industry in after years, although under very unfavorable circumstances, he succeeded in acquiring a good business education. He began life for himself at the age of nineteen as a common laborer, his compensation being from \$6 to \$7 per month. At the end of eighteen months he leased land and went to farming. At the end of eight years, he owned eighty acres of land, which he traded to his father for eighty acres of the home farm, to which he eventually added 120 acres more. Thus he prospered until the panic of 1873, when he was a heavy loser by indorsing for those who failed ; but by close application to business and economy, in a few years he recovered, and, in 1879, moved to Brazil, where he has since been engaged in the fire and life insurance business. In 1845, he was married to Jane Lowdermilk. To this union have been born eight children, all living in Clay County except one, who resides in Parke County. His wife died August 10, 1878. He was next married, July 13, 1879, to Mrs. Elizabeth Babbitt. Mr. Wheeler is one of the first children born in Clay County, and is consequently a representative pioneer of the county. In 1855, he and his wife united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for twenty-two years he has filled in the church an official position, and is still a consistent member, his wife dying in that faith. In 1864, he enlisted as First Lieutenant in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, and was honorably discharged in the autumn of the same year.

H. WHEELER, a retired coal operator of Brazil Ind., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, April 21, 1827. In the fall of 1835, he removed with his

father to Clay County, Ind., where he grew up on a farm, working during spring and summer and attending school during winter. By close application, he acquired a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen years began teaching, which occupation he followed for about eight years very successfully. On July 20, 1851, Mr. Wheeler was married to Effie Harp. She was born in Claiborne County, Tenn., on September 5, 1824. Seven children were born to them, viz., Rachel, born June 2, 1852; William O., October 11, 1854; Perry L., October 17, 1856; Ann E., October 4, 1859; David H., December 8, 1861; Phil Sheridan, June 8, 1864, and Iva May, May 19, 1867. In 1854, Mr. Wheeler entered into the mercantile business in Staunton, Clay Co., Ind., in partnership with Allen W. Carter. They continued in business together till the fall of 1859, when Mr. W. was elected County Auditor, being the first and only Republican ever elected to that office in the county. In 1863, he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated by George W. Wiltse. In January, 1864, he removed from Bowling Green to Brazil, where he again engaged in the mercantile business, in partnership with D. W. Bridges and John G. Ackelmire, the firm name being H. Wheeler & Co. During the summer and fall of this year (1864), they also built, and put in operation, the large woolen mill, known as the "Brazil Woolen Factory," and which is still being run by Messrs. A. W. Turner & Co. In March, 1866, Mr. Ackelmire retired from the firm, and Capt. T. M. Robertson, the present efficient Postmaster of Brazil, became a member of it, the style of the new firm being Wheeler, Bridges & Co. Mr. Wheeler continued at the head of this firm till April, 1879, when the business was sold out to D. Hawkins, his son-in-law. In 1868, Mr. Wheeler was chosen by the City Council a School Trustee, and served in that capacity till 1872. At that time (1868), Brazil, with a population of 2,000, had but one small schoolhouse, barely sufficient to accommodate sixty to seventy-five pupils. The importance of erecting a new and commodious school building was apparent but how to raise the funds was the question. The City Council was asked, and consented to issue the bonds of the city to the amount of \$8,000. These bonds were placed in the hands of Mr. Wheeler for sale, but the city having little reputation, and no credit in the money marts of the country, it was found very difficult to negotiate them at any price. Mr. W. S. Hubbard, of Indianapolis, finally consented to purchase \$3,000 of them if Mr. Wheeler, and the firm of Wheeler, Bridges & Co., would indorse them, and guarantee their prompt payment when due. This they did, and thus the first money was obtained for building the large and commodious schoolhouse on North Meridian street. It comprises six school rooms, and cost \$16,000, and was completed and opened for schools in September, 1870. In 1876, Mr. Wheeler became interested in the mining business, and continued operating in coal till September, 1883. He was not successful, having suffered considerable loss by being burned out twice within twelve months. He is a member in good standing of the Masonic fraternity, the I. O. O. F. and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

LUTHER WOLFE, editor and proprietor of the *Clay County Enterprise*, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 13, 1829. His father, Daniel Wolfe, settled at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in 1830, where he remained until Luther was twelve years of age, when they moved to Centerburg, Ohio, where he remained until he had attained his majority, when his father purchased a small quantity of worn Long Primer type, manufactured his own cases, furniture and leads and press, and projected the *Universalist Advocate*, a monthly publication. In this primitive office, young Wolfe had his first experience in type-setting, following it for four years, after which he purchased of his father the whole concern, boxed up the material and stopped the issue of the paper, and entered the office of the *Western Home*

Visitor, published at Mount Vernon, and the following winter he helped to establish and was the publisher of the first Republican paper ever printed in Lima, Ohio, viz., the *Western Gazette*. This was about the year 1854. After this he was the foreman of the printing of different papers, when, in March, 1856, he purchased the Kalida (Ohio) *Sentinel*. This paper was Democratic, and he published it four years, but at the end of this time, in 1860, sectional strife was growing so bitter that he sold out, and in 1861 moved to Owen County, Ind., and purchased a farm, working it one year, when, the war breaking out, he enlisted and was made First Lieutenant of Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Infantry. He held this position until December, 1864, when he was promoted Captain of his company and held that position at the time of his discharge. Mr. Wolfe participated in the principal campaigns and battles of the war, and closed his military career with Sherman's grand "march to the sea," and its engagements. On June 27, 1864, he received a wound from a shell at Kenesaw Mountain, which disabled him several weeks. After his discharge he returned to the farm, remaining on it one year, and in the March following moved to Bowling Green. In the summer of 1872, he went to Knightsville, Clay County, and took the foremanship of the *Clay County Enterprise*, which paper, in March, 1873, he purchased, and in October, 1875, moved the office to Brazil, where he has since made the paper a success for himself and party. At the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Wolfe became a Republican in politics, and still advocates the principles of the party. On September 6, 1855, he was married to Mary Mills, who was born August 5, 1839. To them have been born five children, viz., Luther A., born October 18, 1856; Mary Alice, born August 27, 1858; Robert E., born January 28, 1861; Harriet A., born December 10, 1862; and Arthur, born August 26, 1870, died September 22, 1870. Mr. Wolfe is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. Mrs. Wolfe is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

L. A. WOLFE, United States Mail Agent on the Vandalia Railroad, was born October 18, 1856, and is a son of Luther and Mary (Mills) Wolfe, of Brazil. His early advantages were fair, and being industrious and ambitious, he acquired a good education. In February, 1877, he received the appointment of Route Agent from Indianapolis to St. Louis. Mr. Wolfe now holds the position of Chief Clerk on that line. His marriage occurred April 17, 1877, to Josephine McKinney, of Gosport, Ind. They have one son, Freddie, born July 10, 1880. Mr. Wolfe is industrious and temperate, and has a handsome competence.

FRANK M. WRIGHT, proprietor of a grocery and provision store, was born in Preble County, Ohio, October 17, 1837, and is the eighth of twelve children of Isaac and Rachel (Kelley) Wright, natives of Virginia, he being of English descent, and his wife of Irish. They located in Illinois in 1844, where they both died, he in 1863, and she in 1870. Frank was reared on a farm in Illinois, with limited common school privileges, remaining home until twenty-three years of age; then he farmed for himself a few years. In January, 1867, he located in Brazil, and engaged in making brick during the summer, and mining coal in the winter season, which he followed for seven years, when he stopped making brick and worked altogether in the mines for two years, at the end of which he was engaged in teaming for a few years, hauling a great deal of the material for the court house and jail of Clay County. In 1879, he bought one-half interest in the grocery store of Joseph Spry. This partnership existed in the firm name of Spry & Wright for one year, when Mr. Wright purchased the entire stock, which he has successfully managed since that time, his business being now located on East Main street, where he is commanding a liberal patronage as a re-

ward for his honesty and fair dealing. He was married, August 13, 1863, to Jane Carruthers, a native of Ohio, and of Scotch descent. To them were born nine children, three only of whom are living—Thomas B., Stephen I. and Gracie, the others dying young. Thomas and Stephen are bright little boys. Mr. Wright is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mr. Wright is an energetic business man, but he has met with misfortune. He lost his barn with contents by fire in September, 1883.

BOWLING GREEN AND WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

HIRAM P. ALLEN, M. D., of Bowling Green, was born in Monroe County, Ind., August 15, 1827. His parents, James and Delia (Wright) Allen, are natives of North Carolina, and of English origin. Dr. Allen emigrated with his parents to Putnam County in 1829, locating in Greencastle, which was then a log village, and the county a wilderness. His father died when he was but ten years of age, and his mother and two sisters were left to his support. At the age of fifteen years, he was apprenticed to a carpenter for three years, after which he entered Asbury University, remaining in that institution some time; then commenced the study of medicine, continuing several years, two of which he was employed in a drug store at Greencastle, leaving there during the years 1861 and 1862 to attend Rush Medical College at Chicago. After completing his medical course, he began immediately the practice of his profession in Fillmore, Ind., where he remained a short time; then removed to Bellville, Ind., where he continued in practice until the year 1881, when he located in Bowling Green, Clay Co., Ind., where he is at present engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery. He was married in 1850 to Miss Knetzer. Six children were born to this union. Mrs. Allen died in 1881, and the Doctor, having the care of a family, was next married to Jennie A. Stites. She has borne her husband one child.

ADAM BAUMUNK was born in Ohio May 28, 1848, and is the youngest of ten children of Michael and Margaret (Storm) Baumunk, both natives of Germany. Adam, in company with his parents, came to Owen County, Ind., in 1851, remaining one year, going then to Clay County, where they settled in Washington Township, near Poland, where they began clearing land for a home, enduring all the hardships of pioneer life, and living to enjoy the fruit of their labors. Adam worked upon the farm and attended school, remaining with his parents until his majority. He was married March 21, 1872, to Rebecca, daughter of John and Lavinia (Barr) Ulrich. Two children have been born to them, viz., Clara and Dora. Mr. Baumunk is an enterprising farmer living on a farm near Poland. Both Mr. and Mrs. Baumunk are members of the German Reformed Church, and are ever ready in all benevolent works.

GEORGE N. BEAMER is the fifth of twelve children of George and Elizabeth (Stoody) Beamer, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Mr. Beamer, Sr., was a soldier of the war of 1812, and, it is thought, was under Gen. Harrison, and at the battle of Sandusky, Ohio. The subject of our sketch was born in Ohio on January 6, 1827, and spent his early youth on a farm, and acquired only a common school education, sufficient, however, to enable him to teach school,

which occupation he followed successfully during ten years of his life, and during this time he was married, on October 19, 1854, to Henrietta Bear, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Jacob and Henrietta (Walter) Bear, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Mr. Beamer farmed and taught school in Ohio until the year 1862, when he came to Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., and purchased a farm of 110 acres near Bowling Green, and since that purchase, by industry and thrift, has added 202 acres more, making a grand total of 312 acres. This farm has all modern improvements, and all the surroundings are calculated to make one's life pleasant, and his home attractive. Mrs. Beamer has borne her husband seven children, viz., Emma J. (Huber), born September 16, 1855; Laura Ellen (Huber), born June 15, 1858; Charles Elmer, born March 7, 1861, died July 9, 1861; Alva C., born July 31, 1862; Jasper F., born March 30, 1865; Howard E., born November 30, 1869; Willace M., born February 16, 1873, died July 11, 1875. Mr. Beamer is politically a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential ballot for Lewis Cass in 1848. He is Justice of the Peace of Washington Township, this being his second term. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ABNER BOHANNON is a resident of Bowling Green, the fifth of ten children of John and Mary (Sacrey) Bohannon, natives of Kentucky and Maryland, and of English extraction. Abner was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 12, 1817, and was reared on a farm, receiving only a common school education. Soon after his majority, he was married to Sarah Rogers, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of George and Elizabeth (Pearson) Rogers, also natives of Kentucky. After his marriage, he began farming in Hendricks County, Ind., where he remained until 1857, when he moved to near Cloverdale, Ind., remaining there until 1862. His wife died there June 23, 1858. To this union were born ten children—William H., Thirza (now Trout), Melinda M. (now Phegley), Mary F. (now Zering), Nancy J. (now Boswell), Elizabeth (now Haden), Monroe and Squire. The other two are deceased. He was next married, October 15, 1861, to Palmyra (Pinkston), daughter of John and Peggy Garviu, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Bohannon came to Washington Township, Clay County, in 1862, and located on a farm near Bowling Green, where he resided until October, 1882, when he permanently located in town, taking charge of the post office. His present wife has borne him four children—Candace (now Clingerman), Curtis, Robert and John. Mr. B. is a Mason; in politics a Republican, and cast his first ballot for Harrison in 1840. For six years he was Assessor of Washington Township. Both he and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM H. BOOTHE was born in Clay County, Ind., on December 20, 1842, and is the seventh of eight children of Thompson and Huldah (Thomas) Boothe, the former a native of Harrison County, Ind., the latter of Shelby County, Ky., and of English and Welsh extraction. During his youth, our subject worked on a farm in the summer, and attended school in the winter seasons, thus receiving a common school education. He remained with his parents until he was seventeen years old, and when the war of the rebellion broke out he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Indiana Infantry, serving three months, and participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner and paroled, and he then returned home. His time had expired before this battle had occurred, but he with his regiment volunteered service during this battle. At the expiration of his term, he re-enlisted for six months in Company B, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Infantry, most of this time being on detached duty. At the expiration of this term,

he again re-enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Infantry for three months, being during this time on guard duty in East Tennessee. On his fourth enlistment for one year in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, he was promoted First Lieutenant, and then to Captain, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in July, 1865. After his return to civil life, he spent five or six years in traveling. On August 25, 1870, he was married to Sarah J. Stinson, the daughter of Lynza and Sallie A (Lucas) Stinson, natives of North Carolina. To them have been born five children, viz., Addis, Frederick R., Harley M., Bessie H. and Thomas T. Mr. Boothe is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is, one of the pioneers of Clay County, living at this time on a farm, near Bowling Green, of 210 acres of good land, well improved. He was well provided for by his parents, and by his industry and economy has accumulated enough to provide all the comforts for himself and family during the rest of their lives.

MARTIN BOYER, a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Germany November 6, 1839, and is the eldest of five children of Charles and Caroline Boyer, both natives of Germany. Charles Boyer came to America in 1848, settling in Blair County, Penn., where he remained until the spring of 1857, when his family crossed the Atlantic and took up their abode here. He died in the year 1859. Martin only received a common school education. After the death of his father, he was left to the support of the family, he sawing wood for a living. On July 4, 1861, he was married to Susanna, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Reese) Glass, natives of Pennsylvania. To them have been born nine children, viz., Charles (deceased), William H., Ettie B., Laura, Eliza B. (deceased), Walter, Lillie, Rosie and Homer. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Boyer came to Owen County, Ind., locating in Atkinsonville, and working at the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's trades until February 8, 1865, when he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Infantry, and served nearly six months, but during the month of June he was sent to the hospital at Huntsville, Ala., at which place he was discharged on July 11, very much disabled physically. After his return home, he was for six months unable to perform any manual labor, yet he recovered sufficiently to attend the post office and work in a country store, being employed in that capacity about three years. He then engaged in the lumber trade, buying and selling, in which he was engaged for about three years, being located in Spencer, Owen County. Leaving there, he located in Poland, Clay County, where he purchased a saw-mill, which was soon after destroyed by fire. He purchased another mill and continued the business, establishing himself in Bowling Green in 1880, where he has a fine saw and planing mill. The value of the mill and machinery is \$5,000; of the logs and lumber on hand, \$1,000; of the teams and wagons, \$1,000; of the real estate, \$2,500. Mr. Boyer commenced business life without any assistance from others, and is doing a business of the value of \$5,000 a year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANCIS M. CAMPBELL, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 16, 1840, and is the youngest of eight children of Martin and Margaret (Taylor) Campbell, natives of Pennsylvania, of German origin. Gen. Taylor, of Mexican war fame, was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Margaret Campbell. Our subject, during his youth, attended school during the winter, and labored on the farm during the summer seasons. Being patriotically inclined, on August 20, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, for three years, serv-

ing sixteen months, and participated in the battles of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Chickasaw Bluffs and Memphis. Owing to ill health, he was then discharged. After returning home and partially recovering his health, he assisted in raising Company M, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, of which he was made Lieutenant. He served with this company until the close of the war, being engaged in the battles of Nashville, Resaca, Kingston, Ga., Kennesaw Mountain, Marietta and Atlanta, Ga. He was honorably discharged September 15, 1865, returned to civil life, and engaged in farming. On April 15, 1868, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Fergus and Mercy Snoddy, natives of Kentucky. To them have been born four children—Harry, Court, Clarence and Gilberta, all of whom are living. Mr. Campbell is one of the pioneers of Clay County, being at present the owner of 200 acres of good land near Bowling Green. His farm has all the modern improvements. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church.

JAMES M. CAMPBELL, one of the leading farmers and stock-raisers of this township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 26, 1842, and is the eldest of the seven children of John S. and Julia A. (Miles) Campbell, the former a native of Lewisburg, Penn., and of Scotch, the latter of Shelby County, Ky., and of English extraction. John S. Campbell was a carpenter by trade, and in 1852 emigrated to this county and township and located in Bowling Green, where he died in March, 1856, aged forty-two years. After James M. Campbell had obtained a meager education, and when he was nineteen years of age, he enlisted in the Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Company A; was sent to the front, and became one of those heroic soldiers who made a glory for the county of Clay, having been twice wounded, and once taken prisoner. After this record, August 30, 1864, he was honorably discharged, returned home and engaged in various undertakings until 1878, when he located on his farm and present home—a property containing upward of 400 acres of arable and valuable land, since which period he has given his attention wholly to husbandry and the raising of stock. Mr. Campbell is politically a Republican, and also a much respected citizen.

WARREN M. CAMPBELL, manufacturing shoe-maker, a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Clay County, Ind., on July 24, 1854, and is the seventh of twelve children of James B. and Mary A. (Hunt) Campbell, both of English origin. Mr. Campbell, Sr., emigrated from Preble County, Ohio, to Clay County, Ind., in 1854, locating in Washington Township, and purchasing a farm near Bowling Green, where he lived until last spring, when he removed to Bowling Green, where he now resides. Our subject was reared as a farmer, receiving only a common school education. Just previous to his majority, he commenced serving his time at the shoe-maker's trade in Assumption, Ill., and has continued the trade, having located in Bowling Green in 1874, where he is now doing a first-class business. On December 24, 1874, he was married to Mary S., daughter of James W. and Georgiana (Graves) Godfrey, natives of Kentucky. Two children have been born to them—William Pearl and Eva Belle. Mr. Campbell is an energetic, wide-awake young man, and has every prospect of a successful business life before him. Mr. C. is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife of the Baptist Church.

JOHN CLINGERMAN was born in Pennsylvania on March 4, 1831, and is the sixth of seven children of Daniel and Margaret (Singly) Clingerman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. Our subject grew up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. He remained with his parents upon a farm until a short time before his majority, when, on January 20, 1852, he was married to Barbara A. Royer, a native of Ohio, and

daughter of John and Catharine (Funk) Royer, natives of Virginia, and of German descent. After his marriage, Mr. C. emigrated from Ohio to Washington Township, Clay County, Ind., and purchased a farm of eighty acres near Bowling Green. On this farm he built a log cabin, and, in his efforts to prepare a home for himself and family, he endured all the hardships and privations of a pioneer life; but he has succeeded, and has added 120 acres more, making 200 acres of fine farming land. Instead of the log cabin, there stands a fine dwelling house, with all other modern improvements. Mrs. C. has borne her husband nine children—Elizabeth (Cashner), Daniel, Margaret C. (Arnold), Joseph H., William A., Eliza J., Mary E., Elmer and Emery N., all of whom are living. Mrs. Clingerman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS DRAKE, a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Barren County, Ky., November 18, 1815, and is the second of nine children of Greenberry and Nancy (Lane) Drake, natives of Virginia, and of English lineage. He was brought up on a farm, and received his education in the common schools. He emigrated from Kentucky with his parents in 1831, locating in Washington Township, Clay County. Here his parents resided until their death. January 14, 1842, Mr. Drake was married to Mariah, daughter of Lee and Jerusha Bybee, natives of Kentucky. After his marriage, he continued farming in Clay County, where he has since resided on a farm of 190 acres of land, which he owns. His farm has all the modern improvements. He is one of the pioneers of Clay County, and with his own hands has made and improved the beautiful farm which is his home. To Mr. and Mrs. Drake have been born two children, viz., Margaret (Allee) and Stewart. For two years he was a member of the City Council of Bowling Green. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

JOEL S. DRAKE, of Bowling Green, was born in Meade County, Ky., January 24, 1831, and is the seventh of nine children of Greenberry and Nancy (Lane) Drake, natives of Virginia, and of English origin. Our subject was reared on a farm, working in the summer and attending the common schools in the winter seasons. In this way he acquired an education that qualified him as a school teacher. In his younger days he also acquired the trade of brick-mason, which trade he followed for twenty-eight years. After serving his time, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he sojourned about fifteen years, when he returned to Bowling Green, and purchased a farm of 140 acres near the town, and on this farm he now resides; said farm has all the improvements necessary to make home pleasant and attractive. He was married, June 18, 1873, to Melissa Shafer, a native of Owen County, Ind., and a daughter of Elijah and Rhoda Ann Shafer, natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish descent. To them have been born four children, viz., Maude S., Nancy A., Howard J. and Albert A., all of whom are living. October 7, 1880, Mrs. Drake died. She was a devoted member of the Christian Church. By his own hands and skill, Mr. Drake has made the farm he now owns and occupies; in short, he "is the architect of his own fortune."

PHILIP A. ELKIN, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, was born in Nelson County, Ky., March 5, 1837, and is the youngest of three children of Benjamin and Eliza (Williams) Elkin, natives of Kentucky, and of English extraction. Benjamin Elkin came to Indiana in October, 1848; located in Washington Township, Clay County, and erected a log cabin. In his efforts to prepare for himself and family a comfortable home, he suffered all the privations incident to pioneer life. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and lost his life in Col. Dudley's defeat. Mr. Elkin is an active Democrat, politically, and has held offices of honor and trust in the party. He was born in 1813, and is, therefore, seventy years of age. He resides

with his youngest son in Bowling Green. Philip A., our subject, grew up on a farm and received a common school education. In July, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, as a private; was soon after promoted to Corporal, then to Sergeant of the Sixth Cavalry, or Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Richmond, Ky., Resaca, Atlanta and many others. On the Stoneman raid in Georgia, he was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville; remained there a short time, when he was exchanged, and returned home. In a short time, however, he rejoined his regiment, and remained with it until mustered out of the service, in July, 1865. May 2, 1866, he was married to Alice I. Long, a native of Shelby County, Ky., and daughter of W. D. and Lorinda Long, also natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Elkin has borne her husband four children, viz., Everett, Clinton B., Hettie and Earl. Since his marriage, Mr. Elkin has been engaged in farming; owns a fine farm of ninety acres near Bowling Green, where he now resides. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Knights of Honor; was Trustee of the township one term; was Deputy Sheriff of the county four years. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. J. FERGUSON, a Bowling Green resident, was born in Putnam County, Ind., on September 16, 1841, and is the fourth of eleven children of John W. and Margaret (Sapp) Ferguson, natives of New Jersey, and of English lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm, laboring in the seasons of summer, and attending school during those of winter, thereby obtaining a very good common school education, which was sufficient to enable him to teach. He remained upon the farm with his parents until after he became of age, when, being of a patriotic turn of mind, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served four months, participating in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was taken prisoner by the enemy and paroled, and returned home. His term of enlistment expiring in the meantime, he was never ordered to join his regiment. For the succeeding two years he was employed in the express office in Terre Haute, Vigo County, and came to Harrison Township, Clay County, in April, 1865, where his parents then resided, they having removed there a short time before. He remained with them until 1867, when he commenced farming for himself. On his return from a tour in the West, during that autumn, in December, 1868, he was married, to Mary, daughter of Hugh and Sarah Thompson, natives of Kentucky. His wife has borne him three children, viz.: Hulbert M., Lulu B. and Arthur. After his marriage, Mr. Ferguson continued farming in Harrison Township until the spring of 1878, when he moved to Bowling Green, where he has since resided. He now owns ninety acres of good land in Harrison Township, on the Eel River bottoms. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics, a Democrat. He is also a liberal contributor to all benevolent enterprises.

WILLIAM J. FRANCIS was born in Crab Orchard, Ky., in 1818, and is the sixth of a family of eight children of Joseph and Millie (Grizard) Francis, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of North Carolina, and both of German extraction. He spent his younger days on a farm, and received a very limited education. Soon after his majority, he came to Clay County, and has resided here ever since, except during four years he resided in Terre Haute, Vigo County. On his return, he was married to Rebecca Stevens, a native of Clay County, and daughter of James and Wealthy Stevens. Mrs. Francis died in less than a year after marriage. She was a member of the United Brethren Church. About three years after the death of Mrs. Francis, our subject married, for his second wife, Mrs. Elmira (Luther) Kendall, a widow, daughter of William and Patia (Long) Luther, natives of North Carolina, and of English and German descent. To this union

have been born eight children, viz.: James M. (deceased), Joseph L., Nancy E. (deceased), William, Jacob (deceased), Harriet (deceased), Andy and Mary J. (deceased). After this marriage, Mr. Francis erected a log cabin on Eel River, and while making for himself and family a home he endured all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. He now owns and occupies a farm of 146 acres. This farm is located near Bowling Green, and possesses all the modern improvements. Mr. Francis is one of the pioneers of this county. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential vote for William H. Harrison in 1840. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN FRUMP, an enterprising farmer, was born in Highland County, Ohio, on January 29, 1822, and is the eldest of nine children of John and Mary Ann (Crabb) Frump, the former a native of Delaware, the latter of Virginia, and of German origin. Our subject emigrated to Clay County with his parents in 1835, locating in Posey Township. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education. About the time he attained his majority, he commenced figuring in politics, and in the year 1865 he was made Treasurer of the county, locating in Bowling Green after his election. During ten consecutive years he was Trustee of Van Buren Township, and resigned to accept the office of Treasurer of the county. At the expiration of the second term as Treasurer, Mr. Frump settled on a farm of 340 acres one and one-half miles from Bowling Green; also owns 160 acres near Clay City, making a grand total of 500 acres of land, having all the modern improvements. On March 23, 1848, he was married to Betsey J. Matthews, a native of Parke County, Ind., and daughter of William and Susanna (Storm) Matthews, natives respectively of Tennessee and Virginia, and of German descent. Eleven children have been born to this union, viz.: Selina Laurette (Crist), William M., Manary B., Benjamin F., Elvina A. (Kilmer), Doctor Dick, Alma A. (Chatman), John C., Susanna J. (McCann), Rosilla F. (deceased), and Mary Catharine. Mr. Frump is literally a self-made man, and has accumulated his handsome fortune through pluck and perseverance and skillful management. In politics, he is an active Democrat, and cast his first vote for President in 1844 for James K. Polk. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, in which he is also an Elder. All, save one of his children, are also members of this church, and all alike are liberal givers to charitable and benevolent enterprises.

DANIEL FUNK was born in Virginia in April, 1818, and is the sixth of twelve children of Daniel and Christina (Saffley) Funk, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia, and both of German ancestry. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and received his education at common country schools. Just preceding his majority, he began work at the carpenter and joiner trade, and continued in it during the next succeeding fifteen years. On August 6, 1846, he was married to Sarah J. Ellis, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Abraham and Sarah (Couchman) Ellis, natives of Virginia, and of German origin. Mr. Funk prosecuted his trade until 1854, when he came to Clay County and settled in Washington Township, where he has since resided, living at present on a well-improved farm of 300 acres, near Bowling Green. To this couple have been born three children, viz.: Cassine M., William H. and Anna E. (deceased). In politics, Mr. Funk voted with the Old-Line Whigs until after Gen. Scott's campaign, since which he has generally voted the Democratic ticket, having cast his first ballot for Harrison. Hard labor, tact, perseverance, economy and good management have rewarded him with a comfortable, beautiful home, and given to his children, for their fidelity and faithful service, a competency.

ABRAHAM GODFREY was born in Mercer County, Ky., on February 4, 1827, and is the fourth of ten children of William and Rosa (Ray) God-

frey, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky, and of English and German extraction. Our subject worked on a farm during his younger days, and received but a limited education. At the age of seventeen, he engaged as a farm hand at \$18 to \$20 per month. This he shared with his parents, to aid them in their support. Very soon he engaged in the stone and mason work, which he continued for several years. On February 11, 1847, he was married to Nancy Phillips, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Aaron and Clory (Lacefield) Phillips, a native of Virginia and Kentucky, of English descent. In the fall of 1852, he emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana, locating in Washington Township, Clay County. The following winter he purchased near Bowling Green a farm of eighty acres, and, with a primitive log cabin for a habitation, he began work of clearing up land, and preparing a home for himself and family. He was compelled to endure many privations and hardships in the wilderness, but finally day dawned upon him, and his industry and thrift have enabled him to add to his original purchase forty acres, making a total of 120 acres, on which he now resides. Besides this, he has 130 acres of good land in Perry Township. Mrs. Godfrey has borne her husband five children, viz.: Catharine E. (Woods), Mary Scott (Haze), James P., Andora (Huff) and Jane (Spears). Mr. Godfrey is a member of the Christian Church.

JOHN M. HEADY, grocer of Bowling Green, was born in Putnam County, Ind., on October 9, 1835, and is the son of Imri and Elizabeth (Slavens) Heady, natives of Shelby and Montgomery Counties, Ky., respectively, and of English and Irish extraction. Our subject was reared upon a farm and received a common school education, yet he was sufficiently qualified to become a teacher himself. He remained with his parents upon the farm, alternately farming and teaching (now holding a State certificate) until the year 1879, when he was married to Clara M. Dalgarm, a native of Indiana, and daughter of James and Margaret (Booth) Dalgarm, natives of Kentucky and Ohio. Two children have been born to them—Gilberty and Maggie. After his marriage, he was engaged in farming until October 15, 1882, when he embarked in the business of a grocer, locating in Bowling Green. In politics, he is an active Democrat. He was Assessor of Clinton Township, Putnam County; was also Deputy Sheriff of that county for four years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is an active, wide-awake citizen, and a successful business man.

JOHN HOUK, one of the pioneer farmers of Washington Township, was born in Kentucky on January 25, 1824, and is the fourth of eleven children of William and Lydia (Fisher) Houk, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina, and of German and Irish ancestry. Our subject grew up on a farm, but had no advantages for an education. With his parents he emigrated from Kentucky to Jennings County, Ind., when he was but two years old, and remained there about seven years. He then, in 1833, came to Clay County and settled in Washington Township, and here he has since resided. His present farm consists of 240 acres of fine land, situated near Bowling Green. He owns 130 acres more, which he has added, which makes him a total of 370 acres of well-improved land. On January 8, 1849, he was married to Evaline Crouse, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of Martin and Susanna (Wagoner) Crouse, natives of North Carolina, and of German ancestry. To them have been born eight children, viz., Martin, Jane, Lydia (Foreman), William, James, Calvin, Susanna (Kiser) and Henry, all of whom are living. Mr. Houk is a pioneer of Clay County, having resided here upward of fifty years. He is a man who commenced active life with nothing, and is "the architect of his own fortune." He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and neither ever turns a deaf ear to the calls of the needy.

DANIEL HUBER was born in Pennsylvania on August 23, 1823, and was the fourth of five children of John and Margaret (Basol) Huber, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. Our subject was brought up on a farm, and, owing to the early death of his father, he received no education. At the age of eight years, he commenced active life for himself by working for his board and clothes until he was sixteen years old, when he was apprenticed to a carpenter for two years. At the expiration of his apprenticeship he removed to Fayette County, Ind., locating near Springersville, where he continued to work at his trade. On September 28, 1845, he was married to Lydia Strong, a native of Fayette County, Ind., and the daughter of Ricard and Susanna (Gaby) Strong, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively. He still continued work at his trade until, on September 28, 1857, he moved to Washington Township, Clay County, where he has since resided on a farm, near Bowling Green, of 302 acres of well-improved land. Mrs. Huber has borne her husband ten children, viz., Mary E. (Royer), Margaret J. (deceased), Cynthia A. (Wallace), John Andrew, Susan C. (Dean), Mattison E. (deceased), Ira D., Elmira L., Alvin C. (deceased), and William W. Mr. and Mrs. Huber are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are liberal givers to all charitable and benevolent institutions.

JOHN HUBER was born in Berks County, Penn., on May 17, 1817, and is the second of seven children of John and Margaret (Basol) Huber, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. At the early age of ten years, he began life for himself by working on a farm as a farm hand, his compensation being his board and clothing. He continued this until he was fourteen years of age, when he engaged to a farmer for four years for his board, clothes and \$50. At the expiration of his time, he emigrated to Indiana, locating in Fayette County, and here remained, being employed at different vocations, principally at the carpenter's trade. It was during his sojourn in Indiana that he was married to Amanda Long, a resident of Union County, Ind. He continued his trade until 1853, when he came to Washington Township, Clay County, purchasing a farm of eighty acres, being partly in Clay and partly in Owen Counties. Here he commenced working out for himself and family a home, and in the end succeeded. On July 5, 1854, Mrs. Huber died. She had borne her husband two children—Michael Henry and John Franklin. After the death of his wife, he returned to Fayette County, where he remained for six years. He then married, for his second wife, Matilda Krater, a native of Lebanon County, Penn., and daughter of Daniel and Christina Krater, natives of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, Mr. Huber returned to Clay County, and located on the eighty acres he purchased when he first came to the county, and he has added to it 140 acres more, making a total of 220 acres. Mrs. Huber has borne him no children. They are both members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Huber's first wife was also a consistent member of this church.

JACOB HUDSON, one of the pioneer farmers of Washington Township, was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 12, 1823, and is the second of four children of James and Margaret (Luther) Hudson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of North Carolina, and both of English origin. Our subject grew up on a farm, but received only a common school education. He emigrated with his parents from North Carolina in 1827 to Clay County, settling near Bowling Green for a year, then moved to the country, where he worked on the farm until the death of his parents. On February 10, 1849, he was married to Margaret Luther, a native of Clay County, and daughter of William and Patia (Long) Luther, natives of North Carolina, and of English extraction. Ever since his marriage, Mr. Hudson has

continued farming, residing in Washington Township, and at present owns and occupies a farm of 250 acres of good land near Bowling Green. His farm is well improved, and under good cultivation. To Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have been born ten children, viz.: John E., Mary Ann (Loncer), William N. (deceased), Jacob H. (deceased), James M., Maria J., Nancy E., Julia E., Allie D. and Joseph N. Mr. Hudson is a Democrat in politics, having cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk. He commenced life with nothing, but he has accumulated enough of this world's goods to enable him to live comfortably during the remainder of his days, and leave a competency for his children. He also was a soldier in the war of the United States with Mexico. On June 15, 1846, he enlisted in the Second Indiana Regiment, served under Gen. Lane, participated in the battle of Buena Vista, and was honorably discharged in 1847, he having served one year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hudson are members of the Christian Church, and liberal contributors to all benevolent and charitable enterprises.

CHRISTOPHER H. KATTMANN was born in Germany March 19, 1817, and was the eldest of three children of John G. and Catharine (Cullenbergh) Kattmann, both natives of Germany. Shortly before his majority, Christopher emigrated to the United States, landing at New York City, going thence to Richmond, Ind., where he spent six years working as a stone cutter and mason. While here he was married, September, 1842, to Margaret Mark, a native of Germany. Six children have been born to this union, viz.: John G., Christopher H., Frederika H., Margaret, Martha and Frederick W. Shortly after his marriage, he came to Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., settling on a farm of 160 acres near Poland, he having purchased it while in Richmond. Being one of the pioneers, he endured many hardships, but redeemed from the wilderness a fine farm, adding to the original purchase until he now has 444 acres, well improved and attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Kattmann are members of the German Reformed Church, and are liberal in charities.

JOHN LASSELL was born in Switzerland County, Ind., December 20, 1825, and was the son of Joseph and Elizabeth Ann (Turner) Lassell, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Delaware, and of French and German extraction. In October, 1838, John came with his parents to Clay County, Ind., and in 1840 his father entered 120 acres near Bowling Green and began clearing for a home, where he lived many years, dying in Greene County at the age of ninety-one years. Mr. Lassell remained with his parents until his marriage, which occurred March 23, 1847, to Harriet Gilbert, a native of Ohio. After his marriage he still continued farming in Clay County, and by his own industry has acquired a good farm of 160 acres near Bowling Green, and is surrounded with everything to make a pleasant home. Mrs. Lassell has borne her husband six children, viz.: Miriam (now Boothe), William, Amanda (now deceased), Mary J., Andrew and Angeline (both deceased).

JAMES N. LAUGHLIN was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., September 5, 1840, and was the third of five children of William and Sarah (Nesbit) Laughlin, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish ancestry. When James was twelve years of age, he came with his parents to Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., where his father purchased land and began, amid all the hardships of pioneer life, developing a home from the wilderness. The mother died February 6, 1866; the father still lives with his son James, who remained with his parents until January 20, 1866, when he married Mary, daughter of Darlington and Susan (Fisher) Boyce. After his marriage, Mr. Laughlin began farming for himself, and is now located on a farm of 280 acres near Center Point, with good improvements, and attract-

ively situated. Seven children have been born to this union, all of whom are living, viz.: Lewis, Anna M., William D., Lucy, Susan, Maggie and Harlan. Mr. Laughlin enlisted as one of the one-hundred-day men in Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana Infantry. He served upon detached duty as guard, and was mustered out in October, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and give liberally to all benevolent works.

JOHN LITTLE is a native of Pennsylvania, and eldest of two children of William and Anna (Millhoof) Litle, the former a native of England, the latter of Pennsylvania, and is of German and English ancestry. On account of the early death of his father, John worked for his board and clothes until, at the age of ten years, he was apprenticed to a shoe-maker, which trade he followed for several years in different parts of the United States. He was married, August 20, 1849, to Elizabeth Cole, a native of Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born to this union, viz.: Almedia (deceased), Jonathan (deceased), Media (deceased), Emeline (now Jenkins), David, Rebecca and Charles. Mr. Litle, after his marriage, worked at his trade in Mount Pleasant, Penn., until 1852, when he went to Ohio, remaining there eighteen months, going thence to Indiana, locating in Clay County, where he purchased a farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Litle are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Litle served under Gen. Scott in the Mexican war, enlisting in 1847, and remaining until the close of the war. He did not participate in any fighting, but served as guard, on account of poor health.

WILLIAM M. LLOYD, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, was born in Owen County, Ind., February 23, 1845, and is the youngest of thirteen children of James M. and Catharine (Eli) Lloyd, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Pennsylvania. James Lloyd was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was wounded; was under Gen. Harrison at the battle of Tippecanoe. Our subject was brought up on a farm, receiving a limited education. He was a lover of his country, and in her hour of peril enlisted, on July 6, 1861, in Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, for three years, and "veteranized." He participated in the following battles: Baton Rouge, siege of Port Hudson, siege of Fort Morgan and Mobile, Donelsonville, and many others. He was discharged January 15, 1866, very much disabled in his left arm from vaccination, which operation was performed by military orders. On his return to civil life he engaged in farming. On May 6, 1866, he was married to Margaret Reynolds, a native of Clay County, and daughter of James and Nancy Reynolds, natives of North Carolina, and pioneers of Clay County. They have no children. Since his marriage, Mr. Lloyd has remained in this county, living on a farm of ninety-one acres near Bowling Green. His farm has all the modern improvements. He and his wife are both members of the United Brethren Church.

P. A. McALLISTER, insurance agent, a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., July 19, 1835, and was a son of R. B. and Susan (Miller) McAllister, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. McAllister is of Scotch-Irish and German extraction. Losing his mother at an early age, he received but a limited education, living on a farm until thirteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in Lancaster, Penn., which business he followed until nineteen years of age, when he came to Indiana, locating in Lancaster, Owen County, in 1854. Most of his life has been spent in merchandising, he having been in trade in Bowling Green several years. In September, 1857, he was married to Mary A., daughter of John and Mary (Burkett) Fairleigh, a native of Ohio. Four children have been born to this union, viz.: Harry L., born

July 15, 1862 ; Cora, July 25, 1865 ; Eddie, September 6, 1868 ; Jessie M., May 2, 1879. Mr. McAllister is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, casting his first vote for Fremont in 1856. He has been Town Treasurer of Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., where he formerly resided. He owns 220 acres of well-improved land upon the line between Owen and Clay Counties, and 160 acres in Kansas. He is a self-made man. Mrs. McAllister is a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS MARSH, a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Hertford County, N. C., January 14, 1818, and is the youngest of six children of Huriiah and Delilah (Bruce) Marsh, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of North Carolina, and both of English descent. Thomas was reared on a farm, and received no education. From North Carolina, he went to Hopkins County, Ky., thence to Rankin County, Miss., thence to Louisiana, thence to Tennessee, and thence to Dayton, Ohio, where he was married in June, 1840, to Catharine, daughter of John and Mary D. Gilbert, natives of Germany. Four children have been born to them—Mary J. (Tapy), Elizabeth (deceased), Evaline (McNamer) and William. About a year after his marriage, Mr. Marsh came to Clay County, Ind., and purchased a farm of 160 acres near Bowling Green, where he remained about two years, then sold out and removed to Greencastle, remaining there until 1858, and then removed to Bowling Green, where he has since resided, being surrounded with every comfort of life. On July 6, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry for three years, but on a forced march he received a fall which so badly ruptured him that he was discharged and sent home. He then enlisted in Company K, Second Indiana Cavalry, but the medical examiner at Columbus, Tenn., again discharged him for hernia, and sent him home. Since then he has not been able to perform any manual labor, living a retired life at his home in Bowling Green. His property is worth about \$4,000. Besides this he has estates, in prospective, coming to him from North Carolina and Kentucky, supposed to amount to \$10,000. He and his wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM MAYROSE was born December 22, 1839, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was the eldest of four children of Frederick and Ragana (Cople) Mayrose, both natives of Germany. Owing to the early death of his parents, William had little chance of schooling, but was at the age of nine years hired as a farm hand, receiving his board and clothes. Here he remained until he attained his majority, when he received a horse, saddle and bridle, and a suit of clothes. Mr. Mayrose, feeling the need of a home, was married, September, 1861, to Ragana Kirk, a native of Germany. He still continued to work as a farm hand until the spring of 1865, when he came to Clay County, Ind., locating in Jackson Township, and in 1877, coming to Washington Township, he was hired to take charge of the poor farm, receiving \$800 annually for his services, and as he proved faithful he is still retained. Mr. Mayrose owns a farm of 159 acres near Bowling Green, Ind. Mrs. Mayrose has borne her husband eight children, viz., Jacob, John, Henry, Matilda, Amelia, Rose Ann, William and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Mayrose are members of the Evangelical Church of Christ. Mr. Mayrose is a member of the Knights and Ladies of Honor.

JOHN M. MELTON, one of the enterprising farmers of Washington Township, was born in Harrison County, Ind., February 22, 1822, and is the eldest of five children of Jesse and Eleanor (Melton) Melton, natives of North Carolina, and of English origin. Our subject lived on a farm for some years, and received his education in the common schools. He came with his parents from Harrison County to Clay County, Ind., in 1854, and

located in Bowling Green, where he has since resided. Mr. Melton is one of the pioneers of this county. He was also a soldier in the Mexican war. In July, 1846, he enlisted in the Second Indiana Volunteers, participating in the battle of Buena Vista, and was discharged in July, 1847. On his return to civil life he engaged in mercantile trade in Bowling Green. After seven years' experience in this, he sold out his stock and purchased a farm of 100 acres near Bowling Green, and has since been a successful farmer. On October 11, 1849, he was married to Emily N., daughter of William and Rachel (Alexander) Waugh, natives of North Carolina and of Irish extraction. The following-named children have been born to them: J. H., Rachel L. (Campbell), George, W. A., Jasper J., Otto and Emily M. (Buell). Mrs. Melton died August 8, 1869. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics, Mr. Melton is a staunch Republican, but cast his first ballot for James K. Polk for President. With his own hands, and without assistance, Mr. Melton has made the beautiful farm which is now his home.

WILLIAM H. MILES, wagon-maker, and a resident of Bowling Green, is the fifth of seven children of Samuel and Hannah (Ghormley) Miles, and was born in Bowling Green, Clay County, on November 3, 1833. He was reared here, receiving only a common school education. After attaining his majority, he engaged in the carpenter and joiner trade in Bowling Green, continuing in that business until October 4, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battle of Helena, Ark. Mr. Miles "veteranized" in the same company and regiment, and participated in the battle of the Little Missouri. Shortly after this battle, the regiment came home on a furlough, at the expiration of which it was stationed on duty at Indianapolis, remaining there until it was mustered out of the service at the close of the war. On his return to civil life, Mr. Miles resumed his trade at Bowling Green, continuing his work at it for about three years; then engaged in the saw-mill business for about three years, at the end of which time he engaged in the wagon-maker's trade, which he has followed ever since. On April 19, 1857, he was married to Melissa Moss, a native of Morgan County, Ind., and daughter of Henry and Jane Moss, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia. To them have been born seven children, viz.: Henry K. (deceased), Minnie J., William L., Edward E., Enos, Annie B. and Mary C. For three years, Mr. Miles was Postmaster at Bowling Green. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and liberal givers to and supporters of all charitable enterprises.

H. H. B. MILES, salesman, of Bowling Green, Ind., is the youngest of seven children of Samuel and Hannah (Ghormley) Miles, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Pennsylvania. Samuel Miles was a soldier in the war of 1812, and for five years of the regular army. After the expiration of his term of service, he located, about the year 1818, in Terre Haute, Vigo County, but came to Bowling Green, Clay County in 1831, and engaged in the tannery business, following it for several years; then purchased a farm near town, and continued farming until the year 1859, and in the meantime, in partnership with his son-in-law, building a flouring mill and woolen factory, following this business for about five years, after which he sold his mill and retired from active life. He was then appointed Postmaster at Bowling Green, holding that office about ten years, resigning just previous to his death, which event occurred in June, 1876. Mr. Miles was one of the enterprising men of Clay County. He served the county as Clerk one term; also served as Probate Judge; also served as Justice of the Peace; was also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he was a staunch Republican. H. H. B. Miles, the subject of this

sketch, was born in Bowling Green, Clay County, October 8, 1835; was reared here, and received a common school education. After his majority, he engaged in farming until the breaking out of the rebellion, when he enlisted, in August, 1862, in Company E, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served three years. He participated in the battle of Spring Hill, where he was captured March 5, 1863, taken to Libby Prison, Richmond, Va., and held until April. He was then paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and from there to Indianapolis, where he was exchanged, and sent to his regiment in June, 1863. He was with Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and on his "march to the sea," and was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., on June 12, 1865. After returning to civil life, Mr. Miles engaged in farming, continuing five years, then in the mercantile business, as clerk, which he has since followed. On April 30, 1867, he was married to Parnitha G. Clemons, a native of Ohio. He has been Constable of Washington Township; is a member of the Knights of Honor; is a Republican in politics. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ADAM B. MOON was born in Canton, Ohio, May 28, 1818, and was the eldest of seven children of Jacob and Catharine (Rickard) Moon, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Adam was reared in town, and attended school, also working at tanning until sixteen years of age, when he began for himself, managing a distillery, for which he received \$50 a month, and where he continued nine years. He then engaged in a flouring mill, at Lancaster, Ohio, and while here was married to Irena Vanwey, March 6, 1842. Nine children have been born to this marriage. Mr. Moon continued working in the flouring mill until January 3, 1856, when he moved to Clay County, Ind., and located in Washington Township, on a farm of eighty-six acres he had previously purchased, and began making a home. He was appointed overseer of the Poor Farm of Clay County, which position he held six years, receiving liberal pay, which enabled him to add to his little farm, until he now has 405 acres, with fine improvements, making a pleasant home. Mr. and Mrs. Moon are members of the United Brethren Church, as are also their children. Mr. Moon is an active politician, voting with the Democrats, and cast his first ballot for Martin Van Buren in 1840. He has held offices of trust in the party, and is now County Commissioner, this being his second term. He is much respected, and a self-made man.

ERNST MUEHLER, stone cutter, and resident of Bowling Green, was born in Germany on June 1, 1832, and is the second of three children of Frederick and Caroline (Haenig) Muehler, both natives of Germany. Ernst received a good education. About the time he had attained his majority, he left Germany and went to Denmark, thence to Hamburg, and thence to Norway, where, in November, 1861, he was married to Eliza, daughter of Ole and Mariah Olson, natives of Norway. His wife has borne him eight children, viz., Frederika, Oscar, Benhart, Amelia, Alfred (deceased), Otto, Carl and Maggie. Mr. Muehler remained in Norway several years after his marriage, when he emigrated to America, landing in New York in 1868. Soon after, he came to Clay County, Ind., and located in Bowling Green, where he has since resided, surrounded with everything which tends to make life enjoyable and home pleasant and attractive. Mr. and Mrs. Muehler are members of the Lutheran Church, and are ever ready to contribute to benevolent enterprises. Mr. M. has acted in the capacity of Councilman of Bowling Green.

JACOB ORMAN, SR., was born in Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., July 2, 1837, and is the eldest of eight children of Andrew and Nancy (Comer) Orman, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of North Carolina, and of German lineage. Our subject grew to manhood on a farm,

and was educated at the common schools. He remained with his parents on the farm until he was twenty one, soon after, on February 7, 1857, marrying Margaret Loncer, a native of New York City, and daughter of Adam and Margaret (Bretches) Loncer, natives of Germany. Since his marriage, Mr. Orman has been engaged in farming in Washington Township, being at present located on the county line between Owen and Clay Counties, and owning land in both counties. He is one of the pioneers of Clay County. His own dwelling house is a model of comfort, and of that which is substantial, and all his surroundings are such as to make home attractive. To Mr. and Mrs. Orman have been born ten children viz. : Sarah (Kendle), John A., Mary A., Lizzie B., Harrison, George, Anna, Peter R., Clara M. and Edna V., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Orman are both members of the Christian Church.

ALLEN RAY, of Bowling Green, was born in Marion County, Ind., on March 22, 1847, and is the second of three children of John and Jane (Jennings) Ray, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Virginia. Our subject was brought up on a farm, working during the seasons of summer, and attending school during those of winter, thus acquiring only a common school education. Shortly before his majority, he was married to Martha E., daughter of James and Barbara Davenport, natives of Ohio. His wife bore him one child. On May 9, 1869, Mrs. Ray died. He was next married in February, 1871, to Amanda C. (Zimmerman), daughter of James and Anna Ducan, natives of Kentucky. After this marriage Mr. Ray engaged in farming in Boone County, Ind., continuing in that occupation for some time, then embarked in the drug business at New Augusta, Marion County, continuing one year, when he sold out his stock and located in Bowling Green, engaging in the same business until April, 1883, when he again sold out his store. During all this time Mr. Ray has been reading medical works, with a view of entering the medical profession, and contemplates taking a course of lectures the coming winter at some reputable medical college. To the last marriage of Mr. Ray, five children were born, viz. : Dillon B., John C., Anna J., James A. and Ralph R. Mr. Ray also served as a soldier in the late war. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served eight months; re-enlisted in Company B, One Hundred Thirty-fifth Regiment, one hundred days' men; when his time expired, he again re-enlisted for one year as Fife Major of the One Hundred Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Infantry. He served until the close of the war, having been finally discharged in August, 1865. Mr. Ray is a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are both members of the Christian Church, and liberal givers to all charitable and benevolent institutions.

LEWIS W. RICE, an enterprising farmer of Washington Township, was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 24, 1823, and is the youngest of nine children of Jesse and Martha (Wilcoxson) Rice, natives of Virginia, and of English lineage. During his youth he worked on a farm, working in the summer and attending school in the winter seasons. In consequence of the death of his parents, Mr. Rice commenced active life for himself at the age of seventeen years. Just previous to his majority, he was married, September 5, 1844, to Ann Miles, a native of Parke County, Ind., and daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Ghormley) Miles, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German ancestry. Mr. Rice engaged in farming in Washington Township, Clay County, soon after his marriage, and has ever since resided, and is now residing, on a farm of eighty acres near Bowling Green. To Mr. and Mrs. Rice have been born seven children, viz., James M., Jessie, Jane (Zenor), William H., Emma (Godfrey), U. S. Grant and Anna, all of whom are living. Mr. Rice is a staunch Republican in politics,

and was Postmaster at Bowling Green for two years, but after the removal of the county seat he resigned the position and resumed farming. He is ranked as one of the pioneers of Clay County. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HARMON SCHOPMEYER is the eldest of a family of five children born to Henry and Catharine (Shromyer) Schopmeyer, both natives of Germany. He was born in Germany November 6, 1825. His youth was spent upon a farm and in attending school. When nearly twenty-one years of age, Mr. Schopmeyer emigrated to America, landing at New Orleans, going thence to Cincinnati, where he remained ten years working at the cooper's trade. He married Mary Fledderjohn November 24, 1850. She is also a native of Germany. In 1855, March 20, he came to Washington Township, Clay County, purchasing eighty acres of land near Poland, and making a home in the wilderness. Since, he has added until he now has 470 acres, well improved and attractive. Mrs. Schopmeyer has borne her husband eight children, viz., Henry, William, Frederick, John, Lizzie, Frank, Mary and August. Mr. and Mrs. Schopmeyer are members of the Reformed German Church, and liberal in charities.

J. W. SENSENEY, merchant, of Bowling Green, carrying a stock of \$8,000, and doing a cash annual business of \$18,000, was born October 13, 1837, in Frederick County, Md.; was reared upon a farm and received a common school education, sufficient, however, to qualify him as a teacher. He came to Indiana in an early day in company with his parents, who were of German lineage, but natives of Virginia. Our subject was engaged in farming and teaching school until after he had attained his majority; then embarked in the mercantile trade, locating in Bowling Green, Clay County, in 1866, where he has since been engaged in the mercantile business. May 8, 1873, he was married to Mary Stilwagon, a native of Indiana, and daughter of David S. and Sarah (Lewis) Stilwagon, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Indiana, and of French and English extraction. Mr. Senseney and wife have had no children. He began life with nothing, but owns at this time about \$17,000 worth of property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity; his wife of the Christian Church.

JOHN T. SMITH was born in Johnson County, Ind., March 18, 1831. He grew up to manhood on a farm, with no other educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools of his county. A few months before he was of age, he met with a serious accident while felling timber in the woods, the accident resulting in the breaking of his right leg near the knee, his right arm near the elbow, besides other serious injuries. This misfortune changed the whole course of his life. After his recovery he entered college at Franklin, Ind., attending a few terms; then moved, in 1853, with his father to Greene County and engaged for a few years in teaching school. In the spring of 1860, he graduated from the Law Department of Asbury University, after which he located in Bloomfield, Ind., and engaged in the practice of law. He assisted in recruiting Company F, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, at the breaking-out of the late rebellion, and was mustered into the service as First Lieutenant September 20, 1861. January 4, 1862, he was commissioned Captain; December 5, 1862, was promoted Major; February 11, 1863, was made Lieutenant Colonel; July 15, 1863, he was promoted Colonel of the regiment, and was discharged from the service March 12, 1865. The Colonel was present with his command and participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River and Chickamauga; he was on the Atlanta campaign, and in nearly all the engagements connected with the fall of Atlanta; took part also in the battle of Jonesboro, Ga., Pulaski, Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, Tenn. He was popular with

his officers and men, and successful as a commander. On his return home, Col. Smith was elected Clerk of the Greene County Circuit Court, serving five years. He is not rated as an office-seeker, yet he has an even dozen commissions which have been issued to him by the different Governors of the State. The Colonel is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church, possessing rare ability. He moved to Bowling Green in 1879, and served acceptably the Bowling Green Circuit one year. In 1854, he married Mary C. Armstrong. The couple have an interesting family of two boys and five girls.

JOHN STRAUCH was born in Germany July 16, 1837, and the eldest of six children born to John and Catharine (Mann) Strauch, both natives of Germany. When the subject of this sketch was one year old, his parents emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, whence they went to Monroe County, Ohio, where they remained five years. The elder Mr. Strauch being a minister, was not permanently located, but lived in New Albany, Vernon and Fort Wayne, Ind., finally retiring to Jeffersonville, having left the ministry on account of old age. The son John, spending his youth in cities, had the opportunity of obtaining a good common school education. When sixteen years of age, he commenced working as a farm hand, which he continued until he was eighteen; then began to learn the carpenter's trade, serving an apprenticeship of two years, after which he worked at his trade about twelve years, when he turned his attention to farming. Mr. Strauch was married, March 6, 1858, to Mary Knippe. Seven children have been born to them—Emma (deceased), Catharine, Amelia, Ellen, Edward, Lewis and Celestia. Mr. Strauch has been a resident of Clay County since 1856. He lives on a farm near Poland, and raises stock extensively. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. In politics he has been a Republican since the war, and has held offices of honor and trust in the party. He was Sheriff of Clay County one term. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and are benevolent and charitable.

JAMES TAGGART, harness-maker, and a resident of Bowling Green, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, March 20, 1824, and was reared upon a farm. He has acquired only a common school education. His parents were of English descent. His great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather in the war of 1812. During his younger days, Mr. Taggart served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade, and has since continued in that business. In the year 1850, he settled in Owen County, Ind., purchasing a farm, erecting a log cabin, and working out for himself and family a home. After many struggles, and enduring the privations of a pioneer life in the wilderness, he succeeded; but he soon disposed of his farm and removed to Spencer, Ind., where he resumed his trade. In May, 1860, he removed to Bowling Green, Clay County, where he has since resided. In the spring of 1845, he was married to Adaline Hilligas, a native of Pennsylvania. To them have been born five children—Caroline (Dalgar), William, George, Frank P. and Luella (Thompson). Mr. Taggart, in politics, is an active Democrat, and he has held offices of honor and trust in his party. He is now Justice of the Peace in Washington Township, this being his third term. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

E. P. TALBOTT, M. D., Bowling Green, Ind., was the eldest of seven children of Othniel and Elizabeth (Fitzwalter) Talbott, natives of Baltimore County, Md., and Shelby County, Ky. Our subject was born in Shelby County, Ky., August 11, 1817; was reared on a farm, and just before he arrived at the age of twenty-one years he entered the Asbury University at

Greencastle, Ind., remaining two terms; then entered the office of Dr. William E. Talbott, remaining with him five years. During this time, he attended two terms at the medical school in this place, receiving instruction from T. W. Cowgill, C. T. Ballard and H. E. Talbott. After several years' practice, he entered the Rush Medical College at Chicago, and graduated there in 1860. He then returned to Greencastle and resumed practice, continuing until 1866, when he located at Cloverdale, Ind., remaining there five years, and, in 1871, came to Bowling Green, where he has since resided. When but eleven years of age, Mr. Talbott came to Indiana with his father, who entered land in Jackson Township, Putnam County, in 1828, and who became one of the pioneers of that county, there being at that time only four families in the township, and Greencastle but a log village. August 18, 1846, Dr. Talbott was married to Julia, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Dunivan) Doggett, natives of Maryland, and of English lineage. Six children have been born to this union—William E., Lucinda B. (now Campbell), Eliza J., Albert G., George D. and Elmer E., all living. Mr. Talbott is an Odd Fellow, a Mason, and in politics an active Democrat. His wife is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Both are liberal givers to all benevolent and charitable institutions.

JOHN H. TAPY was born in Union County, Ind., November 24, 1841, and is the youngest of seven children born to Harmon H. and Alice (Hollenberg) Tapy, natives of Germany. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received his education from the common schools. He remained with his parents on the farm until near his majority, when he commenced life for himself. On September 1, 1867, he was married to Mary Altemiller, the daughter of Harmon H. and Agnes (Angle) Altemiller, natives of Germany. After his marriage, he engaged in farming in Clay County, to which he with his parents had moved, from Union County in 1844. His parents were pioneers of Clay County, and lived there until their death in 1869. Our subject is at present located on a farm of eighty acres near Bowling Green. The farm is well improved. Mrs. Tapy has borne her husband four children—William O., born July 26, 1868; Anna K., born August 25, 1870; Clara C., born October 23, 1872; Eddie C., born September 28, 1875. Both Mr. and Mrs. Tapy are members of the German Reformed Church, and are liberal givers to charitable enterprises.

WILLIAM TAPY, undertaker and furniture dealer, of Bowling Green, was born in Prussia, March 4, 1842, and is the third in a family of four children of Harmon H. and Eugenie Tapy, natives of Prussia. William was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He crossed the Atlantic in 1858, landing in Baltimore, Md., where he remained but a short time; then came to Clay County, Ind., and located in Bowling Green in 1862, and here he has since resided. In 1869, he was married to Mary Marsh, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Thomas and Catharine Marsh, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Ohio, and of English lineage. After his marriage, Mr. Tapy continued in the business of undertaker and furniture dealer, and has at present a prosperous trade. Mrs. Tapy has borne her husband two children—Katie Eugenie, born February 7, 1871, and Mary, born July 31, 1874, and died August 9, 1874. Mr. Tapy is a member of the I. O. O. F., and, in politics, is an active Democrat, having held offices of honor and trust in the party. During four years he was Clerk, and four years Treasurer of Clay County. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and liberal givers to institutions of charity and benevolence.

MAHALA THOMAS, a resident of Bowling Green, was the third in a family of eight children of James and Frances (Thompson) Booth, the for-

mer a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia, and of Irish and English extraction. Her father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and her grandfather Thompson was a Revolutionary soldier. Mahala was born in Harrison County, Ind., July 16, 1809, and was reared on a farm, with very limited educational advantages. Owing to the death of her father, she went to live with her grandfather, Lawrence Thompson, where she remained until January 10, 1833, when she was married to Oswald Thomas, a native of Virginia. The young couple located in Washington Township, Clay County, and after the laying-out of Bowling Green, became residents of that town. Mr. Thomas devoted his time to farming, developing a home in the wilderness. Nine children were born to this marriage—Morris J. (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Jephtha, John E., Jurettie M. (deceased), James T. (deceased), Clara E., Huldah F. (now Hoffa), and Amanda B. (now Tribble). Mr. Thomas died June 9, 1858. He served as Trustee of Washington Township three successive terms. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. Thomas is now seventy-four years of age, and has been a resident of Clay County since 1825.

CLINTON M. THOMPSON, merchant, Bowling Green, Ind., was born in Jackson County, Ind., October 12, 1829, and is one of eleven children of John D. and Elizabeth A. (Elsey) Thompson, the father a native of Kentucky, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the mother a native of Virginia, of German descent. His father died at the age of eighty-nine years, about April, 1881. His mother is still living at Bowling Green, and is eighty-eight years of age. Our subject has been a partner in the mercantile business for eighteen years, the firm selling, at retail, goods to the amount of over \$100,000 per annum part of the time. The firm's stock, at last invoice, amounted to \$22,000; average annual sales, about \$60,000. Mr. Thompson is living with his third wife. His second wife bore him three children, viz., Hallie D. (Talbot), Blanch W. and J. P. R. His present wife has also borne him three children, viz., Earl, Emmett and Ethel. Three children are deceased, but the six named are living. Mr. Thompson was Postmaster at Bowling Green five years; was editor and proprietor of the *Clay County Democrat* six years; was Recorder of Clay County four years; was Clerk of Clay County four years; was a Deputy in every office in Clay County for many years; was a School Trustee of Bowling Green for two years; was a Town Trustee of same town for three years, and is now School Trustee, serving his third year. He is a Mason—a member of the Blue Lodge, No. 85, at Bowling Green—and Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Brazil. He is also a member of the Christian Church; his wife, of the Presbyterian. In politics, he is a Democrat. Mr. T.'s education was acquired at the common schools of his county.

CAPT. EDWARD A. THOMPSON was born in Jackson County, Ind., on September 7, 1831. When but a lad, however, he moved with his parents to Clay County, Ind., and located in Bowling Green. At this time, the county was comparatively a wilderness, and his early life was exposed to all the privations incident to pioneer life. He received his early education from the common schools of the day. At the time he attained his majority, he had mastered the tailor's trade; but that kind of a life was too sedentary to suit his active temperament, and he formed a partnership with Mr. Hopkins in the cabinet-making business, in which he continued until the breaking-out of the war in 1861. In the meantime, he had given considerable attention to instrumental music. In 1861, he enlisted as a member of the band in the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and went with the regiment into Virginia. This kind of service, however, did not suit Mr. Thompson, as he thought he could accomplish more toward suppressing the rebellion with a

musket than with a brass horn, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry, receiving a commission as First Lieutenant. On August 30, 1862, at the battle of Richmond, Ky., he was severely wounded in the shoulder with a piece of shell. He was soon after captured, but was paroled; came home, and remained until he recovered from his wound. Soon after this, the Seventy-first Indiana was organized as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, and Lieut. Thompson was promoted Captain of Company M in said organization, and in which capacity he served until the close of the war. He took part in all the cavalry operations with his command in the Department of the Cumberland, and through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. He was engaged with Stoneman and Kilpatrick in their celebrated raids, and was seriously injured at the battle of Pulaski, Tenn., in 1864. As a military officer, the Captain was a success, and popular with his superiors, and beloved by his men. In 1855, he was married to Cordelia Sutliff. After the close of the war, he moved on a farm two miles from town, and carried on farming, and dealt in stock. In 1882, he moved with his family into town, and entered into a copartnership with his brother in the dry goods trade. The firm carries a large stock, and is doing an extensive business, beside carrying on their farms. The Captain is no office-seeker, but in politics is an ardent Republican. For many years he has been a consistent member of the M. E. Church. His father, John D. Thompson, died in 1882, being nearly ninety years of age. His mother, nearly eighty-eight years of age, still survives.

THOMAS WALKER, a pioneer of Clay County, was born in Hardin County, Ky., June 4, 1815, and in 1822 came to Clay County, Ind., with his mother, uncle and grandfather, entering land where Washington Township now is, where, amid all the hardships of pioneer life, surrounded by savages and wild beasts, Thomas grew to manhood. Losing his father when very young, Thomas lived with his uncle, and owing to the newness of the country and necessity of working, his education was limited. He remained with his uncle until December 3, 1840, when he was married to Eleanor Jones. These children were born to this union, viz., John D. (deceased), Mary E. (now Rodenbarger), Harriet L. Walker, George W., and Daniel L. (deceased). Mrs. Walker died May 1, 1852. Mr. Walker's second marriage occurred March 15, 1860, to Mary Ann Cromwell. Three children have been born to this marriage, viz., Sarah E. (now Richardson), Cynthia J. (now Cullen) and David T. Mr. Walker now lives upon a farm near Bowling Green, with pleasant surroundings, all the result of his own industry. In politics, he is one of the Old-Line Whigs, having cast his first vote for Henry Clay, but now voting with the Republican party. He was formerly Trustee of Washington Township. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Christian Church, earnest advocates of Sabbath schools, and liberal in charities.

GEORGE F. WEBER is the oldest of a family of ten children of John and Maria K. (Beamann) Weber, natives of Germany. John Weber emigrated to this country in 1848, landing in New York. From there he went to Chicago, and thence to St. Louis, Mo., where he was married, and where he remained for some time. He then came to Terre Haute, Vigo County, remained six years, thence to Owen County, and thence to Clay County. He was a regular soldier in the German Army; in Germany he served an apprenticeship as stone-cutter and mason; followed that business in this country until he was chosen Sheriff of Clay County, and as such officer served two consecutive terms. He was a Democrat in politics. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. He resided at Bowling Green at the time of his death, which occurred on March 27, 1881. George F., our subject, was born in St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1851. He spent the greater portion

of his minority in Bowling Green; received only a common school education. In his youth he learned from his father the stone-cutter's and mason's trade. He remained with his father in this business until the latter was elected Sheriff, and then entered the Sheriff's office as assistant. Mr. Weber was married, on April 15, 1883, to America Crawford, a native of Illinois, and daughter of John and Margaret (Culshaw) Crawford, natives of Ohio, and of German lineage.

JOHN WOODS, one of the pioneer farmers of Washington Township, was born in Anderson County, Ky., December 26, 1813, and was the sixth in a family of nine children of Joseph and Keziah (Bell) Woods, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania. John's youth was spent in farming with little opportunity of education, owing to the scarcity of schools and the necessity of work. He remained with his parents until two years after his marriage, which occurred February 22, 1836, to Frances Rice. October 28, 1839, he came to Clay County, Ind., where he entered 200 acres of land, near Bowling Green, and began making a home for his family, enduring many hardships, yet living to see a fine town developed where was a wilderness. Five children have been born to them, viz., Keziah (now Campbell), Anna B. (now Bowman), Sally (now Cameron), Susan (now Martin) and William, all living. Mr. Woods became a Mason in 1850, January 26, and was elected Junior Warden the same year, and still holds the position in the Lodge at Bowling Green. Mr. Woods is an Old-Line Whig, casting his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844, but now votes with the Republicans, and has held offices of honor and trust in the party. He has been Justice of the Peace, also Constable and Deputy Sheriff of the county.

CLAY CITY AND HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

HENRY D. AMES, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Harrison Township, was born December 12, 1833, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the second child born to Samuel and Elinor (Robinson) Ames, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish extraction. He, in company with his parents, came to Clay County, Ind., in the spring of 1873, having previously lived for a time in Parke County. Henry's education was limited to the common schools, he working for his father summers and going to school in winter. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company D, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, and was in several hard-fought battles, and with Sherman in his famous march to the sea. He was also in numerous skirmishes, but was never wounded. He remained until the war closed, and was mustered out at Lexington, N. C., in the summer of 1865, and honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio. When he returned from the war, he resumed farm work, staying with and caring for his parents, who were getting old and feeble. In 1871, January 31, he married Maria Cahill, a native of Parke County, Ind. One child has been born to them, viz., William, born November 15, 1877. Mrs. Ames is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, Mr. Ames is an uncompromising Republican, and one of the active and able workers of the party.

CALVIN R. AMES, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 27, 1845, in Williams County, Ohio, and was the fifth child of Samuel and Elinor (Robinson) Ames, both natives of Ohio, and of German and Irish extraction. He remained at home until nineteen years of age, working on the farm in

summer and attending school in winter. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in Company D, Forty-fourth Illinois Infantry, under Col. Barrett. He participated in several hard-fought battles, and received a wound in the head at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in the famous battle above the clouds. He was disabled for duty about four months, and when he was able returned to his regiment, and remained until the close of the war. He was mustered out at Victoria, Tex., and honorably discharged at Springfield, Ill. After his return from the war, he remained with his parents until their death. His marriage occurred April 18, 1868, to Amanda Taylor, a native of Ohio. Three children have been born to them, viz.: George H., born June 21, 1869; Virginia M., June 16, 1871; Sarah E., February 22, 1876. Mr. Ames is a member of the Masonic fraternity at Clay City. He is in politics a thoroughgoing Republican, having voted with that party since he became a voter, and is one of its most earnest workers.

REV. JAMES B. ARNETT, pastor of Bowling Green and Pleasant View Churches, of the Missionary Baptist denomination, is the eldest son of John and Celia (Smith) Arnett, natives of North Carolina, and of Irish descent. He was born in Wythe County, Va., December 20, 1828, whence his parents came to Indiana in 1831, and settled in Jackson Township, Owen County, where he mainly made his home until July, 1879, at which period he removed to Clay County and took charge of New Union and Pleasant View Churches in Owen County, and of Goodhope Church at Middlebury, which charges he held three years. Mr. Arnett has been recognized for years as a talented teacher in the public schools. In 1859, he was called to preach by the United Brethren Church, and in 1875 entered the ministry of the Missionary Baptists. September 1, 1853, he married Sarah E. Huber, who bore him several children—Amanda Eliza, John Henry, James William, Celia Margaret and two deceased. August 15, 1862, Mr. Arnett enlisted in Company E, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until December 5, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He served on regimental hospital duty at Covington, Ky., where, in handling the sick, he received an injury to his spine. Mr. Arnett is truly a self-made man, and has a pleasant home and about ten acres in Middlebury. He is a Republican of over twenty years' duration, and a greatly respected citizen.

A. J. BARRICK, a son of Peter and Margaret (Patterson) Barrick, was born May 21, 1858, in Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., where he now resides. Most of his life has been spent upon a farm, working summers, and attending school winters, and having a liking for study, he has acquired an excellent education. He now works at farming in summer, and in winter in the coal mine on his father's farm. His marriage occurred February 22, 1878, to Lena, daughter of Abram and Della (Cox) Nixon, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born March 29, 1860, and of Irish and English extraction. Three children have been born to them—Margaret D., born July 6, 1879; Charles E., June 2, 1881; Mary E., April 25, 1883. Mrs. Barrick is an active member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Barrick is an earnest member of the Democratic party, having given them his support since he became a voter.

PETER BARRICK was born February 22, 1816, in Harrison County, Ohio, and was the youngest of nine children born to Frederick and Mary (Iler) Barrick, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Germany. He remained with his parents, working on the farm in the summer, and attending school in winter until eighteen years of age, when he began life for himself. He moved with his parents to Coshocton County, where he worked at clearing land for ten years. Commencing life with nothing, he has by his own labor become owner of a nice farm of eighty acres well improved, and

having a rich vein of coal three feet in depth, with a shaft ready for use. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Munn) Patterson, a native of Pennsylvania, in December 20, 1844. Ten children have been born to them—Eliza, Mary (deceased), Elmira (deceased), Sarah, Maria (deceased), Elizabeth, Thomas (deceased), Andrew J., George W., and an infant (deceased, unnamed). Mrs. Barrick is an active member of the Baptist Church, joining in 1859. Mr. Barrick came to Clay County in the fall of 1856, and two years after purchased the farm where he now resides. He is much respected, and has held the office of Trustee one term, and that of Assessor and Constable several terms. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Martin Van Buren.

SIMON P. BERNS, physician, Clay City, Ind., was born April 15, 1858, in Greene County, Ind., and was the youngest of four children of Peter and Catharine (Stockram) Berns, both natives of Germany. Simon spent his boyhood upon a farm, working and going to school, and at the age of sixteen years, his father sent him to Ascension Seminary at Sullivan, Ind., where he remained a year and a half. After his return he taught school, giving good satisfaction. Having chosen the medical profession, he commenced its study at the Missouri Medical College, St. Louis, he being at that time twenty years of age. He remained there three years, graduating in the class of 1881, and the same year commencing the practice of medicine in Clay City. He is a rising young physician, with a growing practice. He is a member of the German Reformed Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK BLAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, was born September 4, 1855, in Owen County, Ind., and was the third of five children born to John and Mary (Myer) Blair, both natives of Germany. The parents settled near Coal City at an early day, and remained there until their death, making a nice home of what they had found a wilderness. Frederick, after the death of his father, which occurred when he was quite young, took the management of the farm, which left him little time for school, but having a disposition to learn he managed to acquire a good business education. When nineteen years of age, his mother died, which left him without a home, and dependent upon his own exertions. He was in the employ of John L. Stultz seven years. By hard work and economy, he has become the owner of a good farm of seventy-five acres, and well improved. His marriage occurred March 14, 1880, to Melinda, daughter of William and Sarah (Long) Need, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania. One daughter has been born to them—Ada, born December 7, 1880. Mr. Blair is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Democrat.

HENRY BOLICK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born March 31, 1825, in North Carolina, and was the third child born to Jacob and Rebecca (Howk) Bolick, both natives of North Carolina and of German extraction. Henry, in company with his parents, came to Clay County when a youth, and has since made his home here. His parents dying when he was quite young, he was bound to Ambress D. Phipps, and remained with him until he was of age. Henry's educational opportunities were limited up to his majority, but after that he attended school, and being studious, he has now a good education. He began life for himself with no means, and has now 156 acres of land nicely situated and well improved. The first forty acres he paid for by working by the day and month. His marriage occurred January 7, 1875, to Martha C. Reed, a native of Missouri. Four children have been born to them, viz., Eda R., Nellie M., Julius M. and Julia

A. Mrs. Bolick is an active member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bolick took an active part in the Grange movement. In politics, he is a Democrat. He has held the office of Trustee of his township five successive years. He is liberal to all charities, and is much respected.

REV. JESSE LEO BRANDENBURG, pastor of Middlebury Circuit, United Brethren Church, is the youngest son of Green Clay and Maria (Craig) Brandenburg, and was born in Harrison County, Ind., August 8, 1846. His parents were natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana, and of German and Irish descent. The former died April, 1879, aged seventy-one; the latter is yet living, aged sixty-eight years. Our subject was reared on a farm, on which he labored about three-fourths of the year and attended school the remainder, to which foundation of knowledge he added by study, until his attainments became of the highest class. He is wholly a self-made man. June 28, 1866, he married Miss Missouri Ann Cooperider, of Clay County, by whom he became the parent of five children, four of whom are living—William Carter, Simeon Green, Emma Bell and Cora Evaline; the third child, Robert Winchester, having died November 30, 1878, aged six years. Mr. Brandenburg was received into the Conference of the United Brethren Church October 4, 1876, and was regularly ordained as Elder September 6, 1880. Mr. Brandenburg is an energetic and successful minister, and wherever he may be sent at the close of his present appointment, the same fruition of good must follow his labors.

V. E. BROWN, book-keeper in one of the leading warehouses of Clay City, was born July 12, 1851, and was the fourth child of Wilkins B. and Selah F. (Wilson) Brown, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia, and of English and Irish extraction. Mr. Brown spent his youth working upon a farm and attending school, remaining with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he began working for himself as a farm hand, following this for a livelihood for about three years. He then taught school two terms, after which he worked in the timber business until the summer of 1879, when he commenced his present occupation. He was married, July 4, 1874, to Hattie Tipton (now deceased). Two children were born to them, viz., Lessie A. (deceased), and Tressie A. His second marriage occurred, September 5, 1880, to Mary E. Longcor. One child has been born to them. Mrs. Brown is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Brown is an active politician, working with the Republican party.

W. B. BROWN, physician, and also farmer, was born July 10, 1821, in Guilford County, N. C., and was the third child born to Hazel and Mary (Clark) Brown, both natives of North Carolina and of Irish and English extraction. Dr. Brown received a common school education, remaining with his parents and working upon the farm until twenty-one years of age. After the death of his father, he and his mother came to Owen County, Ind., in 1828, moving thence to Clay County, living for a time in Cass Township, then going to Harrison Township. He commenced the study of medicine at the age of twenty-one years, and has pursued his studies in the most thorough manner. He is one of the oldest practitioners in the county, and has his share of the practice. He commenced without means, and now has accumulated considerable property. His farm consists of 111 acres of good land beautifully located. In the spring of 1840, he married Selah Wilson (now deceased). Eight children were born to this marriage, viz., John W., Maria J., Sarah A. (deceased), Virgil E., James J., Rachel, Roselinda and Levi (deceased). In the spring of 1874, his second marriage occurred, to Eva L. Sink. Four children have been born to them, viz., Eugene, Orval E., Laura V. and Zenas L. Dr. Brown is a charter member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge at Clay City, called Martz, No. 360. In the summer of 1847, Dr.

Brown enlisted in the Mexican war, in Company I, Sixteenth United States Infantry, serving until the close of the war. During the late war, in the winter of 1862, he again enlisted in his country's service in Company G, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, under Col. Jesse I. Alexander, for the term of three years, and was honorably discharged at Goldsboro, N. C., having served over his time. In politics, he was formerly a Democrat, but is now an uncompromising Republican, and one of the party's active supporters.

WILLIAM J. BROWN was born June 13, 1830, in Lawrence County, Ind., was the third child born to Samuel and Mary (Dutton) Brown, both natives of Virginia, and of German descent. William's opportunities of education were poor, as his father died when he was quite young, and he and his brothers had to maintain the family. At the age of twenty years, he began working at the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed ever since. Mr. Brown spent six years in California, and, returning, settled in Monroe County, Ind., where he remained until 1879, when he removed to Owen County, thence to Clay City, where he now lives. He was married to Elizabeth J. Cline, August 7, 1862. Nine children have been born to them, viz.: Henry, Clara, Mary C., Ada (deceased), Frank, Nellie, Jennie Y., Grace (deceased), and James G. (deceased). Mr. Brown is a member of the Knights of Pythias. Politically, he is an enthusiastic Republican.

WILLIAM CALVERT, proprietor of a saw mill two miles east of Clay City, was born October 10, 1830, in Campbell County, Ky., and was the youngest of eleven children of James and Mary (Moss) Calvert, both natives of Virginia, and of English ancestry. William remained in his birthplace with his parents until their death. As he had to work most of the time, overseeing the farm, he had little opportunity for education. After the death of his parents, Mr. Calvert went to Vermillion County, Ind., where he remained four years, keeping a provision store and farming. He moved from there to Clay County, locating in the little village of Ashboro, purchasing a farm of 200 acres, which he afterward disposed of and commenced running a sawmill. After six years he sold out and went to Harrison Township, where he purchased the saw mill he is running now. Mr. Calvert was married, in 1852, to Catharine Boiland, of Cincinnati. Eleven children have been born to them, viz.: Rhumah, Helen N., Zeno, Mary, Hamilton (deceased), Sarah, Vorhees, Lucy, Nancy, Isaiah and William. In politics, Mr. Calvert is a Democrat, having given his support to that party since he became a voter.

DANIEL CHAMPER, proprietor of the Clay City Mills, was born August 24, 1826, in Carroll County, Ohio, and was the eldest of nine children of David and Sarah (Earnest) Champer, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Daniel was reared upon a farm, but at an early age began working in his father's flouring mill, which business he followed most of his life. At that early period, educational advantages were limited, but he obtained a good practical education, which has enabled him to become a successful business man. He remained at home taking care of his parents until their death. In 1865, he moved to Owen County, purchasing a farm, which he worked some time; then sold and went to Terre Haute, remaining one year, going thence to Clay City, where, in the spring of 1878, he purchased the mill he is now running. It has a capacity of 300 bushels per day. His business is extensive. He purchases about 30,000 bushels of grain annually. In politics, he is a Republican.

ELIJAH CHURCH, pioneer farmer, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., May 30, 1826, and is the eldest son of Joel and Cynthia (Landford) Church, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. His parents emi-

grated to Indiana in the winter of 1829, and settled in this township, where Elijah was reared a farmer, and remained at home at the request of his dying father, the better to assist his mother and care for the family in their bereavement. Success has followed his resolution and efforts; he has a fine farm in high cultivation, comprising seventy acres, and with excellent improvements. This land he entered from the Government. Mr. Church is a Democrat in politics, and a patron of all benevolent, enlightened and progressive movements. He is a member of the Baptist Church at Middlebury, and has been for many years Clerk thereof. He has never been married.

THOMAS BLAKELY COAN, farmer, is the third son of Peter and Hiley (Austin) Coan, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and of German and Irish extraction respectively. Thomas was born in Washington County, Penn., October 25, 1817, whence his parents removed to Preble County, Ohio, in 1821, and thence to Indiana in 1834, and settled in Monroe County. Thomas remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, and in the period of youth obtained the grounds of a fair education. October 17, 1840, he married Clarissa Price, to which union five children were born—Ellen, Martha, Rachel, Amanda (deceased) and Sarah (deceased). Mrs. Price died in April, 1857, and some time afterward Mr. Coan married a second wife, Barthena Cooprider, by which alliance they had seven children—Mary (deceased), Peter (deceased), Thomas, James F., George W., Sarah (deceased) and Laura. In 1862, Mr. Coan gave up his trade, that of millwright, to enroll in Company H, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the war ended, during which period he was a participant in nineteen battles and many more skirmishes. On the march from Vicksburg to Lookout Mountain, he contracted an illness from which he has not yet recovered. Mr. Coan is one of those who have made their way by energy and thrift. He is a conservative Republican and a good citizen.

ELI COOPRIDER, Trustee of Harrison Township, was born June 4, 1840, in Clay County, Ind., and was the second child born to Henry and Belinda (Lankford) Cooprider, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Kentucky, and of German and Scotch lineage. Eli spent his boyhood upon a farm, working and attending school. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry. He participated in eleven hard-fought battles and several skirmishes, and was mustered out in the summer of 1865. His marriage occurred May 24, 1866, to Rachel Everhart. Nine children have been born to them, viz., Herschel V. (deceased), Marco B. (deceased), Nelson C. (deceased), Francis W., Pearl (deceased), Mamie (deceased), Rollis, Ervin and an infant unnamed. In 1869, he began in mercantile business in Middlebury, Ind., and was very successful until the panic of 1873, when he was forced into bankruptcy by the failure of the railroad to pay for supplies he had furnished it. In 1880, he again resumed business, continuing two years, but is now giving his attention to his office. Mr. and Mrs. Cooprider are members of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., also of the Knights of Honor and the Improved Order of Red Men. Politically, he casts his vote with the Democratic party.

ELIAS COOPRIDER, one of the enterprising farmers of Clay County, was born in Harrison County, Ind., November 23, 1810, and is the eldest of fifteen children of John and Elizabeth (Fleshman) Cooprider, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia, and of German descent. The parents came to Indiana in 1806. Elias being the eldest, and his father disabled, the support of the family devolved upon him, and he attended school but forty days, but being observing he has acquired considerable information. In March, 1822, he removed with his parents to what is now Clay

County. When twenty years of age, he entered the land he now lives upon, seventy-four acres, to which he has added until he now has 785 acres, nearly 500 of which are under cultivation. He gives much attention to raising wheat, also hogs and cattle. He put in the first crop of wheat in Clay County. He started in life with \$11, and by industry and good management has accumulated a competence. His marriage occurred October 13, 1831, to Polly Lankford. Eleven children have been born to this marriage, viz., Jackson (deceased), Silas G., Emeline, Sylvia S., Abner (deceased), Polly, Elias (deceased), John W., Elizabeth, Charles M. and an infant unnamed. Mr. Coopriders and wife are members of long standing of the Baptist Church, he being an Elder since 1851. In politics, he is a lifelong Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Jackson. He was elected Sheriff of his county in 1845, and has filled most of the township offices. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1860, and is a much respected citizen.

SILAS G. COOPRIDER, an enterprising farmer of Harrison Township, was born January 17, 1835, in Clay County, Ind., and was the second child born to Elias and Polly (Lankford) Coopriders, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Kentucky, and of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. Mr. Coopriders has always worked at farming, remaining with his parents until twenty-five years of age, and working upon the farm summers and attending school winters. He then rented a farm of his father, and by industry and economy has accumulated means to buy 140 acres. He has never been out of his native State but once, and has almost been raised between the plow handles. He was married to Isabel Vanhorn July 26, 1860. Eleven children have been born to them, viz., Douglas, Joseph, Rhoda F., Clinton M., Gillas (deceased), Rebecca J., Emeline G., John L., William, Perley M. and Morgan. In politics, Mr. Coopriders is a Simon-pure Democrat.

HENRY COOPRIDER was born December 15, 1815, in Harrison County, Indiana Territory, and was the fourth child of John and Elizabeth (Fleshman) Coopriders, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Virginia, and is of German descent. In 1822, he came to Clay County with his parents, but soon they moved to Harrison County, and, again becoming dissatisfied, they returned to Clay County, where they spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Coopriders's early opportunities of education were poor; but by his own efforts he became a practical business man. He remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, when without any means he commenced life for himself, and by energy and good management accumulated a handsome property, consisting of a well-stocked farm of 300 acres beautifully situated near Clay City, rich in coal, one mine being worked. On December 20, 1837, he married Melinda Lankford, a native of Kentucky. Twelve children have been born to them, viz., Mary A., Eli, Levi, Zimri, Urias, Henry, Jerusha (deceased), Joseph A., Candice, Eliza, Elizabeth and Susan. Mr. Coopriders and wife have been members of the Baptist Church for about thirty-seven years. He is a clever, genial gentleman, giving liberally to all charitable and benevolent enterprises. Politically, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk.

ELISHA F. COOPRIDER is a native of Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., and was born October 29, 1833, being the thirteenth child of John and Elizabeth (Fleshman) Coopriders, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Elisha was reared upon a farm, attending common school about three months in the year. He remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age overseeing the farm work. He then commenced for himself without any property, but by industry and economy has accumulated enough to live comfortably. February 6, 1859, he was married to Christina Storm, a native of Ohio. He remained upon his father's farm about ten

years after his marriage, when he purchased a farm of his own, consisting of forty-three acres. He laid off an addition to the town of Clay City of forty-two lots, known as the Coopriders Addition. Only eight of these lots remain unsold. He has no children of his own, but has adopted a nephew—Charles J. Miller. Mr. Coopriders and wife have long been members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and an active politician.

WESLEY COOPRIDER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 9, 1844, in Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., and is the tenth of thirteen children of Jacob and Mary (White) Coopriders, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kentucky, and of German ancestry. Jacob, the father, came to Indiana in 1812, settling in the part now known as Clay County, and remained here until 1876, when he went to Kansas, where he now resides. When he came here, Indians and game were plenty. Wesley was reared here upon a farm, working hard and attending school a little when he had time, remaining at home until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company G, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, in January, 1862. He participated in the battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg and in Sherman's famous march to the sea. He was not wounded, but lost his health. He however stayed out his time of enlistment, and was honorably discharged at Wilmington, N. C., April 4, 1865. He returned home and resumed farming. His marriage occurred January 8, 1869, to Eliza Royer. Five children have been born to them, viz., Paris (deceased), Usephus, Amey, Theoda and Nelson. Mr. and Mrs. Coopriders are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he supports the Republican party. He takes a just pride in his farm and improvements, all the result of his own labor.

ZIMRI COOPRIDER was born in Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., October 1, 1846, and was the fifth child of twelve born to Henry and Melinda (Lankford) Coopriders, the former a native of Indiana, the latter of Kentucky. He was reared upon a farm, working in summer and attending common school winters, remaining with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, under Col. W. E. McClain, of Terre Haute, Ind., in the fall of 1864, and remained until the close of the war. He was on garrison duty all the time. He was mustered out at Indianapolis in the summer of 1865. Since his return from the war, he has worked at the carpenter's trade. He was married, December 18, 1879, to Maria B. Miller, a native of Indiana. Two children have been born to them, viz., Ethel, born September 12, 1880; Marcus, May 28, 1883. Mr. Coopriders is a member of the Baptist Church, and a strong advocate of temperance. In politics, he was formerly a Democrat, but has latterly voted with the Nationals, supporting the man, not the party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1879, but not wishing for the office did not file a bond.

WILLIAM COX, an extensive dealer in timber at Clay City, Ind., was born October 7, 1841, in Henry County, Ky., and was the ninth of eleven children of Arvis and Nancy (Dickens) Cox, both natives of Henry County, Ky., and of Irish and German ancestry. William came, in company with his parents, in the fall of 1851, to Clay County, Ind., where they have since made their home. Owing to the poor facilities for education, William received but little schooling, most of his education having been acquired after he engaged in business. He remained with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he began farming on his own account. He started with no means, and has met with many reverses, having paid over \$10,000 security debts, and is now worth about \$3,000. He was formerly a very extensive stock-dealer, and purchased most of the stock in the counties of Clay, Owen and Putnam, which business he followed until he commenced

dealing in timber. He married Nancy E., daughter of Oliver Cromwell, of Clay County, Ind. Five children have been born to them—Amanda, Other, Iona, Albert and Gertie. In politics, Mr. Cox is a Democrat, and one of the party's most active workers.

MARVIN B. CRIST, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Harrison Township, was born March 24, 1845, in Sullivan County, Ind., and was the second child born to Henry W. and Lucinda (Liston) Crist, and is of German and English descent. Marvin's grandfather, Joseph Liston, was the first man to plow a furrow where Terre Haute now stands. He was born in 1782, and was one of the body-guards of Gen. Harrison at the treaty of Tecumseh at Vincennes, and a son of Edmond and Elizabeth (Kester) Liston, who were married and settled under the Laurel Hills in Maryland in 1781, and a lineal descendant of Morris Liston, who came to America and settled in Delaware in 1691. Marvin came with his parents to Clay County, in the spring of 1840, and has since made his home here. He worked in his youth upon a farm, also attending common school, and helping his father develop from the wilderness a fine farm, one of the best in Lewis Township. Marvin remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, acquiring sufficient education to teach, and has taught thirty months of school successfully. Mr. Crist is one of the few who begin life with nothing and meet with such success, as he at present owns 1,500 acres of good land, 800 ready for cultivation, all acquired by his own industry and good management. His marriage occurred April 2, 1871, to Laura, daughter of John and Betsey J. (Mathews) Frump, and a native of Clay County. They have one child, Nellie Crist, aged eighteen years. Mrs. Crist is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Crist is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. In politics, he is an enthusiastic Democrat. He has been elected County Surveyor, and served two terms.

NICHOLAS MARSHALL CROMWELL was born in Clay County, Ind., February 11, 1841, and is the third child born to Owen D. and Huldah (Risley) Cromwell, both natives of Kentucky, and of English and Irish extraction. The parents of Nicholas were among the pioneers of Clay County, having moved there in 1819. His mother's sister, Mrs. R. Stacey, was the first white child born in the county. Nicholas spent his youth upon the farm, attending school in the winter, and thus obtained a good common school education. Enlisting in July, 1863, in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry (afterward Sixth Cavalry), he served three years, participating in all Gen. Sherman's great battles, from Dalton to Atlanta, and returning from the latter point took an active part in the last battle of Nashville, Tenn. The only injury he received was a frozen foot. Mr. Cromwell's marriage occurred near Bowling Green, Ind., in August, 1865, to Caroline Toelle. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are living, viz., Frederick, aged seventeen; Anna Maria, fifteen; Henry Owen, thirteen; Harley Louis, ten; Huldah Frances, seven; Rutherford Allen, five; and Harvey David, two. Mr. Cromwell is a prominent member of the Christian Church, while his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican. Having never received any pecuniary assistance, he is the sole architect of his own fortune. He is engaged extensively in farming and stock-raising.

DAVID T. CROMWELL, a teacher and farmer of Harrison Township, was born August 18, 1846, in Washington Township, Clay County, Ind., and was the sixth of eleven children born to Owen D. and Huldah (Risley) Cromwell, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana, and of English and German descent. David's youth was spent upon a farm, where he attended common schools, and having a fondness for study, he was, at

the age of twenty years, qualified for a teacher, and hired a hand to take his place at farm work while he taught. With the exception of a year and a half spent in traveling, his life has been passed in Clay County, where he has taught ten terms of school, giving universal satisfaction. In 1874, October 11, he married Rebecca A., daughter of David and Matilda (Murbarger) Nother, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. Five children have been born to them—Eunice, born August 31, 1875 (deceased); May, born May 5, 1877; Elmina, November 21, 1878; Robert I., September 11, 1880; Beecher, July 14, 1883. Mr. Cromwell is an active member of the I. O. O. F., being a Past Grand, at Clay City. He and his wife are both members of the Rebecca Lodge. In politics, he is an active member of the Republican party. He has a fine farm of 105 acres, the product of the labor of himself and wife. His land has a rich vein of coal upon it, which he is mining. He also works some at the carpenter's trade.

J. W. DANHOUR, druggist, Clay City, was born August 21, 1851, in Clay County, Ind., and was the third child of Samuel and Catharine (Franc) Danhour, both natives of Ohio and of German extraction. The subject of this sketch spent his youth on a farm, working summers and going to school winters, thus obtaining a good common school education. He remained with his parents until about twenty-two years of age, when he engaged in working at pottery for the firm of Dietrick & Weaver, Harmony, Ind., where he remained several years. He first embarked in the drug business at Harmony, and after some time sold his stock and came to Middlebury, Ind., where he purchased a new stock of drugs, and remained about one year, removing his stock then to Clay City, where he carries on a first-class business. He is a self-made, enterprising young man with a promising future.

F. M. DOROTHY, proprietor of the New York Store, carrying a full supply of dry goods, notions, clothing and gents' furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots, shoes, etc., was born in Vigo County, Ind., and was the second son of Harrison and Lucinda (Sweeney) Dorothy, both natives of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. In his youth he lived in a village and worked by the day, principally with machinery of different kinds. In 1852, he began as a salesman in a mercantile house, and has followed the business since, with the exception of eighteen months in the army. He enlisted in the fall of 1861 in Company F, Fifth Illinois Cavalry, as Lieutenant. He was engaged in several hard skirmishes, and was wounded in the knee, the bullet still remaining in the limb. He resigned, and returning home began business for himself at Robinson, Ill., where he remained four years, going thence to Bellaire, Ind., where he remained until the summer of 1879, when he removed his stock to Clay City, where he is doing a lively business. He was married, in 1864, to Isabel Barbee (now deceased). One child survives this union—Edith. His second marriage occurred December 18, 1871, to Natalean Peters. Three children have been born to them—Francis O., Charles and Dick. Mr. Dorothy is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics, he was formerly a Democrat, but since the rebellion has been an active, earnest Republican.

ISAIAH HAMILTON DUNCAN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this township December 4, 1832, and is a son of Isaiah and Nancy (Murdoch) Duncan, natives of South Carolina and Georgia, and of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. Our subject remained at home until he was twenty-two years of age, and acquired from the subscription schools an average education. December 31, 1858, he married, in Owen County, Mahala Winters, a union which gave birth to seven children, six of whom died in infancy—Elsie, Wilson and Willard (twins), Sylvia A., Ura C., and one unnamed; the only living issue is Julia Ann. Mr. Duncan is an

uncompromising Democrat. He is an industrious man and an esteemed citizen. He was a member of the late Grange organization, and Master of his lodge. In 1869, Mr. Duncan was elected Township Trustee, an office which he held for eight successive years. Mrs. Duncan is a member of the Christian Church.

HENRY EDMONDSON is the second son of Austin and Elizabeth (Friedley) Edmondson, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, and of English and German extraction respectively. Our subject was born March 17, 1852, in this township, where he is now living and farming. His early education was had from the public schools, although he attended Prof. Wilson's preparatory school in Vigo County, and having fitted himself for an educator he engaged as teacher of the public schools, in which capacity he served creditably for seven years. November 9, 1873, he married a daughter of a neighbor, Elmira Haviland, which union was productive of five children—William Wilford (deceased), Minnie Bell, William Austin, Ansel A. and George W. Mr. Edmondson's success in life is due to his energy and perseverance, aided by his faithful and industrious wife. In politics, Mr. Edmondson is a conservative Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WALTER C. ELKIN, attorney at law, Clay City, Ind., was born in Woodford County, Ky., March 1, 1832, and is the second child born to Merryman and Susan A. (Bailey) Elkin, both natives of Kentucky, and of Welsh and Scotch-Irish extraction. When Walter was two years of age, his parents removed to Clay County, Ind., locating at Bowling Green, where his father was among the first merchants of the place. Walter attended school most of the time, being at Asbury University two years. He then studied law two years with D. E. Williams, of Bowling Green. From 1853 to 1857, he was engaged in mercantile business. He then went upon a farm until the beginning of the rebellion, when, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, afterward Heavy Artillery. He was in active service until October 31, 1863, when he was mustered out at New Orleans for disability, he having risen to the rank of Lieutenant. His marriage occurred October 30, 1854, to Maria Markle. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Helen O. (Harris), Bell (deceased) and Frederick M. Mr. Elkin is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Republican; has voted with that party since the rebellion. He has been elected Justice of the Peace several times, and in 1868 was appointed Assistant Assessor for Clay County, holding the office two years.

DAVID EVERHART was born January 20, 1840, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was one of a large family born to John and Judea (Barrick) Everhart, both natives of Ohio, and of German descent. David was reared upon a farm, attending the common school and working on the farm. He remained with his parents until thirty-one years of age, working at the cooper's trade, besides assisting on the farm, and moving with them to Clay County, Ind., where he has since resided. As a return for his industry at home he received a nice little farm of forty acres near Clay City. He devotes some attention to raising small fruits, and intends to devote more time to their culture. He was married to Melinda Watts, a native of Owen County, Ind., June 29, 1871. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Herman O., born April 25, 1872; Ida L., March 29, 1874; Jesse A., August 16, 1876, and Margaret E. (deceased.) Mr. Everhart and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a man of great energy of character, and devoted to his family. In the spring of 1881, he laid out what is known as the Everhart Addition to Clay City, which has been built up rapidly, and of which he feels justly proud.

ALPHEUS S. FAIR, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Solomon and Susan (Foutch) Fair, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and respectively of German and Irish descent. Alpheus was born in Somerset County, Penn., October 21, 1824. In 1835, his parents moved to Holmes County, Ohio, where our subject labored on the farm, and remained until his twenty-third year, having previously obtained some schooling at times, which he has increased by systematic application. January 18, 1847, he married, in Holmes County, Ohio, Mary Shrock, from which union descended nine children—Levi, Amanda, John, Malinda, Harriet (deceased), George, Mary Ann, Simon Peter, and William Jacob (deceased). In 1858, Mr. Fair came to this State and located on his present abode, at that date known as "Big Flats," and on which not the beginning of a clearing had been made. In 1861, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he held eight years. He is now the owner of a fine farm in a good state of cultivation, embracing an elegant residence, good fencing, barns and the like. In addition to his farming business, Mr. Fair is managing a number of guardianships and other trusts, committed to him by reason of his honorable record and of public esteem. Mr. and Mrs. Fair are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN FAIR, of Middlebury, Ind., was born January 19, 1852, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the third child born to Alpheus S. and Mary (Shrock) Fair, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and of German descent. John received a common school education, remaining with his father and working on the farm until twenty-one years of age, when he commenced working at the carpenter's trade, which business he followed for several years. In the fall of 1859, he moved with his parents to Harrison Township, Clay Co., Ind. His marriage took place April 16, 1876, to Lydia J. Goshorn. Two children have been born to them, viz., Sankey and Robert. In the fall of 1881, he engaged in his present business, that of groceries, and has been very successful. He also acts as Deputy Postmaster at Middlebury, as the post office is in his business room. In politics, he is a Democrat. He was elected Constable, and held that office three and a half years.

DR. MARTIN A. FREED, a rising young physician of Clay City, was born February 27, 1858, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the third child born to John M. and Ann (Moyer) Freed, both natives of Ohio, and of German lineage. The parents moved to Indiana in 1863, locating in Harrison Township, Clay County. Martin's boyhood was spent upon a farm, working in summer and attending school in winter. He also attended the High Schools at Bowling Green one term, and at Brazil, after which he taught school three years with success. He had a liking for the study of medicine, and as soon as he was able financially, he began the study of his chosen profession by reading with Dr. York, his present partner, in the summer of 1879. He then entered the Medical Department of the University of Louisville, Ky., remaining there three years. After his return home, he commenced the practice of medicine, and is making his mark in his profession. He is a member of the Methodist Church; also a member of the Improved Order of Red Men, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. In politics, he is a Republican.

A. J. FULKERSON, proprietor of a grocery and queensware store, Clay City, was born February 6, 1842, in Daviess County, Ky., and was the ninth child born to John V. and Anna M. (Chenoworth) Fulkerson, and is of Irish and English lineage. His youth was spent upon a farm, working and attending school until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in the service of his country in Company D, Eighty-first Regiment Indiana Infantry, in the

summer of 1862. He participated in numerous skirmishes, but no great battles, and at Perryville, Ky., received an injury which produced heart disease, and he was discharged in the spring of 1863 on account of disability. After his return from the war, he engaged in railroad business, being employed as foreman twenty years. In the spring of 1880, he came to Clay City, being employed for a time as foreman by the T. H. & S. E. R. R., after which he engaged in his present business. He was married, March 6, 1864, to Flora Keepers (now deceased). One child, Lilly M. (now deceased), was born to them. His second marriage occurred June 21, 1866, to Mrs. Mary M. Wilson. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Annie E., Albert L. (deceased), and Emma B. (deceased). Mr. Fulkerson and wife are members of the Methodist Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is a Republican, and an active worker in the party. In business, he is shrewd and successful.

JOHN J. GRABER, JR., farmer and stock-raiser, was born August 27, 1857, in Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., and is the seventh of nine children born to John J. and Mary A. (Fisher) Graber, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Germany. His father came here at an early period, and is still living in Middlebury, Ind. He, with the aid of his sons, developed from the wilderness one of the finest farms in the county, upon which the son John now resides. His early education was limited, but he has been a close student and is a model farmer. He was married to Margaret H. Willen, a native of Owen County, January 3, 1880. Two children have been born to them—John, born December 17, 1880, and Viola B., January 6, 1883. Mr. Graber and wife are active members of the German Reformed Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, having given his support to that party since he became a voter. He is an active, wide-awake young man, with a promising future.

JAMES S. GRAY, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., October 18, 1833, and is the fourth son of William and Mary (Gross) Gray, the former a native of Kentucky and of Scotch-Irish descent, the latter a native of North Carolina and of German descent. These parents removed to this locality and settled in 1848. Mr. Gray was reared on their farm, and from the subscription schools acquired a very fair English education. December 20, 1855, he married, in this township, Phebe J. Moody, by which alliance descended three children—Emily I. (deceased), Mary C. (deceased) and Ralph D. (now four and twenty years of age). Mr. Gray was largely the creator of his success in life, now possessing a magnificent farm of 210 acres, mostly in high cultivation and improvement. Mr. Gray is a Republican in politics, and a most valuable citizen. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Gray is a Deacon.

G. PARIS GRAY, farmer, was born in Monroe County, Ind., February 8, 1845, and is the youngest son of William and Mary (Gross) Gray. His parents removed to Clay County when he was four years old, and located where he now resides. He grew up on this farm, and acquired the rudiments of an education from the neighboring schools. August 8, 1869, he married, in Middlebury, Ind., Edith I., eldest daughter of Granville and Evaline (Smith) White, by which marriage they have one child, Bertha L. February 8, 1865, Mr. Gray enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served as a Corporal until July 17, and was honorably discharged. While in the service, he contracted disease of the stomach, with which he is yet affected. Mr. Gray inherited the farm from his father, to which he has materially added by his thrift and diligence. His mother is yet living, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Gray is an earnest

Republican, having cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Grant. He and wife are consistent members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE V. GOSHORN was born May 8, 1837, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the third of four children born to Nicholas and Jane (Rolinson) Goshorn, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German extraction. The first sixteen years of George's life were spent upon a farm and in attending school. He then engaged in mercantile business with his father, at Winesburg, Ohio, where he remained three years. He then came to Owen County, Ind., in the fall of 1856, and taught school the following winter. In the fall of 1857, his father came to Clay County, and together they commenced the mercantile business at Bellaire. George was appointed Postmaster. He also bought and sold grain, had an interest in a saw mill and a shingle factory. The father and son sold out their business and bought a farm of 240 acres, all deeded to George, with whom his father made his home until his death, his mother dying some years previous in Ohio. He has several other farms, comprising 700 acres, well improved and stocked. He was married, April 7, 1861, to Rebecca Burkhart, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin and Leah (Ream) Burkhart. Nine children have been born to them, viz.: Jane B., Laura, Edwin, Robert, Mary, Benjamin, Leonard, Rosa and Ira. Mr. Goshorn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and his wife is a Lutheran. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a Democrat, was formerly an active politician, but now merely votes. In the fall of 1864, he was elected County Surveyor of Clay County, and served a term of two years. He has also taught school in Bellaire.

ROBERT GUTHRIE, farmer, is the second of the eight children of Robert and Margaret (Patterson) Guthrie, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and Scotch descent respectively, the former born November 21, 1800, died November 30, 1881; the latter born September 27, 1797, died January 18, 1881. Our subject first saw the light January 4, 1828, in Washington County, Penn., whence his parents, in the year 1836, removed to Coshocton County, Ohio. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education in the schools of the day. At maturity he inherited from his father about \$6,000, to which he has added by diligence and thrift until he now ranks among the wealthiest farmers of the county of Clay. June 5, 1856, he married Jane Elliott, which union was graced by three children—Hugh W. (deceased), Andromedia (deceased), and Prudence N. In 1858, he came to this State and located where he now resides. December 4, 1863, Mrs. Guthrie died, and October 13, 1864, he married Mary Ann Sowash, who became thereby the mother of four children—Emma Jane, Ella C., Ida L. and Daniel V. Mr. Guthrie is a member of Clay City Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and was for two years Treasurer thereof. He is a liberal Democrat, and a benevolent, esteemed citizen.

DR. LEVI A. HALE, a prominent physician of Middlebury, Ind., was born December 9, 1838, in Hamilton County, Ind., and was the eldest of ten children of Frederick S. and Melinda (Williams) Hale, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of North Carolina, and of German and Scotch extraction. His youth was spent upon a farm, working and attending school until eighteen years of age, when he commenced teaching and taught two years, during his leisure hours reading medicine. He was also under an instructor one year. He then enlisted April 19, 1861, in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, under Col. Nathan Kimble, participating in several hard-fought battles, and being discharged for disability May 23, 1862. On his return home, he resumed the study of medicine, and taught school to defray expenses, studying with Bryant, and afterward Rodman, until 1868.

From 1842, for a period of twenty-six years, he was a resident of Owen County, Ind. He commenced the practice of medicine in Marco, Greene County, but in a short time removed to Middlebury, where he has remained and built up a good practice. His marriage occurred January 29, 1866, to Margaret Spear. They have had two children born to them—Rence and Mont. Dr. Hale, his wife and daughter are members of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he is a Republican in the truest sense of the term, and an active worker of the party.

HENRY HARDEN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 20, 1835, in Knox County, Ohio, and was the seventh of twelve children born to Nathan and Mary (Hammon) Harden, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German extraction. Henry's early opportunities of education were meager, as he was kept at work upon the farm most of the time, but being studious, he has obtained a fair education, mostly acquired since he was a man. His parents moved with him to Logan County, Ohio, when he was quite young, where they remained until the fall of 1852, when they came to Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., redeeming from the wilderness a fine farm, upon which they spent the rest of their lives. At the age of twenty-one, Henry commenced life for himself, receiving no help, but by his own unaided efforts he now owns a farm of 439 acres. December 25, 1857, he was married to Melinda Bolick (now deceased). Eight children were the fruit of this marriage—Lewis, Mary, John, William (deceased), Lydia, Nathan, Emma, Elias (deceased). His second marriage occurred March 16, 1877, to Nancy Oliver (now deceased). Two children were born to this union, dying unnamed. He was next married to Alice Whited April 15, 1880. Two children have been born to them—Ezekiel, and Clara (deceased). Mrs. Harden is a member of the Christian Church. Politically, Mr. Harden is a Republican, having voted with that party since he became a voter, and being one of its active workers. He is a liberal giver to all charities, and a friend of progress.

ALGY D. HARRIS is the fifth son of Thomas and Lucinda (Witham) Harris, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, and of Irish and German descent respectively. Algy was born in Vigo County, Ind., October 27, 1840, and was taken by his parents to Sugar Ridge Township, where Thomas Harris purchased land and entered some, also, which aggregated in 1874, at the time of his death, 1,200 acres. Daniel Harris, grandfather of our subject, surveyed, named, and was the first legislative Representative of the county of Clay; likewise the first Probate Judge of the counties of Owen and Clay. Algy was reared on the paternal farm, and November 14, 1864, he married Mahala D. Canann, which marriage produced eight children—Minnie Alice, Thomas Joseph (deceased), Henry Morton, Willie Walton (deceased), Maudie, Mattie, Richard Thompson, and an infant (deceased). Mr. Harris inherited from his father's estate something over \$5,000, which his industry and thrift have doubled. The better to educate his children he removed from his farm to Clay City, where he has a grocery and confectionery. He is a Republican, and gave his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. and Mrs. Harris belong to the Knights of Honor, Lodge 603, of which he is Treasurer, and she Vice Protector.

IVAN B. HARRIS, Postmaster of Clay City, was born May 9, 1854, in Clay County, Ind., and was the seventh child born to Lloyd, and second born to Nancy Burnett, the former a native of New York, the latter of Kentucky, and of English descent. Ivan received a good common school education, and also attended a commercial school at Terre Haute one term. At the age of seventeen, he commenced teaching school, following the pursuit five years with good success. He was married, May 15, 1879, to Helen

Elkin, a native of Indiana. Two children have been born to this union—Roscoe B. and Don E. Mr. Harris is a member of the following orders: Masonic, Knights of Pythias, Improved Order of Red Men, and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is an enthusiastic politician, and votes with the Republican party. He was appointed Postmaster of Clay City, March 31, 1879. He is also agent for the following fire insurance companies—Ætna, Hartford, Home, Springfield, Fire and Marine Underwriters, Western Assurance Company, all first-class.

NATHAN A. HARRIS was born July 16, 1851, in Morrow County, Ohio, and was the youngest of five children born to Jesse and Jane (Hall) Harris, both natives of Ohio, and of German extraction. Nathan's early youth was spent in town, where he attended school, but losing his father at an early age, and his mother remarrying, when he was fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a harness-maker, where he worked eighteen months; then going to Wooster, Ohio, he worked under better instruction eighteen months, afterward working six months in a whip factory, then in a carriage shop. He then came to Middlebury in the fall of 1868, and started a harness-shop, keeping it about three years, when he started a saloon, which he carried on five years. By this time, he had, of his own earning, accumulated enough to start a first-class grocery, which he now keeps in Middlebury. He was married to Ellen J. Rogerson June 29, 1871. Three children have been born to them—Charles L., James A. G. (deceased), Nancy E. (deceased.) Mrs. Harris is an active member of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Harris is a Republican; cast his first vote for U. S. Grant when he was elected to his second term.

ALTON R. HARVEY, a grain merchant of Clay City, was born January 13, 1855, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, and was the third child born to Randolph S. and Polly M. (Sutton) Harvey, both natives of Ohio, and of English and German descent. When Alton was two years of age, his father came with him to Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., where he shortly afterward died. Alton's boyhood was spent in town, where he attended school, and being studious acquired a good practical education. At the age of fifteen years, he began working at the plasterer's trade at Terre Haute. He advanced rapidly, and was soon able to manage business for himself. He took a trip to the New England States, working at his trade. He has also worked in all parts of Clay County. In January, 1882, he established his present business at Clay City. He was married to Carrie Clark November 22, 1879. One child has been born to them, viz., Altie M., born December 19, 1881. Mr. Harvey is an active member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a member of the Cory and Clay City Brass Band.

DAVID H. HATFIELD, miner and coal-operator, is the third son of William and Sarah (Nutter) Hatfield, natives respectively of Ohio and Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish and Scotch descent. David was born in Delaware County, Ohio, March 21, 1848, where his parents died when he was eight years of age, after which he went to live with an uncle in Virginia, where, though his school advantages were circumscribed, he acquired the rudiments of an education, which he afterward greatly improved. When sixteen years old, he removed to this State, and located near Staunton, where he followed farming and coal-mining for twelve years. From 1876 to 1881, he was successfully engaged in mercantile business at Cory, Ind. These goods he exchanged for a farm in Perry Township, where he raised one crop, and in the summer of 1882 removed to this township, and engaged in his present business. February 26, 1866, he married Phebe Paris, with an issue of

seven children—Charles E., Emma J. (deceased), Emery, William H., Amere-tith (deceased), Oletha (deceased), and Samuel. October, 1864, Mr. Hatfield enlisted in Company E, Twenty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served until the end of the war, and took part in all the important battles of Gen. Sherman's campaign. Mr. Hatfield has a controlling interest in upward of one hundred acres of good coal lands, and is now negotiating for others of the same character. He expects soon to open what promises to be a highly valuable mine. Mr. Hatfield has a garden residence comprising eight acres, containing fruits and all improvements. He is a Democrat, and gave his first vote for Samuel J. Tilden. He and wife are members of the New Light Church.

GABRIEL CHERRY HOLMES, farmer, is a son of Joseph Cherry and Magdeline (Ringer) Holmes, natives respectively of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent. Our subject was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 2, 1833; attended the public schools there, and removed to this State in September, 1854; settled in Owen County, and gave his attention to his trade of carpenter until 1861. August 4, 1856, he married Elizabeth Stentz, who died October 17, 1871, leaving six children—Joseph C., Sophia C., Alonzo C., William C., Lorenzo C. and John C.; their first-born, Mary Samantha, having died in infancy. August 11, 1872, he married his second wife, Nancy J. Byrum, by whom he has had born to him three children—Daniel Edward C., an infant (deceased) and Lillian. June 27, 1861, Mr. Holmes enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served until November 14, 1862, when he was discharged, after being wounded through the hip and groin at the battle of Antietam. He was promoted to be Duty Sergeant while a private, and was elected by his fellows Second Lieutenant, but was defrauded of his commission through chicanery, after which he resumed his post as Duty Sergeant, and frequently commanded the company. He participated in the battles of South Mountain, Second Bull Run and Antietam. Mr. Holmes is independent in politics, with a leaning toward the Greenback party, and it is remarkable that in his Presidential voting he never gave his franchise for the successful candidate. Mr. Holmes is a member of the Church of God, and Mrs. Holmes of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL HORN, a farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Daniel and Priscilla (Caton) Horn, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. He was born in Washington County, Penn., September 7, 1838, whence his parents removed to Ohio in 1841, and to this State and township in 1857. Samuel divided his time in youth between farming and school going, and in 1860 married Adaline Duncan, who died October, 1865, whereupon, January 20, 1867, he married his second wife, Elizabeth Dickey, née Roush, by which union they had five children—George Allison, William Nelson, Sarah A., an infant (deceased), and John Albert (deceased.) February 8, 1865, Mr. Horn enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served until September 27, 1865, and was honorably discharged, having contracted disease in the army. By hard labor and good management he has accumulated considerable means, together with a fine farm, which is in a desirable state of cultivation. He is politically a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Horn are members of the Baptist Church.

FRANK A. HORNER, a rising young lawyer of Clay City, was born April 18, 1849, in Washington County, Ind., and was a son of Jacob and Nancy (Sensenev) Horner, both natives of Indiana, and of English and German descent. Mr. Horner attended Asbury University, graduating from that institution in 1870. He then began the study of law with Judge La Fol-

lette, of New Albany, Ind., remaining one year. From there he went to Bowling Green and finished reading under Mr. Carter and Judge Coffey. In 1873, he came to what is now Clay City, and opened a law office. His success has been great, and his practice is increasing. He is sympathetic, and possessed of fine oratorical powers and wide influence. His marriage occurred April 22, 1873, to Sylvia Reed, a native of Ohio. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Francis O., born February 20, 1874, and Ottimer, January 16, 1876. Mr. Horner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Improved Order of Red Men. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is an enterprising gentleman, with a promising future.

JOHN H. HORTON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born June 26, 1849, in Clay County, Harrison Township, Ind., and was the eighth of nine children born to Renselaer and Sarah (Dalton) Horton, the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of Indiana, and of English descent. The parents came to Clay County, Ind., in 1829, when all was a wilderness, from which, by hard labor, was developed one of the finest farms in the county. John received a good common school education, and remained with his parents, working the farm, until twenty-one years of age. His father started him in life with \$1,000, to which he has added until he has a good farm of 180 acres, with improved agricultural implements. His marriage occurred January 24, 1875, to Sarah E. Fulk, a native of Owen County, Ind. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Harley, Leroy, James and Charles. He and his wife are members of the Baptist and Christian Church respectively. In politics, he was formerly a Democrat, but now gives his support to the National party, claiming to belong to no party, but to vote for the man and not the party. He is an energetic and good business man, and a prominent citizen.

ANANIAS HOSTETLER, farmer, is the son of Joseph and Sallie (Mishley) Hostetler, natives of Ohio, and of German descent. He was born in this township January 19, 1857, and remained with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, when he removed to Woodford County, Ill., and engaged in mercantile business successfully for eighteen months; then traveled three years, returned to this township, and here, August 21, 1881, he married Laura White, the fruit of which union was one child—Vieta. The father of Ananias was one of the pioneer farmers of Clay County, and now resides in Missouri. He had two sons—Samuel and Jacob—in the Union army, both of whom died away from home. Our subject is a young man of much promise, energetic, industrious and worthy; he has learned the value of time and labor, and his success is assured. In politics, he is a Democrat, having given his first Presidential vote for Gen. W. S. Hancock. In religion, he is a member of the United Brethren Church.

M. L. JETT, cashier of Thompson, Jett & Wiltse's private bank at Clay City, Ind., also a druggist at the same place, was born March 15, 1836, in Franklin County, Ky., and was the second child of John W. and Virginia (Hancock) Jett, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky, and of French and English descent. Mr. Jett's grandfather was in the war of 1812, and had three brothers in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch came with his parents to Indiana in 1840, settling near Spencer, Owen County, where his youth was spent. He attended common schools, and also a commercial school at Evansville, Ind. With little means, he has succeeded in amassing a competence. He practiced medicine four years near Clay City, having studied while in his drug store. He was married to Eleanor Elliot November 27, 1862. Her father was in the war of 1812. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Jane G. (deceased), Pierre T. and Frank H. Mr. Jett and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal

Church. He takes great interest in the education of his children, believing that knowledge is better than wealth. Mr. Jett is Worshipful Master of Clay City Lodge, No. 562, A. F. & A. M., and a member of Terre Haute Chapter, No. 11, Royal Arch Masons. In politics, he is a Democrat, having voted with that party since he became a voter. His drug store does an annual business of \$6,000. His bank also does a lively business.

LEVI L. JOHNSON, an extensive stock-raiser and farmer of Harrison Township, was born August 15, 1848, in Owen County, Ind., and is the fourth child born to John J. and Ruth (Mickle) Johnson, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of North Carolina, and of English and German extraction. Levi received a common school education, working on the farm summers and going to school winters. When he was quite young, his parents removed to Clay County, locating in Harrison Township, where he now resides on a nice little farm of sixty acres. He commenced with little, and by economy and industry has accumulated a competence. He was married to Mary E. Tipton, a native of Ohio, on April 25, 1871. Seven children have been born to them, four of whom are living, viz, Alice M., Shirley J., William W. and George W. Mr. Johnson is an active member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of the Knights of Labor, and took an active part in the Grange movement. Politically, he was formerly a Democrat, but, becoming dissatisfied, gave his support to the Greenback party, whose principles he earnestly advocates. In the spring of 1878, he was elected Assessor of Harrison Township, and served one term. He was nominated by the Greenbackers for Sheriff, and run well, but did not win, owing to the strength of the opposing party.

SILAS KAUBLE was born July 23, 1837, in Harrison County, Ohio, and is the oldest of eight children born to Daniel and Elizabeth (Hain) Kauble, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Silas remained with his parents until twenty-two years of age, working upon the farm in summer and attending school in winter, receiving a good common school education. He with his parents came to Clay County in the spring of 1855, locating in Harrison Township, which has been his home since. In 1861, August 24, he enlisted in Company B, First Missouri Engineers, under Col. J. W. Bissell. His service consisted in running a saw mill, sawing bridge timber part of the time, running railroad engines and building bridges and water tanks. He also participated in several hard battles—New Madrid, Mo., Island No. 10, the siege of Corinth and the battle of Corinth. He was discharged at Young's Point, La., on account of physical disability, March 23, 1863. After his return from the war, he went to Illinois and worked one year; then returned to Clay County, where he was married, November 13, 1864, to Clara Arma Church (now deceased). Four children were born to them—Joseph A., Lida E., Cynthia E. and Eliza E. (deceased). He remained a widower about eight years, caring for his little family with the aid of his sister-in-law. His second marriage occurred in November, 1881, to Mary A. Ellis. Two children are the fruit of this union—Richard T. (deceased) and Hester A. Mr. Kauble is an active member of the Knights of Labor at Clay City. In politics, he is not a strong partisan, but votes for the man and not the party. He favors the teachings of the Greenback party.

WILLIAM R. KRESS, a retired merchant and farmer of Middlebury, Ind., was born May 24, 1819, in Jackson County, Ind., and was the second child born to Hiram and Varona (Hair) Kress, the former a native of New York, the latter of Vermont, and of German and Scotch-Irish descent. William remained at home until twenty-two years of age, worked upon the farm, and, although he had to walk three miles to school, attended, and obtained a fair education. In the winter of 1846, he located in Harrison

Township, purchasing a farm, but soon left it and engaged in mercantile business at Middlebury, where he remained six years. He then sold his stock of goods and returned to his farm, where he remained until the beginning of the rebellion, when he enlisted in the summer of 1861 and served twenty-two months. He participated in several hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes, and was discharged at New Orleans in May, 1863, on account of disability. He was Orderly Sergeant of Company I, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry, under Col. J. W. McMillen. After his return from the war, he again engaged in mercantile business until 1876, when he retired, and is engaged in overseeing his farm of 240 acres, finely situated about half a mile south of Middlebury. He also owns some nice town property. His marriage occurred August 9, 1841, to Lydia, daughter of Silas and Sally (Hair) Bates, and a native of New York. Ten children have been born to them—Loren (deceased), Hiram, Sally V. (deceased), Huldah F., Thomas F., Amanda M., Mary V. (deceased), Albert W., Ora A. and William S. Mr. Kress and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he was formerly a Whig, casting his first vote for Gen. Harrison. He afterward became a Republican, and now advocates the Greenback doctrine. He is a strong temperance advocate. He was the first Postmaster at Middlebury, and helped give it its name "Martz."

JAMES N. LANGWORTHY, express and freight agent at Clay City, was born August 18, 1847, in Louisville, Ky., and was the fourth of nine children of George W. and Emily B. (Baker) Langworthy, the former a native of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of English and German extraction. James was brought up in a city, attending school until fourteen years of age, when he entered an auction store in New Albany, Ind., as salesman. He was afterward with a wholesale notion and gents' furnishing store, in the same place, where he remained four years. He followed mercantile pursuits several years, part of the time as traveling salesman. In the fall of 1871, he took a trip West, purchasing a team and outfit in Iowa, and going thence to Nebraska, where he took up a claim and remained several years farming. He then traded his team for two yoke of Texas steers and a cow and a calf; but the cattle were unused to work, and he had to kill the cow to save his life, she was so wild. The pursuit of cattle-trainer not being congenial, and having endured many hardships, he concluded to return East. He has been a resident of Clay City about four years. His marriage occurred November 17, 1874, to Alice K. Griffith. Three children have been born to them—Alfred G., born December 10, 1875; Edith L., November 10, 1877; and Earl T., July 13, 1880. Mr. Langworthy is in politics a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. L. is a gentleman in the truest sense of the word.

HENRY H. LANKFORD was born November 6, 1844, in Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., and is the third child born to Larkin and Abigail (VanMeter) Lankford, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana, and of German and English extraction. His parents were among the earliest settlers of Clay County, formerly owning and farming the greater part of the land Clay City stands on. He remained at home until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted for three months in Company H, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in command of Capt. Hunt, of Brazil. March 2, 1863, he re-enlisted, in the three years service, in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry, under Col. McCook. He participated in numerous hard-fought battles and many skirmishes, and was wounded in the right arm in a skirmish near Columbus, Ga., on the day of Lincoln's assassination. He was honorably discharged at Jeffersonville, Ind., July 26, 1865. He returned home and as soon as able commenced farming, which business he

followed until two years ago, when he opened a saloon in Clay City, which he still keeps. He was married, in 1867, to Lucinda VanMeter, a native of Clay County. Four children have been born to them—Dora B., Ida E., Victoria and Lyman. Mr. Lankford is an active, energetic worker in the Republican party, having been identified with that party since he was a voter.

JOSEPH W. McCULLOUGH, one of the many enterprising stock-raisers and farmers of Harrison Township, was born July 7, 1844, in Putnam County, Ind., and was the youngest of sixteen children born to William and Lavinia (Myers) McCullough, both natives of Tennessee, and of German and Irish descent. Joseph was reared upon a farm, attending common school winters, obtaining an ordinary education. He remained on the farm overseeing the work until twenty-three years of age. His father died April 10, 1863, which left the care of his mother upon him, and his great aim was to comfort her in her old age. At her death he received \$400, and has a good farm of seventy acres well improved. He was married, January 4, 1865, to Sarah C. Cromwell, now deceased. Five children were born to them, viz., Samuel F. (deceased), Arthur O., Alma L., Huldah L. (deceased) and William A. His second marriage occurred October 7, 1877, to Catharine A. Moyers. Four children have been born to them, viz., Carry A., Susan, Elmer and Elbert. In politics, he is a Democrat, an active member of the party and a prominent citizen.

THOMAS J. MARSHALL, of Clay City, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, October 8, 1852, and was the third of ten children born to John G. and Nancy (Sloan) Marshall, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and Irish extraction. Thomas spent his boyhood on a farm, attending school and working until he was fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, working under his father's instruction six years, by which time he was competent to contract and build for himself. He then studied law one year in Washington, Ind., and attended school at Dover Hill, Martin Co., Ind. Since that time he has worked at his trade. Mr. Marshall came to Clay City in 1879. His marriage occurred June 14, 1881, to Mrs. Sadie Hartley, of Ohio. One child has been born to them, viz., Persis E., born September 27, 1882. Mrs. Marshall has one child by her former marriage—Artie E. Hartley. Mr. Marshall is a member of the Knights of Honor and the Knights and Ladies of Honor. Mrs. Marshall is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Marshall is politically a Democrat, having voted with that party since he became a voter.

FREDERICK MAYBAUGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 10, 1836, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was the sixth of nine children of Crist and Barbara (Blocer) Maybaught, both natives of Germany. Frederick was reared upon a farm, and received little schooling, as his taste did not lie in that direction. He remained at home until he was twenty-four years of age. In the spring of 1862, he came to Clay County, Ind., and has since resided here. He had \$300 to invest, and now owns a fine farm of 148 acres of good land, beautifully situated, and with many of the modern improvements, the result of labor and economy. He was married, November 11, 1866, to Mary Croft. Four children have been born to them, viz., John E., born October 13, 1867; George W., February 16, 1870; Edward L., July 16, 1874; Ida C., May 19, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Maybaught are both members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, Mr. Maybaught is a Democrat. He is an energetic, wide-awake farmer, a liberal giver, and a friend of humanity.

D. C. MIDDLEMAS, proprietor of the leading hardware store of Clay City, Ind., carries a first-class stock of stoves, tinware, doors, sash, glass and

agricultural implements ; is also agent for the Buckeye reapers, table rakes, self-binders, cultivators, drills, cider mills, wagons, buggies, barbed wire, paints and oils ; opposite the Clay City Bank. Call and see him, and you will be amply repaid.

JAMES MOODY was born December 7, 1834, in Carroll County, Ohio, and was the fourth child born to David and Mary (Parmer) Moody, both natives of Ohio, and of Irish and German extraction. He was reared upon a farm and received a good common school education, remaining at home until twenty-one years of age, when he began learning the wagon-maker's trade, which trade he followed twenty years. He, in company with his parents, came to Harrison Township, Clay County, in the fall of 1846, and has since resided here. At that time the country was wild, being mostly forest. He owns three small farms, all the result of his own labor. They are pleasantly situated, and comprise 167 acres. For several years he kept a wagon shop in Middlebury, Ind., but now devotes his attention to farming and stock-raising. He was married to Eliza Barrack, a native of Ohio, December 10, 1861. Seven children have been born to them, viz., Edith A., Laura B., Clara D., Flora A., Emery E., Charles and Jessie. Mr. Moody took the temperance pledge when young, and has never tasted whisky nor tobacco. He was appointed Postmaster at Martz in 1862, and still holds the office. In politics, he is an active Republican, having voted with that party since its organization, and is regarded one of its leading workers. Mrs. Moody is an active member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN L. MOYER, a prominent farmer and stock-raiser, was born March 9, 1830, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the fourth child born to John and Susanna (Longenecker) Moyer, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish ancestry. John was reared upon a farm, working most of the time, and having little chance to attend school, he being the oldest boy and his help being needed. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age. When he arrived at his majority, he commenced farming for himself, and at the age of twenty-five years came to Clay County, Ind., and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Harrison Township. The land cost \$2,500, and his father gave him \$900 to pay on it, and in time he paid the rest, and still owns it. Since that time he has added forty acres more, and also owns 160 acres in Illinois. His homestead is beautifully situated, and has everything to make it attractive. He was married to Nancy Haun, a native of Pennsylvania, April 8, 1852. Eleven children have been born to this marriage, viz., Susanna (deceased), Samuel H., Oliver, Elijah, Martha, Mahala (deceased), Harvey, Mary F., John L., Jacob and an infant unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are active members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a liberal giver to all benevolent and charitable institutions.

HENRY MOYER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 12, 1835, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the seventh of twelve children of John and Susanna (Longenecker) Moyer, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. Henry remained with his parents, working on the farm and attending school about three months in the year, until he was about twenty-three years of age. He came to Harrison Township, Clay Co., Ind., in the spring of 1859, his father having purchased land there, of which he gave Henry 100 acres. It was a wilderness, and Henry cleared about sixty acres of it and sold it, purchasing* 160 acres two miles north of his former farm, upon which he now resides. Mr. Moyer was married to Keziah Fisher, a native of Stark County, Ohio, March 31, 1859. Ten children have been born to them, all of whom are living, viz., Rachel A., John W., Franklin, Sarah E., Alice, William S., David H., Loretta, Clara and Bertha. In the

fall of 1864, Mr. Moyer entered his country's service, enlisting in Company F, Thirtieth Indiana Infantry, and remaining until the close of the war. He was engaged in the following battles, viz.: Franklin, Tenn., and Nashville, and numerous skirmishes. Mr. and Mrs. Moyer are active members of the United Brethren Church. Politically, Mr. Moyer is a Republican, and one of the party's most earnest workers. He is a prosperous farmer, a good business man, benevolent and charitable.

WILLIAM NULL, stock-raiser and farmer, is the second son of John and Barbara (Heyrock) Null, and is a native of Germany, born January 16, 1820. He received a fair education in the fatherland, and in 1844, sailed from Bremen to Baltimore, where he landed on September 18 of that year, after a perilous voyage of sixty days. He is the only member of his father's family that has crossed the Atlantic. From Baltimore he traveled into Pennsylvania, and at Pittsburgh had his clothing stolen, being left with what he wore only, and 12 cents in capital. He was also without knowledge of the language. He next drifted to Wittenburg, where he worked at his trade, that of blacksmith, for twelve years, and accumulated some property. August 23, 1846, he married Lydia Hensel, widow of Michael Hensel, to which union were born three children—Henry, Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Sink), and Lydia Ann (deceased). In 1872, Mr. Null removed to this State, and purchased and settled on the farm on which he now resides, and since April, 1881, after the death of his wife, he has lived entirely alone. Mr. Null is a member of the German Reformed Church, and a Democrat in politics.

AUGUSTUS OBERHOLTZER, an extensive farmer of Harrison Township, was born January 9, 1842, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the twelfth of thirteen children born to Samuel and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Oberholtzer, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German ancestry. Augustus, at the age of fourteen years, came with his parents to Owen County, Ind., where he remained until about twenty years of age, when he began business for himself. While in Ohio, Augustus attended school, but when he came to the wilderness in Owen County, there was a home to be made, and he worked summer and winter, but being studious, he acquired sufficient education to teach, and at the age of twenty-one, he began teaching school, and taught fifteen years, in the winter, farming summers. His father gave him his liberty in consideration of his clearing thirteen acres of land, which he did, and then attended school a short time, leaving in debt, but splitting rails to pay it off. He received no start in life, but is to-day owner of a fine farm of 600 acres, beautifully situated and well improved. He was married to Mary A. Collins, July 11, 1861. Twelve children have been born to them, eleven of whom are living—Mary E., Nancy E., Laura E., George E., Stella E. (deceased), Ora B., Walter W., Minnie G., Grace V., Irving A., Edison E. and Volka M. Mr. Oberholtzer also runs a saw mill, and gives considerable attention to raising stock. In politics, he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM OWEN, farmer, is the sixth of twelve children born to Jonathan and Louisa (Taylor) Owen, both natives of North Carolina. William first saw the world's light in Pulaski County, Ky., March 16, 1826, whence, about 1829, his parents removed to this State, settled in Clay County, and died when our subject was in his twelfth year; he was then taken to rear by Zachariah Denny, with whom he lived until his seventeenth year, at which time his benefactor died, and he was thrown upon the world, with the advantage of but very sparing education. June 15, 1848, he married Martha Coopridger, a union which gave issue to five children—Mary E., David, Eliza Ann, Jacob and James. In August, 1862, Mr. Owen enlisted in Company G, Fifty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served until May 13, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He served in the whole Atlanta cam-

paign, was with Gen. Sherman in his famous march, and came out without injury. Except a pittance from his father's estate, Mr. Owen has made his way to competence. In politics Mr. Owen is independent, votes for the best man, and is a respectable citizen.

DR. JOSHUA J. PHIPPS, a practicing physician of Middlebury, Ind., was born in Clay County, Ind., November 20, 1841, and was the fifth of nine children born to Moses and Catherine (Griffith) Phipps, both natives of East Tennessee, and of German and Irish descent. Joshua received a common school education, working on the farm and remaining with his parents until February, 1857, when he commenced business for himself. When quite young he had a passion for reading medical works, and from his skill in assisting in the care of the sick, he was nicknamed "Doctor." He followed farming until 1861, when he enlisted, July 15, in Company C, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, under Col. Lewis Wallace. He participated in many severe engagements, as the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, and numerous skirmishes, and was discharged for disability, July, 1862. After remaining at home one month he re-enlisted in Company K, Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and in his first battle, after his re-enlistment at Thompson's Station, Tenn., he received a wound, caused by the concussion of shot or shell that crushed his left breast, breaking three ribs and disabling his left arm. He was taken to Hospital No. 3, at Nashville, Tenn., and remained there until June, when he was detailed to assist in surgical operations under Surgeon Harlow, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of practical surgery. He was transferred to Company F, Third Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and stationed at Dearbornville, Mich., at the United States Arsenal. He was detailed to the United States Dispensary, where he, for the first time, had free access to a medical library. He remained there until November 8, 1865, when he was mustered out at Detroit, Mich. He then entered the Medical College at Ann Arbor, Mich., remaining one term. In 1870, he opened an office at Sandford, Vigo County, Ind., for the practice of medicine. He then practiced nine years in Pierson Township, after which, in 1883, he settled in Middlebury, where he now resides. In 1865, September 12, he married Mary F. O. Neal, a native of Canada. Five children have been born to them, of which one died unnamed. The others are Edward, Laura J., Nettie M. and Mary T. Dr. Phipps and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican.

WILLIAM L. PRICE, farmer and coal operator, is the youngest son of Israel and Margaret (Gordon) Price, and was born in Clay County, Ind., October 27, 1839, whence, in 1882, he removed to the place he now owns and occupies. He was brought up on a farm, and attended and received from the public schools of his time, the fullest advantages they afforded. March 7, 1861, he married Emily Stoope, to which union were born eight children—Frances Bell (deceased), Sarah Margaret (deceased), Evaline (deceased), Rosetta, Anna, Nancy Alice, Cora Emma and Warren Eddie. Mrs. Price died August 8, 1879, and Mr. Price married, August 31, 1882, Sarah, second daughter of Peter and Margaret Barrack. It may be said of our subject that he has made his own fortune. After coming into this township, he engaged in the coal mining business, and is now a one-third owner of the "Barrack Block Coal Mines." Mr. Price is a Republican in politics, with a strong leaning toward the National Greenback party. Mr. and Mrs. Price are both church members, and the former is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity.

MICHAEL SCHIELE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born, November 2, 1831, in Germany, and was the fourth child born to Michael and Mary (Smith) Schiele, both natives of Germany. The subject of this sketch emigrated to America in the spring of 1852, landing in New York City, whence

he went to Montgomery County, Penn., where he remained two years, going from there to Ohio, where he remained until 1861, when he moved to Indiana, stopping a few months in Owen County, then going to Harrison Township, Clay County, where he has since lived. While in Germany, he attended school eight years, then learned the shoe-maker's trade of his father. He left Philadelphia with 27 cents in his pocket, and now has a beautiful farm of 220 acres all acquired by hard labor and good management. He takes great pride in making his farm attractive, and it is one of the finest in the county. His marriage occurred July 13, 1856, to Mary M. Miller (now deceased). Six children were born to this union, viz., Reuben J., David F., Catharine (deceased), Henry (deceased), Mary E. and her twin sister, Rosina S. (deceased). His second marriage occurred February 12, 1867, to Elizabeth Kriebel, a native of Pennsylvania. Seven children have been born to them, viz., William A., Sylvester, Doretta S., Susanna C., Lavinia J., Nathan C. and Andrew D. Mr. and Mrs. Schiele are active members of the United Brethren Church. In politics, Mr. Schiele is a Republican, having voted with that party since he became a voter in America.

ALFRED SHIDLER, a blacksmith of Clay City, was born June 30, 1847, in Holmes County, Ohio, and was the third child born to Daniel and Sarah (Lower) Shidler, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and of Irish and English extraction. Alfred was reared upon a farm, attending common schools, and also working with his father, who was a blacksmith. In 1860, he came to Clay County. In the summer of 1863, he enlisted in Company M, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, or Seventy-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at Bowling Green. He participated in ten battles, and in Stoneman's raid was injured in the back, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. After his return from the war, he resumed his trade, combining blacksmithing and wagon-making, and now has an extensive business. His marriage occurred October 16, 1868, to Mary E. Brush. Seven children have been born to them, viz., George L. (deceased), Theodore C., Rosa B., Charles (deceased), William W., Otto C. and Alfred C. Mr. Shidler and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is, politically, an enthusiastic Republican.

GEORGE J. STORM, farmer and stock-raiser, was born March 7, 1836, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was the fifth of eleven children of George and Barbara (Miller) Storm, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. In the fall of 1856, George came with his parents to Clay County, Ind., and at one time owned a part of the land where Clay City now stands. The primitive state of the country made George's chances for an education meager, but having an earnest desire for knowledge, he acquired a fair education. Mr. Storm commenced business for himself with \$5 and unlimited energy. He has now a nice farm of eighty acres, well improved, and all the result of his own labor. He was married to Emeline Coopridge, March 20, 1859. Eight children have been born to this union, viz.: Amanda J., Eliza E., Elias J., Mary A., John (deceased), Ida, George and Charles A. Mr. Storm and wife are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, having cast his first vote with that party.

DENNA J. STUNKARD was born December 13, 1852, in Clay County, Ind., and is the oldest of six children born to David C. and Borelda (Cromwell) Stunkard, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Indiana, and of Scotch-Irish and English extraction, respectively. Denna's youth was mostly spent in cities where he had good educational advantages, which he improved. In the spring of 1865, he moved with his parents to Terre Haute, where he remained until the fall of 1877, when he came to Clay County, Harrison Township, where he now resides on a fine farm of 320 acres, beau-

tifully situated and well improved. While in Terre Haute he was engaged in the hat, cap and fur trade two years. The rest of the time he kept a hotel. His marriage occurred September 12, 1881, to Lida, daughter of Jacob Hixon, of Terre Haute, Ind. Politically, Mr. Stunkard is a Republican, having cast his vote with that party since he became a voter. He began life with some property, and by good management has added to it, and ranks as one of the first business men of the county. Of his wealth, he gives liberally to all charities.

JOHN S. TIPTON, an enterprising farmer of Harrison Township, was born December 23, 1843, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was the first child born to William and Catharine (Vanhorn) Tipton, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of English extraction. He was reared upon a farm, working during the summer and attending school in the winter, thus obtaining a common school education. He, in company with his parents, came to Harrison Township, Clay Co., Ind., in the fall of 1852, where he remained working upon the farm until the spring of 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, Second Indiana Cavalry, under Col. Stewart. He was in several hard fought battles and numerous skirmishes, serving until the summer of 1865, when he was mustered out in Company B, Second Indiana Battalion, at Edgefield, Tenn. He was married to Huddah F. Kress, a native of Indiana, July 12, 1866. Four children have been born to them, viz.: Cora (deceased), Guy, Cloa and William. After his return from the war, he resumed his avocation of farming, also running a saw mill during the years of 1872-73. He then sold his saw mill and has engaged more extensively in farming since. The property he inherited he has retained and improved, having now a well-stocked farm. In politics, he was formerly a Republican, casting his first vote for Lincoln; has lately been working with the National party, but now returns to the Republicans.

WILLIAM TRAVIS was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 25, 1838. His father, John S. Travis, and his mother, whose maiden name was Hannah Kline, were born in eastern Pennsylvania, the former being of English, and the latter of German parentage. In 1833, the family emigrated to Ohio. The subject of this biographical sketch is the youngest of seven children, five brothers and two sisters. The first ten years of his boyhood were spent on the farm. From the age of nine to that of fifteen years, he attended the public schools in the winter season, and at times, select schools in the summer. At the age of sixteen he began teaching in the public schools. In his eighteenth year he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked in the summer time, up to 1865, teaching in the winter. In the latter part of the year 1857, he married Miss Susan Zimmermann, of Swiss parentage, who was born and raised in the same neighborhood. In October, 1859, he removed to Clay County, Ind., and located at Brazil. Two years later he located at Center Point. At the June term of Commissioners' Court, 1864, he was appointed School Examiner for the county for the term of three years. Having been legislated out of office in March, 1865, he was re-appointed in June following for three years. In 1865, he organized and established a private school at Center Point which, under his management and instruction, attained a higher degree of efficiency and popularity than any other educational enterprise ever yet instituted and conducted in the history of the county. In 1867, he was announced before the Democratic County Convention a candidate for Auditor, receiving 29 votes, his successful competitor leading him by 8 votes in a total of 66. In 1868, he was before the Democratic Convention a candidate for Clerk of the Clay Circuit Court, receiving 22 out of 66 votes, in a ballot for three candidates. In April, 1869, Mr. Travis entered the field of journalism, publishing the

Sunbeam, a monthly paper devoted to education and general information. A year later he bought the *Constitution* office at Bowling Green, and became proprietor and editor of the recognized Democratic paper of the county. At the expiration of the second year, the *Sunbeam* was discontinued, several hundred dollars having been sacrificed in its publication. In June, 1871, he was again appointed to the office of School Examiner, and was again legislated out of office in March, 1873. On the first of April, 1874, he sold out the printing office and retired from the publishing business. In November, 1874, he removed to Middlebury and engaged in teaching, where he now lives. In 1875 and 1876, he published the *Martz Eaglet*. In July, 1878, in company with T. J. Gray, he established the *National Index* at Brazil, which he edited for one year. In February, 1881, he established the *Clay City Independent*, in the publication of which he has since been engaged. Mr. Travis is the father of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, nine of whom are living. The oldest, a daughter, is married and lives at Clay City. The second, who is the oldest son, is a resident of Clifton, Dakota.

P. G. VANHORN was born April 28, 1839, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and was the twelfth child born to John and Mary (Rose) Vanhorn, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and English extraction. He was reared upon a farm, attending school very little on account of his health, although the opportunities were good, yet he has a fair education. He remained with his parents until twenty-four years of age. After his father's death, he and his mother came to Harrison Township, Clay County, Ind., in the fall of 1862. He had \$200 to commence with, and by economy and industry has acquired a fine property of eighty-eight acres of good land, beautifully situated. September 24, 1862, he married Elizabeth Miser, a native of Ohio. To them have been born two children—Mary E., born April 22, 1863, and Robert M., December 23, 1864. Mr. Vanhorn and wife are members of the German Baptist Church. Politically, he was formerly a Democrat, but, since the nomination of Peter Cooper, has voted with the Greenback party, of which he is an enthusiastic member.

JASPER O. WAGSTAFF was born September 7, 1826, in Stockport, England, near Manchester, England, and was second child and eldest son of George and Martha (Owens) Wagstaff, both natives of England. In 1828, the parents came to America, settling in New York in a small town called Columbiaville, where the father was overseer in the weaving room of a cotton factory. Jasper remained with his parents until twenty years of age, following weaving as a business. In the spring of 1852, he went to California, remaining seventeen months, returning to New York, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Clay County, Ind., where he now resides. By energy and industry he has accumulated property, consisting of a fine farm of 105 acres, finely located and well improved and stocked. His land has a rich deposit of coal, three feet four inches thick. At the Worthington Fair, he received a premium of \$13 for the largest block of coal, and \$3 for the best quality. He has also the best stone quarry in the county on his farm. His marriage occurred in April, 1849, to Mary A. Ball, a native of New York. Twelve children have been born to them—Mary F., George (deceased), John, Jasper O. (deceased), Andrew, Charles, Judson, William (deceased), Martha, Alice, Emma and an infant (unnamed). Mr. Wagstaff is benevolent and charitable and a friend of progress. He is one of the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of the county. Politically, he is a Republican, having voted with that party since its organization.

WILLIAM I. WARNER, manager and owner of a saw and planing mill combined at Clay City, Ind., was born October 1, 1849, in Bourbon County,

Ky., and was the eldest of eleven children of Josiah and Mary E. (Riker) Warner, both natives of Kentucky, and of German descent. When William was two years old, his parents moved to Geencastle, Ind., where they remained twenty years. While there he received a common school education, and also learned the carpenter's trade, which he began at the age of fourteen years, and which he has followed more or less all his life. In 1871, he moved to Brazil, where he remained four years, working at his trade, and by his diligence accumulating enough to go into business for himself. His marriage occurred, March 5, 1873, to Mary Newton, a native of England. Four children have been born to them—Edwin, Melvin, Ethel and Ralph. Mrs. Warner is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Warner was formerly a member, but on joining the Knights of Honor and Improved Order of Red Men he was removed from the church, as it was against their rules to join a secret society. In politics, he is a Democrat and an active worker.

F. C. WATTS, proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable, Clay City, was born October 5, 1860, in Clay County, Ind., and was the youngest of five children born to Fielden C. and Martha (Trail) Watts, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Indiana, and of English descent. His father was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Poland, Ind., where F. C. spent his boyhood, attending school until fifteen years of age. He then traveled in the West about eighteen months. After his return home he was employed in a furniture store in Brazil, Ind., as delivery clerk, and afterward salesman, for one year. He then engaged in selling buggies in Lockport, Ind., which business he followed until the fall of 1880, when he established his present business in Clay City, and is prospering. His marriage occurred October 5, 1882, to Temperance Jones. He is an enthusiastic Republican, and an active worker in the party, and an enterprising young business man.

JILES J. WATTS, keeper of a first-class livery, feed and sale stable of Clay City, Ind., was born May 14, 1858, in Owen County, Ind., and was the ninth child born to William and Hortense (Fisher) Watts, both natives of Kentucky, and of English lineage. Jiles was reared upon a farm, attended school winters, thus acquiring a good common school education. He remained at home until twenty-two years of age, but began business for himself at the age of nineteen, opening a livery stable in the fall of 1875. He has a large and rapidly increasing business. He was married to Alice P. Foreman, October 1, 1882. Mr. Watts is an active member of the Improved Order of Red Men. He is a staunch Democrat, having given his support to that party since he became a voter. He has been a resident of Clay County since 1871, and is among its prominent young business men.

JOHN W. WHITE, Treasurer of Clay County, Ind., was born March 23, 1845, in Clay County, Harrison Township, and is the eighth of nine children of Benjamin and Margaret (Coopridger) White, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. The parents were among the pioneers of Clay County. John remained at home until of age, working on the farm and attending school, but at the age of eighteen began to work for himself splitting rails and clearing ground until he had earned enough to buy forty acres of land which he afterward traded for an interest in the first circular saw mill introduced into Harrison Township, which he conducted for about three years. He then sold out and engaged in the dry goods business, and afterward in drug business. Disposing of this he purchased the machinery for a saw and planing mill, and furnished the material for most of the houses in Clay City, running it about five years. His marriage occurred December 6, 1868, to Mary A. Siegley, of Ohio. Five children have been born to them—Irene, born September 24, 1869; Flora A., October 21, 1871; Clin-

ton, August 14, 1877; Louisa, May 3, 1882; Lydia (deceased). Mr. White is a member of the Improved Order of Red Men and Knights of Honor. In politics, he is a Democrat, having given his support to that party since he became a voter. He has held several civil offices in his county, having been Trustee of Harrison Township in 1880, re-elected in 1882, and obliged to resign in 1883, having been elected County Treasurer by a large majority. With no means to begin with, he has acquired a competence, owning six residences in Clay City, and one in Brazil, besides several farms, comprising 159 acres, 89 of which are under cultivation.

ABRAHAM WILLEN, a prominent farmer, is a native of Canton Berne, district of Ed-el-bodn, Switzerland, was born February 26, 1826, and is the fourth son of Christian and Margaret (Bruner) Willen, likewise natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to America in 1837, settled in Holmes County, Ohio, and in 1852, the family, excepting the father who had meantime died, removed to Owen County in this State. In 1869, Abraham came to Clay County and settled where he now has his home. April 1, 1850, he married, in Coshocton County, Ohio, Mary Ann Bowers, which union gave issue to eight children, of whom four are living—John, Rosa (wife of Fred Graeber), Christian and Peter. With the exception of a small sum received from his father's estate, Mr. Willen has made his own way through life, and by perseverance and economy, together with the constant aid of his wife, has succeeded in acquiring comfort and independence by the possession of a fine farm of 200 acres, with varied and modern improvements, as a residence, barns, orchards, fencing, etc. Mr. Willen is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN WILLEN, Jr., stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest son of Abraham and Mary (Bowers) Willen, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Germany. Our subject was born in Holmes County, Ohio, October 30, 1852, reared a farmer, and received from the public schools a good English education. His parents removed to this State in 1854, settled in Owen County, and in 1862 removed to Clay County. John began life for himself at twenty-one years of age, and engaged in the lumber business, which now requires his undivided attention, having to manage his farm by the help of hired hands. Mr. Willen has attained his life success by his own efforts, and is the owner of a fine farm of 110 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, well supplied with stock and equipped with improvements, implements and the like. March 11, 1874, he married Ruefine Catherine Graber, a union which has been cemented by the birth of three children—Mary Elizabeth, Louisa Ella and Charles Frederick. Mr. Willen is a Democrat politically, and he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

GEORGE M. WILLIAMSON, grain and stock-dealer, of Clay City, Ind., was born February 21, 1845, in Franklin County, Ind., and was the seventh child born to John and Maria (James) Williamson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of England. George was reared upon a farm working in summer and attending school in winter, remaining with his parents until twenty-one years of age, after which he still followed farming for a livelihood until a few years past. When quite young his parents removed with him to Putnam County, where he remained until 1877, when he came to Clay City, and engaged in his present business, also keeping a hotel. He started with little, but by good management and industry has accumulated means to handle most of the grain and stock that come to this place. Last year he handled \$45,000 worth of grain, and \$20,000 worth of stock. He was married to Mary Watts, of Illinois, October 9, 1873. One child has been born to them, viz., Ernest M., born February 4, 1875. Mrs. Williamson is an active member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Williamson is politically an earnest Republican, and one of the party's active workers.

HENRY WILLIS, farmer, is a son of Henry and Millie (Tipton) Willis, natives of Maryland, and of German and English extraction respectively. Our subject was reared on a farm, and at the public schools obtained a fair English education. In 1855, he came to this State and settled on a tract of land, a portion of which constitutes his present farm. In 1858, on July 22, he married Miss Charlotte Horn, to which union succeeded five children—Angeline, Mary Catharine, Ulysses Grant, Ida Ellen, and an infant (deceased). February 28, 1865, Mr. Willis enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 13, when he was discharged by reason of physical disability. Mr. Willis is, after much toil and many difficulties, the possessor of a comfortable competence, and the same is wholly due to himself. He is independent in politics, and a valuable citizen. Both he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. WILTSE, a prominent farmer of Harrison Township, was born March 6, 1830, in Erie County, N. Y., and was the ninth of twelve children born to Jeremiah and Sarah (Green) Wiltse, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Massachusetts, and of Dutch and English descent. George was reared upon a farm, receiving a common school education, and in addition spending some time at a Methodist Seminary at Lima, N. Y. He then read law in the office of Eli Cook in Buffalo, N. Y., four years, and received a diploma, after which he practiced in the courts of several counties where he lived. From 1856-57, he, in connection with Cyrus P. Nixon, edited a paper at Jeffersonville called the *National Democrat*. He then came to Bowling Green, and edited a paper called the *Clay County Democrat*, Clinton M. Thompson being publisher, also practicing law, finally leaving the paper and making the practice of law a specialty until 1871, when he removed to Harrison Township, where he has since resided, and is engaged in farming; also owing a third interest in the private bank of Thompson, Jett & Wiltse, at Clay City, Ind. Mr. Wiltse was married to Ada V. Conley, a native of New York, on November 14, 1861. Two children have been born to them, viz., William C. and James H. (deceased). Mrs. Wiltse is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Wiltse is a member of the Masonic order. In politics, he is a Democrat, but when the best man is nominated by the opposing party, he gives his vote to the man and not to the party. In the fall of 1863, he was elected Auditor of Clay County, and held the office a term of four years.

C. P. ZENOR, of Middlebury, Clay Co., Ind., is a native of the county, born April 4, 1845, and is the third child of Elijah and Elizabeth (Rose) Zenor, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Tennessee, and of German and Scotch-Irish extraction. His parents were early settlers of Bowling Green, where his father was engaged in the cabinet-making and undertaking business. Mr. Zenor remained with his parents, attending school until seventeen years of age, when he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in the spring of 1863. He first enlisted for three months, then for six months, and the last time for three years. He was Corporal, serving on detached duty, and was in no battle. He was honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, La., in the winter of 1866. Since his return from the army, he has worked at carpenter work, for which he possessed natural aptitude, never having served an apprenticeship. May 5, 1873, he was married to Drusilla Arnold, of Clay County. Two children have been born to them, viz., Candace and Judkin H. Mrs. Zenor is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Zenor is politically a thorough-bred Republican, and one of the party's most active, energetic workers.

POSEY TOWNSHIP.

MYRON H. ALLEN is a grandson of Ira Allen, the first settler of Fort Harrison Prairie, and one of the pioneers of this region. Myron was born on the farm where he now lives, in the northern part of Posey Township December 20, 1847. His parents were Nathaniel and Nancy (West) Allen, early settlers in this region. His education was limited to the common country schools. He has been twice married; first, at the age of twenty-two years, to Fannie Sibley. From this marriage resulted three children—Lulu, Laura (deceased) and Daisy. His second marriage was to Lizzie Dunn, who has borne him two children—Alfred and May. In politics, he is a Republican, and one of the prominent farmers of the township.

MERIDETH ANDERSON, son of John and Mary (Pierce) Anderson, is a native of Frederick County, Va., born February 24, 1810, and is the sixth in a family of ten children. He lived upon a farm in Virginia until twenty-four years of age, working at teaming. In the fall of 1834, he moved to Ohio, riding 400 miles on horseback. In 1854, he removed to Clay County, Ind., locating in Posey Township, where he has remained since. He was married, in 1837, to Sarah Carter, aunt of Allen and Major Carter. She was born February 22, 1807. To them were born four children—Mary Elizabeth, Lida A., Sarah J. and Emma (deceased). Mr. Anderson is one of the oldest men in this region, very active and energetic. He lives on a farm of 172 acres, under good cultivation. Politically, he is a life-long Republican.

OSCAR W. AYER is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born December 9, 1849, son of John M. Ayer, born in 1829, died January 14, 1880, and Mary (Van Eaton) Ayer, still living. In 1852, Oscar with his parents came to Clay County, Ind., settling upon the farm where he now lives. It was then a wilderness, but by hard work and perseverance the father, assisted by his family, developed one of the finest farms in the region. Oscar, at the age of twenty, entered Asbury College, and completed the scientific course in 1874. On leaving school he returned to the farm, where he has since remained. He is one of the prominent farmers of the southern part of Posey Township, enterprising, and a friend of progress and education. His farm consists of 290 acres of as highly cultivated land as can be found in Clay County. Politically, he is a Republican.

CHARLES W. BAILEY, Esq., is a native of West Virginia, born February 27, 1832. His father moved to Clay County, Ind., in 1850, locating in Posey Township, near the present site of Staunton. Charles W. is the fifth in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are living, one in Virginia, two in West Virginia, and the others in Clay County, Ind. He lived upon the farm until eighteen years of age, when he engaged in the milling business, pursuing it twelve years. He then worked at mining twelve years. He then removed to the farm where he now resides. He is a breeder of blooded stock, especially fine horses. He was married, August 20, 1857, to Ruth McKee. They have had one child, Albert C. (deceased). Mr. B. is, politically, a Democrat, and has figured prominently in the politics of his section. He has served as Township Trustee for two years; was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1869, again in 1873, serving in all eight years. His father was one of the early settlers of the county.

L. S. BYERS, M. D., druggist and practicing physician, Staunton, Ind., is a native of Kentucky, born May 12, 1850, and is of German descent. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until attaining manhood, when he commenced the study of medicine. He completed his course of study at Louisville Medical College, in 1875, and began to practice, locating at Terre Haute, Ind., where he remained one year, coming then to Clay County. In 1880 he married Mattie Williams, daughter of Nathan Williams, who was the first man who shipped coal from this county. They have one child, Lena D., born August 31, 1882. Dr. Byers takes an active part in politics, being a Republican. He was the first man who attempted driving a well in this section of the county. He is an enterprising citizen, a successful business man, and much respected.

DAVID CARMIKLE, merchant, Newburg, Ind., was born October 9, 1839, in Ohio, where he lived with his parents, George and Provey Carmikle, until he was fourteen years of age, when they moved to Illinois, where David remained until 1855. He then moved to Clay County, locating at Cloverland, where he resided two years, moving thence to Staunton, where he resided twenty-one years. His next and last move was to Newburg, where he has since been engaged in general merchandise. Previous to this he was engaged in coal mining. May 7, 1868, he was married to Anna Gray, of German descent. The following children have been born to them—Mary, born February 23, 1869; Edward, born April 7, 1870, died February 3, 1873; Lucy, born December 6, 1872; Sophia L., born February 15, 1875; William, born April 3, 1878, and Grace May, born February 16, 1882. Mr. Carmikle and wife were for a number of years members of that branch of the Christian Church called the New Lights, but belong to no church at present. Mr. C. enlisted in Company M, Twelfth Michigan Light Artillery, August 1, 1863, and served two years. He is a member of the following societies, viz.: I. O. O. F., to which he has belonged ten years; G. A. R., since November 2, 1882; I. O. G. T., at Staunton. He was a member of the Knights of Honor one year. He takes deep interest in politics, and votes the Republican ticket.

J. H. CARPENTER is the second in a family of seven children of Adam and Rachel (Devoré) Carpenter, five of whom are living. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1813, and is still living; the mother was also born in Pennsylvania in 1824, died May 14, 1860. His parents came to Clay County before his birth, which occurred in Perry Township, in 1846, June 28. He has always lived in his native county, except one year spent in Vigo County, in trade, and the time he was in the army. When sixteen years of age he went with his parents to Cass Township, where he worked in a saw and grist mill until 1864, when he enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, February 18, and was mustered out September 5, 1865. He participated in the battles of Petersburg, Chapins' farm, Chester Station, and many others. On his return from the war, he again worked in the grist mill, where he had previously been employed, until 1872, when he went upon the farm where he now lives, having eighty acres well-improved, and in 1883 producing the best crop of wheat in the neighborhood. He married Sarah J. Tomlinson, a native of Ohio, born July 12, 1846. They have three children—Walter O., born October 24, 1869; Blanche V., July 19, 1871; J. O., March 26, 1876. He is an enterprising farmer; takes a deep interest in politics, voting the Republican ticket. He is still suffering from disability contracted while in the military service.

W. S. CARPENTER is the eighth in a family of nine children, all of whom are living within a radius of six miles of Cloverland. He was born at Cloverland, in the house where he now lives, January 30, 1850, his

parents, George and Elizabeth (Anderson) Carpenter, being pioneers in this region. His childhood was spent on the farm, and at the age of eighteen, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind., to qualify himself for the profession of teaching. At the end of a year he commenced teaching in Cloverland, and remained six terms, giving good satisfaction. He then commenced the commercial course at the seminary at Farmersburg, Sullivan Co., Ind., completing the course in 1872. The next year he engaged in speculating in cattle, his market being Chicago. In 1874, he traveled in Kansas, and after his return purchased the grist mill in Cloverland, which he managed successfully two years, then sold out and rented a half interest in the grist mill in Staunton, where he continued until the burning of the mill in 1881, losing \$500 above insurance. Since then he has been employed in farming near Cloverland, his farm consisting of 160 acres of well-improved land. He was married December 27, 1877, to Lotta, daughter of John and Sarah (Neville) Rider, an accomplished lady, teacher in the schools in Brazil for several years. Mr. Carpenter is an enterprising young man, active in politics, being a thorough-going Republican. He is a prominent member of the United Brethren Church at Cloverland; also a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of Honor.

ALLEN W. CARTER is the eldest of a family of seven children of Fielding Carter, born June 2, 1793, died April 4, 1865, and Phœbe (Murphy) Carter, born November 30, 1806, died April 8, 1882. Allen and one brother living in Terre Haute survive. Allen was born in Warren County, Ohio, July 17, 1828, but came at an early period with his parents to Clay County, Ind., where in 1842 his father entered the land now owned by the son, and spent his remaining years there, by his labor and industry assisting in redeeming the wilderness and developing its natural resources. When twenty-six years of age, Allen left the farm and embarked in general merchandising at Staunton, continuing the business until the breaking-out of the rebellion, when they closed their store, and he enlisted as First Lieutenant in Company I, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but at the end of three months was taken seriously ill, and on account of it was discharged, his sickness continuing so he was unable to work for more than a year after he returned. As soon as able, he was appointed by the County Commissioners to recruit in the township for the army, and succeeded in obtaining thirty-eight, the required number. He never re-entered the army, but rendered all the assistance he was able. In 1864, he again engaged in merchandise in Staunton, conducting a successful business until 1869, when he and his partner, David Noffman, closed the business, he retiring to the farm where he has since lived. He was married, May 16, 1852, to Emeline, daughter of William Gregory, one of the early settlers of the county. The following named children have been born to them: Rudella, born April 6, 1854; Florence, April 9, 1858; Charles, August 11, 1860; Laura, February 16, 1863; Carrie, February 4, 1866. Mr. Carter is one of the enterprising and prominent farmers, and has a well-improved farm of 227 acres. He is active in politics, and a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was Justice of the Peace in 1858.

PETER EHRLICH, mine operator at Newburg, Ind., is a native of Germany, born November 1, 1831, emigrating to the United States in 1849, being forty-nine days on the voyage and landing in New York City August 9. He spent nearly two years in Pennsylvania, first at Pottsville, then at Pittsburgh, then going to Kentucky, where he remained until 1858, engaged in mining, four years as Superintendent, the rest as laborer. He then came to Clay County, Ind., working in the mines at Brazil several years. He then went to Illinois, working at St. John's and Kewance, where he met with

financial losses. He next hired as fireman on a steamer running from St. Louis to Memphis, but one trip satisfied his desire to be a boatman. He next went to Bell's mines, Union County, Ky., where he remained a short time, going thence to Ohio, where he made a short stay, going again to Illinois, where he superintended mines in St. Clair County until 1861, then returned to Brazil, Ind., where he remained until 1872, finally settling at Newburg, where he has successfully conducted mines ever since. Mr. Ehrlich's education was acquired under adverse circumstances, working by day and attending an evening school. He was raised in the faith of the Catholic Church, but is not a member of any church. He was married, December 19, 1861, to Mary Ann Lord, who has borne him seven children—Christian C., Mary Ann, John C., Hermon, Henry, Jane and Lizzie Jane. Mr. Ehrlich is one of the oldest miners in the country, and his financial condition proves him to be one of the most successful. When he came to Brazil, in 1856, there were only six miners here. Politically, he is an enthusiastic Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

CHRISTIAN EHRLICH, of the firm of P. Ehrlich & Co., Newburg, Ind., was born in Germany May 5, 1843. His father, Jacob, emigrated to the United States in 1849, working at Pottsville and Pittsburgh, Penn., for about a year and a half, when he went to Ohio and stayed till 1853, when he came to Staunton, where he died in 1864. He had been employed as coal miner, or as Superintendent of mines, ever since he came to America. Christian worked with his father all this time. At the breaking-out of the war, in the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Tenth Indiana Infantry, and served three months, the full time of his enlistment. In August, 1862, he re-enlisted in Company D, Seventy-first Indiana Infantry. He participated in the battles of Rich Mountain, W. Va., Richmond, Ky. (here he was taken prisoner, but was released in a few days), Resaca, Ga., Burnt Hickory, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn. At Muldraugh, Ky., he was captured and held prisoner over night by John Morgan. In 1871, he married Mary Frances Shaffer, who has borne him six children—Alice, Jacob, Mary, Minnie (died from the effects of a burn received while attending school in the winter of 1882-83), Katie and Charles. From 1868 to 1871, he was in the gold mines of Montana, and was quite successful. The coal mines in which he has an interest are the most paying mines in this region. Mr. Ehrlich is one of the leading men in this section, takes a deep interest in politics, giving his support to the Republican party. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

MARION GARRIGUS is a native of Parke County, Ind., born December 7, 1836, and grandson of Jephtha Garrigus, who represented Parke County in the General Assembly of the State of Indiana four terms. His father, Stephen M., died July 11, 1838, aged thirty-two years. His mother removed with him, at the age of six years, to Vigo County, where they remained until he was eleven, when they moved to Clay County, settling in Dick Johnson Township, where he lived until 1877, when he located on the farm upon which he now lives. In 1862, January 21, he married Melinda Yocom, who has borne him the following-named children: Stephen, born March 24, 1863, died November 9, 1871; Isom D., born August 25, 1864, died September 6, 1866; William M., July 19, 1867; Mary E., May 27, 1869; Lawrence, August 9, 1872; Charles, October 31, 1875, died December 12, 1875; Zenis, born September 6, 1877; Lora A., July 15, 1880. Mr. Garrigus takes an active interest in politics, and is a Democrat. He has served as Township Assessor four terms. He is a prominent member of the Knights of Honor, also of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the most enterprising farmers in Posey Township. Mr. Garrigus has in his possession a very old book, an extract from John Wesley's journal, published in 1806.

JAMES N. GREGORY, merchant, four miles southwest of Staunton, is a native of Clay County, Ind., born May 8, 1838, and is the fourth in a family of eleven children, eight of whom are living, seven in Clay County, one in Vigo. His parents were William and Delphia (Turner) Gregory. James lived on a farm with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he was apprenticed to the cooper's trade in Staunton, where he worked until 1861. He then enlisted as a private in Company G, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, April 17, 1861, and served until May 12, 1862, when he was discharged, on account of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He re-enlisted as Second Lieutenant in Company I, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry August 16, 1862, and served in that capacity until November 15, 1862, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served as such until June, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain, and served until August 17, 1864, when he resigned on account of disability, for which he is now drawing a pension. Mr. Gregory was captured by the rebels March 5, 1863, and held in Libby Prison until June 5, same year. On his return from the war, he again resumed the cooper business, but lost money by the depreciation of his stock. He continued this business four years, when he moved upon a farm in the southern part of Posey Township, farming until 1883, when he embarked in mercantile business at his present stand. He carries a well-selected stock of dry goods and groceries, and is doing a successful business. Mr. Gregory has been twice married—first to Elizabeth, daughter of Jeremiah McGill, one of the early settlers of this region. To them were born the following-named children: Anna, born April 17, 1866; infant (unnamed), born September 2, 1869; Charlie N., December 15, 1871; E. E., January 7, 1874. The first wife died January 10, 1876. The second marriage took place October 28, 1877, to Sarah Gibson. They have one child, born September 16, 1878.

OTHO N. HAMILTON was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 19, 1845. His parents were James G., born August 13, 1820, and Lonisa Hamilton, who was born August 15, 1826. His parents moved from Ohio to Clay County, Ind., in 1851, and remained one year, going thence to Vigo County, where they continued to reside. Otho was born and bred on a farm, and has always followed the pursuit of farming, except while in the army. October 21, 1861, he enlisted in the Forty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, at the age of sixteen years. He participated in the following engagements: Island No. 10, Memphis, Tenn., Aberdeen, Ark., Little Rock, Ark., Helena, Ark., Fort Pemberton, Miss. He was taken prisoner near Mark's Mills, Ark., April 25, 1864, and held until February 6, 1865, when he was exchanged. He was kept in a prison at Tyler, Tex., enduring the greatest suffering. At times, his only ration was a pint of shelled corn. August 10, 1864, he and two comrades succeeded in escaping from the prison, and traveling nights, keeping quiet days, they had got away 123 miles, when he was re-captured, the others being so much in advance, succeeded in escaping. The rebel Lieutenant who captured him, took him to some Texas State militia who hung him by the neck to a tree to make him disclose the whereabouts of his companions. They repeated this until he became unconscious, when they sent him back to prison with some others who had escaped, where he remained until February 26, 1865. He was honorably discharged June 25, 1865. He was married, April 2, 1868, to Phœbe A. Wickiser. They have six children—James L., born September 17, 1869; Francis M., October 22, 1871; William S., March 25, 1874; Mary L., October 31, 1876; Curtice Lee, September 30, 1880; Nicholas A., July 3, 1883. Mr. Hamilton is an enthusiastic Republican. He is a member of Marion Grange, No. 1426, and of Gen. Canby Post, No. 2, G. A. R. He has lived on his present farm eight years. He has forty-four acres.

WILLIAM HAYWARD, merchant, Newburg, Ind., was born in England April 6, 1848, being second in a family of twelve children, five of whom are still living. His father, Richard Hayward, emigrated to the United States when William was two years old, locating in Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1857, when he returned to England, remaining there one year and eight months, returning to Pennsylvania, where he lived nine years, coming then to Clay County, Ind., where he still lives. Mr. Hayward's early education was limited to the country schools. His first occupation was laboring in the rolling mills, working a year the first time; he then worked as a coal miner two years, afterward returning to the rolling mills and working until 1867. From Pennsylvania he came to Clay County, Ind., and worked at coal mining until 1870. He then left the mines and traveled through the country as a huckster. In 1871, he and his father started a store in Carbon, Ind., the father managing the store, the son still driving his huckster wagon until 1880, when they started the store William now has charge of. September 18, 1879, he married Melinda J. Wools, daughter of a prominent farmer and early settler of this section. They have two children—James Albert, born November 24, 1881; Sarah E., born December 26, 1882. Politically, Mr. Hayward is a Republican. He is agent for the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., and for the Springfield (Mass.) Insurance Company.

JAMES G. HERRON was born in Clay County, Ind., May 22, 1842, being the fourth of ten children of James and Margaret (Archard) Herron, eight of whom are now living, as is also the mother. At the age of nine years, James moved with his parents to the farm on which he now lives, which was then covered with timber, but by hard work and perseverance, his father, with the aid of his family, developed a fine farm of 150 acres. After the death of the father, which occurred in 1869, the farm was divided among the eight children, James receiving seventeen and one-half acres for his share, which is under good cultivation, and has one of the most attractive little houses in this region. He was married in 1872, August 8, to Tillitha, daughter of John J. Biggs, one of the well known farmers of this region. They have four children—Charles, born April 9, 1874; Carlos Ernest, April 9, 1878; Vernia, August 31, 1880; Eugene, November 11, 1882. Mr. Herron and wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON was born in West Virginia, June 11, 1820. His father was of Irish descent, born in 1788, his mother of German, born in 1792, in Virginia. They had seven sons, of whom five are living. Alexander is the second. At the age of eighteen he and a brother commenced merchandising in Calhoun County, W. Va., continuing about eight years. He then spent two years on a farm, but, as his inclinations did not turn in that direction, he learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed ever since. In 1859, he moved to Clay County, Ind., where he has since resided. He has been married three times, first to Judith Bennett, September 4, 1845. To this marriage were born four children—Levi W., born December 31, 1846; Elizabeth, born June 18, 1848; Perry, born December 6, 1852, and Sylvanus. Mrs. Johnson died in 1855. His second marriage to Frances A. Modesitt, occurred September 18, 1858. She died November 12, 1862, leaving no children. His third marriage was to Sarah Jane Shepherd, aged sixteen years. She had two children, an infant (deceased) not named; and Charles W. They have not lived together since 1873. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Y Lodge, No. 1982 of the Knights of Honor.

ETNA LAWRENCE is a native of Illinois, born February 18, 1832. His father was Lyman Lawrence, born in 1799, died February 27, 1879.

His mother, Rhoda (Onley) Lawrence, born in 1810, died in 1864. When Etna was about a year old, his parents removed to Ohio, where he was raised and educated. In 1856, he moved to Posey Township, a short distance from where he now lives, and engaged in manufacturing measures, one-half bushels, etc. He was successful in this business, making enough to enable him, in 1878, to buy a farm with the proceeds, where he now lives. It is a farm of ninety acres, well cultivated and with substantial improvements. He was married, December 9, 1855, to Eliza Wickiser, born April 21, 1832. The following-named children have been born to them: Ovid O., born October 12, 1857; George D., June 29, 1860; Lyman E., October 8, 1862; Ida May, May 15, 1865; infant (unnamed), born September 3, 1870, died November 26, 1870; Mattie B., born December 7, 1872. Mr. Lawrence in his younger days took deep interest in politics, being a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He is a member of Marion Grange, No. 1426, and is General Superintendent of the fair conducted under the auspices of this grange. Mr. Lawrence is a warm friend of education, and is giving his children a liberal education. His oldest son, Ovid O., is present principal of Montrose School, Terre Haute, Ind. Ellsworth graduated June 23, 1882, at the Terre Haute High School, and was editor of the *High School Review*, at Terre Haute until 1882. Ellsworth is the inventor of a farm gate, which is patented and is likely to become popular.

MICHAEL LEHNER, general grocery and saloon, Staunton, Ind., was born in Germany, October 23, 1823, and emigrated to America in 1854, landing in New York City after a voyage of forty-two days. From there he went to Dunkirk, Ohio, thence to Toledo, then to Terre Haute; on the Erie Canal he worked in a brick yard as a day laborer. During the winter of 1854, he worked at coal-mining in Clay County, Ind., returning to Syracuse, N. Y., in 1855, where he worked at his trade, stone-cutting, for two years. During this time he was married, February 26, 1856, to Besina Casenhuber, born in Germany, but coming to this country when a little child with her parents. After his marriage he returned to Staunton, working at coal-mining two years. By this time he had saved from his hard years of toil, a few hundred dollars, which he invested in forty acres of land in Section 16, Posey Township, paying one-half down. Two years after he was attacked with a spinal disease, from which he is still an invalid. In 1872, he commenced the grocery business, and after two years returned to the farm, where he remained one year, again coming to Staunton, and purchasing the property he now occupies as a residence and store, doing a successful business, still owning his little farm, upon which a coal mine has been opened, yielding largely. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. They have had seven children, five of whom are living—Mary E., Anna Barbara, George, Catherine and Charles. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES T. LUCAS, agent for the Vandalia R. R. Co. at Staunton, was born at Cloverland, Clay County, February 3, 1850. His father was a pioneer in the county, and was instrumental in developing its resources. James was a teacher in the public schools some years; was appointed to his present position in 1873. In 1879, he was married to Irene Bookhaut, of Cedarville, then telegraph operator for the Vandalia R. R. at that place. They have one child, Stella. Mr. Lucas is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a devoted friend to the fraternity. He is an active local politician, working with the Democrats. He has served two terms, from 1880 to 1882, as a member of the Town Board of Trustees, and as Town Clerk from 1882 to 1883. He is at present one of the Trustees.

JOHN M. LUCAS was born in Lawrence County, Ind., October 12, 1841. His parents, James M. and Celia (Cook) Lucas, moved in 1844 to Vigo

County, locating at Terre Haute, where his mother died December 3, 1847. In 1849, he removed with his father to Clay County, locating in Cloverland, where the father still lives at an advanced age, having been born in 1816. Here John remained until he was twenty-one, engaged in teaming and farming. He then enlisted in Company M, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, in July, and was mustered into service in August, 1862, and served until the close of the war. At Dalton, Ga., he was captured May 9, 1864, and held a prisoner nine months. All this time he was confined in the prison hells of Andersonville, Ga., and Florence. He is yet suffering from the ill treatment he received there. At the close of the war, he returned to Cloverland, and has resided there or in the vicinity ever since. In 1865, December 7, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Conacher, one of the pioneers of Posey Township. The following named children have been born to them: Charles E., born May 20, 1867, died December 15, 1869; Carrie E., October 30, 1868; Nancy C., January 10, 1871; Elva J., October 19, 1872; Rosa B., August 10, 1874; Laura M., May 13, 1876. Mr. Lucas settled on the farm, where he now lives, in 1867, it being unimproved land, but by hard labor he has developed one of the finest farms in this part of Posey Township. He takes an enthusiastic part in politics, giving his support to the Democrats. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and served four years. He took an active part in having the county seat changed from Bowling Green to Brazil. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

C. G. McCLINTOCK, Trustee of Posey Township, is a native of the township, having been born there February 3, 1840. His father, a native of Kentucky, moved to Indiana in 1833. After stopping a short time in Putnam and Vigo Counties he settled in Clay County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1855. His wife survives, at the age of eighty-four years. C. G. McClintock was the tenth of twelve children, four of whom are living. His advantages of education were meager, but by application he has acquired a good business education. He followed the avocation of farming until 1881, when he moved to Staunton, where he still resides. He was married, in 1881, to Victoria Veach, aged nineteen years. In the spring of 1878, he was elected Township Assessor, and served two years. While holding this office, in 1880, he was elected Trustee, and in 1882 re-elected. He has under his charge eleven schools, all first-class. In 1862, August 18, he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, serving three years. He was with Gen. Sherman in his "march to the sea," leaving the main army, however, at Atlanta, to proceed against Gen. Hood, and was not again under Sherman's command. He participated in the following engagements: Richmond, Ky., Buzzard Roost, Burnt Hickory, Cassville and Resaca.

F. B. McCULLOUGH, M. D., is a native of Montgomery County, Ky., born October 30, 1829. His father was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his mother of German. His parents moved to Clay County when F. B. was one year old, locating in Dick Johnson Township. They were among the pioneers, and endured many hardships in clearing up a farm. He was the fourth in a family of ten children, five of whom are living. His early life was spent on a farm, where he enjoyed the advantages of the common country schools. He began teaching in 1847, which fact identifies him with the early teachers of the county. He taught until 1860, when he began the study of medicine under Dr. Wardlaw, of Williamstown. He continued his studies four years, attending one term of lectures at Rush Medical College, Chicago. He has practiced in this county since 1864. In 1862, he married Mary, daughter of Archibald Johnson (who represented Montgomery and Parke Counties in the State Legislature from 1878 to 1880), and an accomplished lady. Five children have been born to them, two of whom are living. In

his early days he took an active part in politics. He is a prominent member of that branch of the Christian Church known as "New Lights."

DR. J. C. MCGREGOR is a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, born February 25, 1821, and son of Samuel and Margaret (Curry) McGregor. His early youth was spent on the farm where he attended the common school until about fifteen years of age, when he entered Cove Academy, West Virginia, where he remained until eighteen, after which he taught in the common schools of Ohio four years. He then began the study of medicine under Dr. J. E. Charles at New Cumberland, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, pursuing his studies three years, when he entered the office of Dr. E. Swift, at Cincinnati, and attended the Ohio Medical College, in that city, where he graduated in the spring of 1845. In the same year he commenced the practice of medicine in the neighborhood of his old home, remaining two years, then moving to Holmes County, thence to Illinois, where he had an extensive practice, remaining until 1866, when he moved to Clay County, Ind., locating in Poland, where he practiced until the fall of 1880, when his health failed and he retired from practice, and moved upon the farm where he now lives. He has a well-improved farm of 100 acres. He has acquired most of his wealth by speculating in land and grain. He has also owned an interest in several mercantile establishments. While buying wheat in Bolivar, Ohio, he met with a loss of several thousand dollars by the burning of his store and warehouse. He also lost \$1,000 by the burning of the Buckeye State (a steamer on which he had goods in transportation from New York to him at Bolivar, Ohio.) He was married, April 2, 1846, to Caroline Scott, born in Washington County, Penn., February 14, 1828. They have had three sons, all living in Brazil, Ind., and engaged in active business—Leonidas L., born March 29, 1847; Samuel M., January 17, 1849; Winfield Scott, February 5, 1851. Mr. McGregor takes a deep interest in public enterprises. In his younger days he was an active politician, working with the Democratic party. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to represent this county in the lower branch of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana. He left his seat when the Fifteenth Amendment came before the House for adoption, and returned home. He was re-elected at the special election in the spring of 1869, and served the remainder of the term. Dr. McGregor and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

R. H. MODESITT was born in Posey Township, Clay Co., Ind., November 4, 1854. His parents were William and Letitia (Crabb) Modesitt. He remained upon the farm with his parents until he was nineteen years of age, attending the district schools until he had acquired sufficient knowledge to admit him to the Indiana State Normal School (a professional school for training teachers), which he entered in the spring of 1875, teaching in Vigo County the following winter, again attending school in the spring of 1876, also of 1877. He commenced teaching in the common schools of Clay County the winter of 1876-77, where he continued seven consecutive winters. He was married, June 6, 1880, to Mary E. Lehner, born June 5, 1857. She was an accomplished lady and teacher in the public schools of Posey Township for several years. She fell a victim to consumption, and died July 8, 1883, greatly mourned. Mr. Modesitt moved, in June, 1882, to Seelyville, Vigo County, where he now lives, engaged in grocery business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; is also a member of the I. O. O. F., having joined in 1878. Politically, he is a Democrat. He was a Justice of the Peace at Staunton, Ind., from 1880 to 1882.

JOSEPH OLIVER was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 20, 1842. His father, Montgomery, was a native of New York, born December 26, 1811, his mother, Catherine (Harr) Oliver, was a native of Ohio, born Jan-

uary 5, 1825, and is still living with her son Joseph. The father died November 15, 1860. Joseph is the eldest of eight children, five of whom are living, one in Kansas, one in Illinois, the others in Clay County, Ind. He left Ohio at the age of fourteen years, coming with his parents to Clay County, Ind., settling on the farm where he still resides. Born and bred upon a farm, his inclination has always been in favor of farm life. He has only an ordinary education, but takes a great interest in current literature. October 7, 1861, he enlisted in the Nineteenth United States Infantry, and was assigned to Company D, where he served until after the battle of Chickamauga, when his company was so badly mutilated, the remnant was assigned to Company C of the same regiment. He participated in some of the most closely-contested battles of the war, displaying gallantry at Mission Ridge, Dalton, Resaca, Ga., and Kenesaw Mountain. He has the record of being a brave and uncomplaining soldier, never flinching from duty. He was honorably discharged October 8, 1864, at the expiration of the time for which he enlisted. At the battle of Jonesboro he received a slight wound. At the close of the war he returned to his agricultural pursuits in Clay County. In politics, he advocates the principles for which he fought, and votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of the G. A. R., also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ALLEN F. PAYNE is a native of Spencer County, Ky., born July 13, 1826. His father, J. C. Payne, was of English descent, born in Prince William County, Va., in 1792, and died in 1838. His mother, Rebecca (Mercer) Payne, was born in Spencer County, Ky., in 1797, of parents of German and Irish extraction. Allen moved with his parents, in 1828, to Vigo County, Ind., where he spent the early part of his life on a farm. In 1846, he left the farm and engaged as deck-hand on a steambot running on the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He next went as cook on a schooner, making several trips across Lake Pontchartrain. He returned to Vigo County, Ind., in the spring of 1847; worked in a lard factory in winter, and worked at boating wood and lumber on the Wabash and Erie Canal in summer, until 1859. In 1859, he opened a coal slope in Vigo County, where he worked until 1862; when he moved near Staunton, Clay County, working still at mining coal till 1868, when he removed to Newburg, where he has been engaged in mining nearly ever since. On February 18, 1850, he married Mary Ann Jewell, who was born April 24, 1831. Six children have been born to them—John C., born February 22, 1851; William J., born April 10, 1855; Sophronia, born August 14, 1857; Thomas J., born February 23, 1859, died October 6, 1878; Lincoln, born December 2, 1861, and Rebecca H., born August 12, 1869. Mr. Payne attended school but four months in his life, but by his own unaided efforts, has acquired considerable information. He became a member of the Friendly Grove Baptist Church, in Vigo County, in 1849, but belongs to no church now. He is Chaplain of Staunton Lodge No. 27, I. O. G. T. He represented Staunton Lodge, No. 309, I. O. G. T., at the annual session of the Grand Lodge of the State, in 1873.

DR. J. H. PAYNE, practicing physician, Newburg, Ind., was born in Sullivan County, Ind., June 29, 1853. His parents, W. J. and Caroline Payne, moved, when he was four years old, to Vigo County, near Centerville, where he remained until manhood. He attended the common schools until about sixteen years of age, when he entered the high school, at Sullivan, Ind., and continued until within a short time of graduation. He then commenced teaching, attending Normal School in the spring and summer, and teaching in winter. He taught six years also pursuing the study of medicine with Dr. F. M. Pickens, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, continuing his studies

until 1880, when he began practicing medicine in Vigo County, near Seelyville. Here he remained until the fall of 1882, when he entered upon a successful practice at his present location. He was married, August 6, 1882, to Rosetta, the accomplished daughter of George C. Ruggles, a prominent farmer of Vigo County. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Centerville, where they have held a membership several years. He is a prominent member of the I. O. G. T., at Staunton.

HENRY M. PIERCE, Esq., proprietor of the stone quarry at Newburg, is a native of Bradford County, Penn., born September 9, 1844, and the eldest of five children of Chester and Harriet (Lilley) Pierce, all of whom are still living. He spent the early part of his youth on a farm in Pennsylvania, where he acquired most of his education. His first start in business was as assistant book-keeper in a coal office at Elmira, N. Y., his employer being President of the north branch of the Pennsylvania Canal. Here he remained one year, then went to Pittston, Penn., where he was collector in a collector's office, remaining there until 1863, when he came to Clay County, Ind. Here he taught school in the winter of 1863 and 1864, enlisting in the spring in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and serving four months. On his return from the army he again taught school in the winter of 1864-65, at Center Point, Clay County. In January, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, serving one year, the full time of his enlistment. On his return, he was employed as clerk one year for J. Wardlaw, at Staunton, after which, in connection with his brother-in-law, W. H. Carpenter, he started a store of general merchandise in Center Point where he remained six years, serving also as Postmaster during his stay. He was married, April 23, 1867, to Mira J., daughter of Martin H. Kennedy, one of the early settlers and prominent farmers of Clay County. To them have been born the following children—Elmer C. and Elmo M. (twins), born December 17, 1867; Harriet S., November 8, 1869, died October 25, 1882; Ida L., born April 3, 1872; Guy H., born September 3, 1876, died October 16, 1877; Leo A., born August 16, 1879, died August 22, 1879; baby (unnamed), born February 27, 1882. From Center Point he moved to Newburg, where he dealt in general merchandise, and was Postmaster. In 1877, he left mercantile business and went to farming, also giving his attention to the stone quarry. In 1882, he quarried 10,000 cubic feet. The stone is a blue sandstone of a fine quality; lies in five ledges from one to one and one-half feet thick, with from three to seven feet of stripping. He is also a contractor, employing masons to lay walls of the stone. His principal market is at Brazil, Ind. He owns one-half interest in the Brazil marble works. He formerly owned three-fourths of the stock of the U. M. Coal Company's shaft, being one of the proprietors. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of I. O. O. F., and the G. A. R., and the Knights of Honor. Mr. Pierce takes an active interest in politics, being identified with the interests of the Republican party. He is Justice of the Peace, having been appointed by the County Commissioners in 1880.

HON. F. J. S. ROBINSON, a native of Fayette County, Ind., was born September 19, 1845, his parents being James and Eliza (Sutcliffe) Robinson. When six years old, his parents moved to Clay County where they remained four years upon a farm, going then to Greencastle, thence, in 1855, to Missouri, where the mother died on November 27, same year. After a stay of two years, the father returned with his family to Clay County, Ind., locating in Harmony, then a small hamlet of four houses, where he engaged in merchandising until 1865, when he sold out and moved to Cloverland; managed a flour mill until 1867, when he emigrated to Kansas, his son remaining in

Cloverland, where he has resided ever since. At the age of twenty years, he entered the college at Westfield, Ill., and remained two years, then clerked a year. In the winter of 1863-69 he taught, and in the spring bought a half interest in the store where he had been salesman, continuing this partnership until 1876, when Mr. Robinson became sole proprietor. His partner had been Postmaster, and on his retirement, Mr. Robinson received the appointment, and filled the office until he sold his store in 1881. He has since been engaged in farming, having a nice farm and the finest house in Cloverland. August 21, 1870, he married Laura, the accomplished daughter of George Carpenter, an early settler of Posey Township. The following-named children have been born to them: Archie Cliffe, born January 28, 1873, died September 10, 1874; M. Telulah Nye, born October 23, 1875; James A., born April 10, 1878; George H. W., born August 3, 1880, died September 13, 1881; Fred L., born October 19, 1882. Politically, Mr. Robinson advocates the ideas of the Greenback party, having assisted in the organization of that party in this county in 1874, and has ever since been one of its active workers. He appeared in 1878 as the National candidate for Representative of Clay County, but was defeated. In the campaign of 1880, he was the National candidate for Presidential Elector of the Eighth Indiana Congressional District, but failed to receive the requisite number of votes. In 1882, he reappeared as the National candidate for Joint Representative of Putnam, Hendricks and Clay Counties. The Democrats being largely in the minority put no candidate in the field, but indorsed the nomination of Mr. Robinson, giving him their support at the polls. This time he defeated the Republican candidate, and served in the Fifty-third Session of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. Mr. Robinson is an enterprising and progressive man, favoring all things which tend to elevate humanity. He is a prominent member of the United Brethren Church at Cloverland. He is a charter member of the Grange Lodge, No. 1,674; also a charter member of Lodge No. 1,083, of the Knights of Honor.

GEORGE RINGO, one of the oldest residents of Posey Township, is a native of Henry County, Ky., born December 19, 1819, and the second of ten children of Major and Elizabeth (Bryan) Ringo, five only of whom are living, three sons and two daughters, the sons living in Posey Township, the daughters, one in Jackson County, Ill., the other in Boone County, Ind. The parents came to Clay County, Ind., in 1833, April 23, settling in Posey Township, near the home of George Ringo. The country was then a wilderness, covered with woods, and wolves were very numerous, making night hideous with their howling. By hard labor and the aid of an industrious family, he developed a farm of great excellence. Mr. Ringo's early education was limited, owing to meager opportunities, but being ambitious and studious, he succeeded in obtaining sufficient education to start in business for himself at the age of twenty-one years. He has been twice married; first, April 15, 1841, to Amanda Beaty, who was born January 14, 1820, died April 26, 1856, leaving eight children, all living in Posey Township—Finley and Corrinna, twins, born December 11, 1841; Angeline, March 27, 1844; Warren, February 14, 1846; Morgan H., December 10, 1847; Caroline, December 27, 1849; Elizabeth, July 25, 1852; Allen, July 1, 1855. His second marriage occurred October 22, 1857, to Judith, daughter of Brooks and Nancy Modesitt, old settlers of the county. Mrs. Judith Ringo was born April 20, 1817. Mr. Ringo is one of the leading farmers of this region, his farm consisting of 346 acres, well improved. Politically, he is a Democrat, and takes an active part in politics, and the success of his party

is due, in a great measure, to his efforts. At an early period in the county's history, he served as Justice of the Peace two years. Shortly afterward he was elected Township Trustee under the law providing three trustees. After this, he was elected under the present law governing said office. In the fall of 1865, he was elected County Commissioner, and re-elected at the next general election, serving in all six years.

J. G. SCHERB, merchant, Staunton, Ind., was born in Jackson Township, Clay County, May 25, 1851. His parents were natives of Germany, emigrating to this country in 1845, locating in Jackson Township, where his mother still lives—his father dying when he was two years old. His early life, until he was eighteen years of age, was spent on the farm, where he availed himself of such advantages of education as the common schools afforded. Desiring a wider field, he engaged in mining, where he acquired sufficient means to purchase, in 1873, a small store in Staunton, where he commenced the dry goods business. He is a popular and successful merchant, with a steadily increasing trade, owning at present one of the leading stores in the place. He is, politically, a Democrat, active in party work. He has been Councilman two terms, and Treasurer of the town of Staunton six terms. In 1882, he appeared as a candidate for County Treasurer, but was defeated. He was married, in the fall of 1875, to Lee, daughter of Thomas W. Maxey, and an accomplished young lady of Staunton. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are living. Mr. Scherb is one of the enterprising young men of Staunton, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

E. G. SHORT, book-keeper for the P. Ehrlich & Co. Mining Company, Newburg, Ind., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, October 10, 1849. When eight years of age, his parents moved to Jefferson County, Ind. He remained here until 1872, when he moved to Vigo County, Ind., where he stayed a short time; going thence to Newburg, Clay County, Ind., where he has since resided, with the exception of eight months spent in Texas. His early youth was spent on a farm, but since coming to Newburg he has been employed in his present capacity. On the 25th of July, 1879, he was married to Emma F. McAlister, who has borne him two children—infant (unnamed, deceased), and Roy E. His advantages of early education were limited to the common schools, but by perseverance he has acquired a liberal education, such as his occupation as book-keeper demands. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOSEPH SOMERS, coal operator, near Staunton, Ind., is a native of Vermont, born March 7, 1831, and of Scotch extraction. When he was seven years old, his parents, Robert and Sarah Somers, moved to Indiana, locating in Clay County, one-half mile north of Staunton. Here he spent his early life upon a farm. At the age of twenty-one he went to Illinois, working at carpentering two years, when he returned to Clay County, Ind., and commenced mining, which business he has followed since, giving employment to twenty men, and being an enterprising and successful miner. He opened his mine near Staunton, in the spring of 1882. Politically, he has been a thorough Republican since the organization of that party. During his stay in Illinois, he married Amy M. Tanner, then sixteen years old. They have four children—C. F., Edward, W. F. and Roy E. Mr. Somers is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Masonic fraternity; is also a strong advocate of temperance. He was one of the School Trustees of Staunton when the present schoolhouse was erected.

A. C. VEACH was born in Harrison County, Ky., May 28, 1824, of parents of Scotch-Irish descent on the father's side, and of German on the mother's. He moved to Augusta, Marion Co., Ind., in the fall of 1852, re-

maining four years, then removing to Indianapolis, where he lived two years; thence to Clay County, where he has since resided. He was engaged in the lumber business from the time he came to the State until his removal to Clay County, since which his occupation has been farming. He was married, in 1845, August 11, to Helen Swinford. They have six children—Oscar, Lucius, Victoria, Charles, Patrick H. and Maggie. The first three were born in Kentucky, the fourth in Indianapolis, the other two in Clay County. Mr. Veach was elected Trustee of Posey Township in 1859, serving two years. He is identified as one of the active politicians of this township, representing Clay County in the General Assembly of the State of Indiana in 1862 and 1864. It was while he was Representative that the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was adopted. In 1869, he was again elected Township Trustee, serving two consecutive terms, and after an interval of two years served in the same capacity another term, making in all eight years. Mr. Veach has attended almost every Democratic State Convention since he has been in the State. During his first term of office as Trustee he built six schoolhouses, all of which are still standing. He is one of the enterprising men of the township, ever favoring those things which tend to elevate society and promote the prosperity of the community.

G. W. WEST is a native of Ohio, born September 21, 1824. His father, Alfred West, died April 7, 1883, on the farm where the son resides, he having lived there ever since he came to the State. Mr. West is the second in a family of eight children, five of whom are yet living, three in Clay County, one in McLean County, Ill., one in Southern Indiana. His school days were spent in a rude log schoolhouse, where roughly-hewn logs with wooden pins driven in for legs made the seats, and a hole in the wall covered with greased paper the window. He lived with his father until 1861, when he moved to Illinois, where he lived thirteen years. On his return, he located on the old homestead, where he still resides, giving most of his attention to farming, although more or less connected with mining interests of this section. On March 6, 1844, he married Martha Ann Williams, who has borne him five children—William (deceased), Elizabeth, George, Flora and Charles.

W. F. YOCOM, attorney at law, Staunton, Ind., was born in Dick Johnson Township September 14, 1847, and is the fourth in a family of ten children, nine of whom are living. His father, Isom Yocom, came to this county from Kentucky in 1832. His early education was limited to the common schools, but being ambitious and persevering he gained by hard study a superior education. He has been a teacher in the public schools of this county fifteen years, and is highly esteemed. In 1872, he began the study of law, and in 1874 was admitted to the bar, and commenced practicing. March 19, 1874, he married Mary J. Reeder, it being her twentieth birthday. They have five children—Clarence Libbert, born October 16, 1874; Henry Crawford, December 2, 1875; Roswell Dale, December 18, 1877; Maud D., October 6, 1879; Bessie Pearl, April 30, 1883. Mr. Yocom is identified with the political interests of the Democratic party, being one of their most prominent workers. He was Deputy Sheriff of Clay County from 1875 to 1877. While he was holding this office, the county records were moved from Bowling Green to Brazil. Since 1877, he has practiced law in Staunton.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

MILES ARCHER was born in Clay County, Ind., April 11, 1839, and was the son of Simon and Abigail (Morris) Archer, and of German and English extraction. Miles spent his youth upon a farm, with very limited educational opportunities, there being no free schools at that early period. At the age of eighteen years, he commenced going out to work by the day, and still continues to work as a day laborer, being hale and industrious. He is a man of good habits and a respected citizen. He was married, in 1875, to Matilda Byars, who died in 1875, leaving one child, Julie E. His second wife was Mary Ann Gray. One child has been born to this union, viz., Charles Frederick, born July 1, 1883. Politically, Mr. Archer is a Democrat.

GEORGE M. ARTS was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 5, 1829, and is the only survivor of seven children born to Henry and Elizabeth Arts, who were of German and English extraction respectively. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-four years old. He married Rebecca Heiza, who died in 1863, and September 27, 1867, he was united to Minerva J., a daughter of Cornelius Van Natta, of Ohio. By this union there is one child, Ulysses D., born September 26, 1870. Mr. Arts served about a year in the civil war in an Ohio regiment; was chief nurse, at \$36 a month, and was wounded in service. After his marriage, he became a painter, in which trade he is a master, and an expert in fine work. He began life in poor circumstances, and has made what he has by his own industry. He is a Republican of the Abe Lincoln style, and is a leading citizen of Knightsville.

W. E. D. BARNETT, merchant, and one of the leading business men of Carbon, was born June 22, 1837, in Putnam County, Ind., and is the third of the eleven children of Edward and Eliza (Lane) Barnett, eight of whom are living. Our subject was reared on a farm, obtained some education from the common schools, and remained at home until he was twenty, whereupon he engaged in merchandising at Pleasant Garden for three years. Thence he went to Webster's Mill and to Reelsville, where he was elected County Treasurer, and remained until 1865, at the end of which term he re-engaged in mercantile pursuits at Knightsville for three years; then at Greencastle for two years, and finally at Carbon, where he has established a general business, with a stock of \$7,000. November 19, 1862, he married Mary A., daughter of William Early, of Putnam County, by which union he became father to three children—William H., born August 3, 1866; Susan E., born July 31, 1871, and an infant (deceased). Mr. Barnett is a member of the Masonic fraternity; he is a Democrat, a leader of local politics, and a liberal, generous and esteemed citizen.

JAMES S. BARTON was born in Parke County, Ind., November 20, 1853, and is the fifth of six children (four now living), born to William and Frances (Woods) Barton, both natives of Virginia, of Irish and Scotch extraction respectively. His parents were married in Virginia, and settled, in 1852, in Parke County, where they passed the remainder of their

lives. When James was two years old his father died, and his mother when he was eleven years old. His guardian secured him a home with a farmer with whom he remained one year. When thirteen he began life for himself, working as a farm hand until twenty, then as coal digger in mines until 1880, when he was appointed to a position in the Indiana Legislature for one term. Having accumulated a considerable sum of money, he engaged in a livery and feed stable at Carbon. He is doing a prosperous business, and has a nice residence property. His possessions are the fruits of his own industry.

WILLIAM BAXTER was born in Scotland July 17, 1838; and is the second of thirteen children (six now living), born to James and Euphemia (Snedden) Baxter, both natives of Scotland. Our subject (whose father was a miner), emigrated to this country in 1869, and landed with about £100. He was in Center County, Penn., about six months; afterward he engaged in mining in Ohio about seven months. In 1871 he came to Indiana, and soon after settled in Carbon, this county. In September, 1882, Mr. Baxter ceased mining, and with the money he had accumulated, built a good two-story business house in Carbon, and engaged in the liquor trade, which he has since successfully followed. June 8, 1862, he married Mary A. White, a native of Scotland. By that union there were five children; two of whom are now living. At the time of his marriage he had not a dollar in the world. He came to the United States alone, but about a year afterward he sent for his family. September 26, 1878, his first wife died, and Mr. Baxter afterward married Mattie Smalcomb of this county, by which marriage they have one child, R. G. O. Mr. Baxter has a good property worth \$14,000, in the town of Pontiac where he lives. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Knights of Honor in Carbon. He stands high in the community, and is liberal to all benevolent purposes.

DAVID D. BUCK, farmer, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and was born May 17, 1833. His parents were Thomas and Eleanor (Lindsay) Buck, residents of Pennsylvania, who removed to and settled in Ohio. David D. is the sixth of that family of nine children, of which number all but one are living. He was reared on the farm, and owing to the meager school opportunities and the entailed support of a widowed mother who died in 1863, he had but little time for schooling; yet he afterward acquired a fair business education. July 10, 1862, he married Miss M. E., daughter of Giles Taylor, a pioneer of Clay County, from which union have descended four children—Olivia L. (deceased May 29, 1879), Cassius L., Elizabeth E. and Thomas L. Mr. Buck began life in straitened circumstances, but by diligence, economy, and the unselfish assistance of his wife, he has accumulated 140 acres, now one of the best farms in this township, containing a beautiful residence. Mr. Buck is a Republican, and has served as Assessor with much satisfaction. He and wife are members of the church, and also much esteemed in society.

SAMUEL D. BUCK was born in Carroll County, Ohio, October 6, 1837, and is the youngest of nine children born to Thomas and Eleanor (Lindsay) Buck, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish extraction. Our subject was reared a farmer, and attended the common schools during winter, thereby obtaining a good education. His father died when Samuel was four years old, and he remained with his mother until attaining manhood. In the fall of 1859, he removed with his mother to Parke County, Ind., and in September, 1860, located on the

farm where he now lives. He purchased 100 acres, of which forty acres were cleared and a small frame house built. He has much improved the farm, and has erected some good buildings. Mr. Buck married, December 29, 1863, Miss Margaret Long, of Carroll County, Ohio, born in 1840, and a daughter of William and Jane (Scott) Long, both of Irish extraction. Mrs. Buck died February 20, 1865, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Buck has remained a widower, and has his sister Martha S. to keep house for him. He has been a Republican since 1865, though his parents were Democrats. He is a member of the United Brethren Church, and a worthy citizen.

DAVID CARPENTER, farmer, is a native of Lincoln County, N. C., and was born September 15, 1812. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Root) Carpenter, both of German descent. David was born and reared on a farm, and with only the slender advantages of that early time for education. He lived with his parents until he was twenty years old, and in the time of his youth learned the trade of wagon-maker. In the year 1834 he emigrated to Clay County, Ind., assisted in opening the National road, and in the autumn of said year, went to Greencastle and worked as a house carpenter. March 10, 1835, he married Melinda, daughter of Isom Wright, of Putnam County, a union cemented by four children, of whom two are living. Mr. Carpenter began the battle of life with but little means, yet by his own labor and his wife's providence, he secured sufficient means to enter forty acres of land, on which he had lived for five years. To this fragment he has added again and again, until he now has ownership of 200 acres of fine land. Mr. Carpenter is a Democrat, and a prominent man in that party.

ANDREW J. CLARK, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a native of Clermont County, Ohio, was born December 25, 1827, and is the only child of Abram and Judy (Bhymer) Clark, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Andrew lost his father when at the tender age of three years, and remained with his mother until his sixteenth year, at which time he went to work by the month in Howard County, where he had passed his boyhood, and assisted at the building of the first court house and the first Methodist Episcopal Church—both log buildings. December 20, 1851, he married Mary Butler of Clermont County, Ohio. Mr. Clark began life in straitened circumstances, but has succeeded in acquiring a comfortable home and a good farm of 325 acres, and has also given 100 acres to his children. Mr. Clark is an enterprising farmer, takes especial interest in stock, and is possessor of a herd of thorough-bred cattle. He has been mainly helpful in developing Clay County, having frequently rolled logs for days together. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of twenty-eight years standing, to which institution he has long been a liberal giver, having recently contributed \$300 toward the church building at Lena; and he is otherwise a very benevolent gentleman.

B. F. CORNWELL was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 3, 1836, and is the eldest son of David and Diadema (Frazee) Cornwell, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively. David Cornwell in childhood came West with his parents, and was reared a farmer in Clermont County, Ohio. He married about 1834, and in 1839 came to this county, and located in what is now Dick Johnson Township, where he entered land, built a log house, improved a good farm of 160 acres, and erected several good buildings. He experienced all the hardships of pioneer

life. He reared a family of seven children, all of whom attained maturity. He was a Republican and a public-spirited man. His death occurred in November, 1865, at the age of fifty-nine years; his wife died November 26, 1851. B. F. Cornwell, our subject, came with his parents to this county when three years old; was reared upon the farm, and had very limited advantages for schooling. On attaining his majority, he began empty handed to work for himself, teaming and farming on rented land, continuing the latter five years. In 1863, having received an heirship from the old home-farm, he purchased his present place of 120 acres, and found it partially cleared, with some poor buildings on it. He moved on this land in the spring of 1869. He has made great improvements, having now upward of 100 acres of ploughed land, and has altogether 194 acres. He erected one of the first and best brick residences, which cost him over \$4,500, also other buildings in proportion. At the first call for troops, he enlisted in the three months' service in Company F, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. The regiment went to Western Virginia, and took part in the battle of Rich Mountain. He was discharged in the following July. In February, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; later, he joined Gen. Thomas' command at Pulaski, where his regiment was detailed on garrison duty. He was honorably discharged in July, 1865, a sound man. In December, 1861, Mr. Cornwell married Miss Mary E. Griffee, of Parke County, Ind. That lady died in October, 1864, leaving one daughter, Nettie R., now the wife of Thomas S. Pell. October 14, 1866, he married Miss Mary E. Rardin, of this county, born April 23, 1839, and a daughter of James and Mary (Day) Rardin, both natives of Ohio, of Irish and German-Irish descent respectively. By this union there were five children, four of whom are living—David S., James A., Elda F. and Ora D. Mr. Cornwell has been an industrious man all his life, and is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. He has been a strong supporter of Republican principles, and is a member of the Masonic order, in the third degree.

JOSEPH CROOKS, druggist at Harmony, Ind., was born in Monmouthshire, England, and is the eldest of four children (all now living in America) born to Richard and Harriet (Morris) Crooks. Joseph emigrated to the United States in 1852, with his parents, who settled in Johnstown, Penn., where they remained until 1865; then came to Clay County, Ind., where the father died aged fifty-three years; the mother is still living in this county. Our subject lived with his parents until twenty-six years old, and was engaged with his father in the mining business. December 5, 1870, he married Miss Elizabeth, a daughter of Thomas Llewellyn, of this county. They have had five children, three of whom are living. Mr. Crooks began life in meager circumstances, but by diligence and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to engage in his present business. In 1877, he purchased a stock of drugs, and he now owns a handsome brick building, and one of the neatest drug stores in the county. He is a member of Clay Lodge No. 368, I. O. O. F., also of the Masonic fraternity, and he and wife have been consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1876. Mr. Crooks was formerly a Republican, but now adheres to the National party. He was candidate for Township Trustee, and was only defeated by a small vote. He is a successful business man, and a prominent citizen.

DR. WILLIAM J. DICKSON was born in Philadelphia January 30, 1830, and is the second of three children (our subject and a brother being the survivors) born to John and Martha (Johnston) Dickson, both natives of Pennsylvania and of English extraction. In 1837, the parents removed to Easton, Penn. Dr. William J. Dickson received his education at the La Fayette College, Penn.; when eighteen years old, he began the study of medicine, and completed his medical course at Jefferson College. In 1856, he practiced in Morgan County, remained one year, then removed to Mount Washington, where he was in practice seven years. He next entered the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers as Assistant Surgeon, and was in the service two years. He then located at Mount Meridian; two years later, he went to Fillmore, where he stayed a short time, and then came to Knightsville, where he has since been engaged in a large and lucrative practice. The Doctor married Miss Keiper, a daughter of Peter Keiper, of Easton, Penn. They have had eight children—John (deceased), Mary K., George K., Emma M., Mattie, Charles M., Lizzie and Frank. The Doctor was made an Odd Fellow of "Peace and Plenty" Lodge, No. 59, Easton, Penn.

GEORGE M. EASTER, farmer and pioneer of the county, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, and was born September 1, 1806. His parents were Adam and Margaret (Chafen) Easter, the former of German, the latter of English birth. Only five of the fifteen children of this family are living. George M. Easter was reared on a farm, and was the recipient of but limited educational opportunities, principally from the many deficiencies of the school system of that day. When in his twentieth year, he married Priscilla Crabb, a native of Ohio, and afterward worked for 25 cents a day, or \$8 a month, and from this saved sufficient to enter eighty acres in 1834, and removed thereto in 1836, which scene was then a wilderness. He was determined to succeed, but, though blessed with good health himself, he was so unfortunate as to lose his wife and family of eight children. June 5, 1856, he married his second wife, Elizabeth Stapleton. Mr. Easter is a staunch supporter of orthodox religion, and has lived a truthful and moral life. He is now the owner of 115 acres, for which he has refused \$100 per acre. He has had a toilsome and sorrowful career, but the close is peace and hope.

DORSEY O. ELLIOTT was born in Nicholas County, Ky., August 4, 1816, and is the seventh of eight children born to William and Sarah (Turner) Elliott, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. When our subject was three years old, he came with his parents to Indiana and settled where Bloomington now is, where they remained until 1856. He was educated at the State University at Bloomington, and was a classmate of Gov. Wright. November 19, 1835, he married Elizabeth C., a daughter of Thomas Bagwell, of Kentucky. They had twelve children, eight of whom are still living. In 1840, he was appointed to the office of Clerk of Clay County; was also Auditor and Recorder, and remained in office until 1843. He was then a dry goods salesman in Bloomington a short time, and in Nashville about four years. Next, he traveled in Illinois and Missouri for his health, during which time he taught one term of school. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits in Greencastle, Ind. About sixteen years ago he came to Knightsville, where he still resides. Mr. Elliott is a Democrat, and has filled many positions of trust. In 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he still

holds. Mr. Elliott has also practiced medicine successfully during the past twenty years. He is an honored citizen.

WILLIAM EVANS was born in Wheeling, Va., November 25, 1811, and is a son of John and Susan (Goshorn) Evans, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German extraction, respectively. His parents moved from Pennsylvania to Wheeling in 1810; remained there one year, then went to Hamilton County, Ohio, later to Butler County, and afterward to Bartholomew County, Ind., where they died. Our subject was reared on a farm, and had limited educational opportunities. He lived with his parents until twenty-three years old. March 14, 1833, he married Sarah Philips. This union was blessed with seven children, all of whom are living. After his marriage he engaged in farming, and, in 1837, came to Bartholomew County, Ind., and entered eighty acres of government land, which he improved from the wilderness. In 1856, he came to Clay County, farmed until 1866, then came to Harmony and opened the first hotel in the town. Excepting three years spent on a farm, he has been in the hotel business ever since. Mr. Evans' first wife died September 22, 1877. December 3, 1878, he married Annie E. Jesup, by which union there is one child living. Mr. Evans is a Democrat, and active in his party. He has always advocated the advancement of educational and moral interests, and is highly respected in the community.

JOHN EVANS, youngest of the eleven children of John and Susan (Goshorn) Evans—seven of whom are living—was born in Butler County, Ohio, July 13, 1824. Our subject was reared on a farm, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-three, during which he received but little schooling. April 8, 1847, he married Miss Nancy Armstrong, by which union were born two children—William W. and Nancy C., the former yet living. Mrs. Evans died May 7, 1851, and in 1853, Mr. Evans married Margaret J. Woods, of Clay County, formerly of West Virginia, and to this second marriage succeeded five children—Marietta, Oliver P., Susan E., Franklin and Martha, the first of whom only is living. Mr. Evans has been all his life a farmer, except the last five years, during which he has sold goods in Cardonia. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is, in religion, a member of the United Brethren Church, in which he has been for the past twelve years a preacher. He is a man with many friends and few enemies.

CHARLES G. FERGUSON was born in Burlington County, N. J., October 8, 1814, and is the third of four children born to William and Isabella (Newel) Ferguson, who were of Scotch-Irish extraction. His two sisters are living in New Jersey, and his brother died in Indiana. Our subject received a fair education for the times, and when nine years old, he lost his father, after whose death, he lived with his grandfather until fifteen. He then learned coach painting, which he followed in his native State, also in Philadelphia and Brooklyn until 1846. Having accumulated sufficient capital, he engaged in a mercantile business, continuing until 1856, when he came to Putnam County, Ind., and bought half a section of land which he farmed for nine years. He again embarked in merchandising, and is now one of the prominent business men of Harmony. Though he commenced in limited circumstances, diligence and economy have enabled him to succeed in all his undertakings. May 19, 1835, at Bordentown, N. J., he married Elizabeth Bunting. This union was crowned with

eight children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Ferguson died February 6, 1882. They both joined the Missionary Baptist Church. His wife was a consistent member until her death, and Mr. Ferguson still belongs to that church. He is a self-made man and a respected citizen.

GILBERT HANKINS was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 11, 1818, and is the seventh of eleven children born to William and Mary Hankins, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, and both of English extraction. Gilbert settled in Putnam County, Ind., about 1840. His father died in that county; his mother is still living, aged ninety-seven years. December 24, 1844, our subject married America Armstrong, daughter of Levi Armstrong, of Hendricks County, Ind., formerly of Kentucky. This union has been crowned by the birth of nine children, all of whom are living. At the time of their marriage, they were in limited circumstances, but, by perseverance, they soon accumulated a competence. Mr. Hankins is a blacksmith, and has worked at the trade until seven years ago, when he removed to Carbon and is now keeping a boarding house. He has always held to the Baptist's doctrine, though not a church member. His wife has been a member of that church since she was thirteen years old. Mr. Hankins is a Democrat and a respected citizen.

RICHARD HAYWARD, Postmaster and old business resident of Carbon, is a native of Monmouthshire, England, was born April 18, 1823, and is a son of Richard and Elizabeth (Wakeley) Hayward. Richard Hayward was a miner, and our subject lived at home until his twenty-second year. August 11, 1845, he married Sarah, daughter of William George, of Bristol, England. This union was strengthened by twelve children, five of whom are living. July 8, 1851, he emigrated to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia after a fifty-four days' voyage, in which city he remained about six years. In 1857, he returned to England, and remained nineteen months. After coming back to America, he settled in Carbon, this county, in 1867, and engaged in mining, which business he had followed many years. Soon after coming hither, he engaged in the mercantile line, and he has now the post office management in addition. He also owns a store in Newburg, conducted by his son. Mr. Hayward is an enterprising merchant and honored citizen.

SAMUEL HENDRICKSON was born in Washington County, Penn., April 22, 1842, and is the fifth of twelve children born to Peter and Barbara Hendrickson, who were of Scotch-Irish and German descent, respectively. His father died when our subject was nine years old. At the age of thirteen years he left home to learn the plasterer and mason's trade, which he followed until September 9, 1861, when he enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, and served three years. During this time he was transferred to the First Kentucky Artillery; afterward to the Fourth Indiana Battery. He re-enlisted in Company D, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Regiment, as a veteran, served two years, and was discharged August 2, 1865, by reason of General Order No. 160. He participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Howe's Gap, Chickamauga, Prigeon Mountain, Lookout Mountain, Buzard Roost (two battles), Resaca, Franklin, Green River, and in many skirmishes. At Resaca he was twice wounded; for which he receives a pension of \$4 a month. In 1865, he came to Putnam County, Ind., where, April 6, 1868, he married Jennie, a daughter of Orval Torr. Their union was blessed with six children, five of whom are living. Mr.

Hendrickson removed to Brazil in 1868, worked at his trade for six months, then returned to Putnam County; remained four years; from thence he came to Knightsville, where he owns a nice property, earned by his own industry.

HARRY HICE, Trustee of Van Buren Township, is the youngest of the eight children of George and Phebe (Sutton) Hice, having been born in Indiana County, Penn., May 31, 1846. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent; they removed to Greencastle in November, 1864, and thence to Harmony, where the father died in November, 1870; the mother is still living with our subject, nearly eighty years of age. November 9, 1871, he married Mary E., daughter of James McCurdy, formerly of Pennsylvania, a union crowned by the gift of three children—Steward S., Albert W. and Frank L. Mr. Hice was engaged in carpentering and mining in all about eleven years. In 1880, he was elected by the Democrats Township Trustee, and re-elected in 1882, which office he is now filling most satisfactorily, the condition of the schools being much improved since his service as Trustee. Mr. Hice is a member of Robin Hood Court, Order of Foresters, and he is a successful business man and worthy citizen.

JOHN L. HUDSON was born in Vigo County, Ind., July 19, 1838, and is the fifth of seven children (three now living in Knightsville), born to Handy and Thirza (Lemasters) Hudson, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. His father died April 7, 1875; his mother is living, aged eighty-one years. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a fair education. January 1, 1862, he married Mary V., a daughter of Josephus Tarvin, of this county. Mrs. Hudson was born August 27, 1844. They have had eight children—W. H., born November 13, 1863; George F., December 11, 1865; Thirza E., November 5, 1867; Edwin M., December 20, 1869; Charles C., December 18, 1871; Nancy C., December 28, 1874, died August 2, 1876; Orin T., February 16, 1878; Josephus, December 12, 1882. At the time of his marriage he was without capital, but by industry he has been successful in all his undertakings. In 1875, he was left by will a farm of seventy-five acres, on which is a coal shaft, which is proving very profitable. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the past nine years.

JOHN T. HUTCHISON was born May 29, 1830, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, and is the fourth of the seven children of John and Agnes (Thomson) Hutchison, natives of Scotland and descendants of the Macgregor clan. This family emigrated to America in 1848, one year after our subject, who, after a short time spent in Pennsylvania, settled in Indiana, where he sank the first coal-shaft, on the Ohio River, ever sunk in the State. This move was by his friends considered an unwise one, but he persevered and succeeded.

JAMES A. KERR was born in Monroe County, Ind., February 25, 1842, and is the fifth of eight children born to John and Nancy (Logan) Kerr. His parents were natives of Ireland, where they were married. After coming to the United States, they settled in Monroe County in an early day, and passed the remainder of their lives in that county. James A. Kerr was reared on a farm, and had poor educational advantages. When twenty years old he left home to learn the blacksmith's trade, which he has followed since that time. In 1861, he enlisted in the Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served several months; afterward,

about nine months in One Hundred and Seventeenth Regiment. February 9, 1871, he married Miss Delilah E. Jenkins of Greencastle, Ind., and to her excellent management he owes much of his success. All that Mr. Kerr possesses he has obtained by his own industry and economy. He is now living in Carbon, where his wife conducts their private hotel, which is one of the best in the county. Mr. Kerr owns 166 acres of good coal land near Carbon; also fifteen houses. In addition he has a stock of general goods worth \$7,000, and a blacksmith shop. He is a prosperous and respected citizen.

JOHN M. KILMAN was born in Annapolis, Md., April 17, 1847, and is the seventh of eight children (all living, save one) born to Nicholas and Sarah (Whitney) Kilman, natives of Maryland and Virginia, and of Scotch-Irish and English descent respectively. Our subject was educated at St. John's College at Annapolis. He assisted his father in a mercantile business. His parents are still living in Annapolis. When eighteen years old, he went to Baltimore, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1870, when he came to Harmony, Clay County, Ind. He continued in the mercantile line until his marriage, April 6, 1873, to Ellen, a daughter of Franklin Mathes of this county. Mrs. Kilman is a niece of James Mathes, President of the Bedford College. Their union has been crowned by the birth of one son, Luther N., born December 24, 1874. Mr. Kilman is a Democrat, and in 1882 was elected by his party to the office of Justice of the Peace for this township, which office he is filling with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

JAMES A. KINNAMAN was born near Delphi, Ind., June 30, 1846, and is a son of Richard H. and Malinda (Smith) Kinnaman; the former a native of North Carolina, and of English descent, the latter of Ohio and of German descent. These parents moved to Madison County, Ind., where they remained until 1863, when they removed to Clay County, Ill., where the father died June, 1879; the mother is yet living. James A. Kinnaman is the oldest of the family of five children, four of whom are living. He lived on a farm until 1862, when on August 12 of that year he enlisted in Company G, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years. He was present in the battles of Richmond, Ky., where he was captured and paroled; also at Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Vicksburg and others, by which the regiment was reduced one half. After his discharge, in 1865, he engaged in farming and attending school for some time, and then in mercantile life with his uncle three years. November 24, 1869, he married Mildred A. George, daughter of Henry George, Sheriff of Tipton County; they had three children—Maud, Hattie B. (deceased) and an infant (deceased). Maud, the only living child, is a lovely six-year-old gem in the family. After marriage, Mr. Kinnaman farmed in Putnam and Owen Counties before coming hither, where he has been engaged in the mercantile and coal business. He is a Republican, a member of the I. O. O. F., a good business man and a respected citizen.

JOHN LYONS was born June 22, 1842, in the Parish of Boyerstown, County Meath, Ireland, and is the eldest of five children born to Bernard and Bridget (Brown) Lyons. His father died in Ireland in 1851, and in 1852 his mother and youngest brother emigrated to America and settled in New Jersey, where they still reside. Our subject came to New York in 1864; engaged in mining at Wilkes Barre, Luzerne Co., Penn., about six months, and in Mahoning County, Ohio, about two

years. He afterward went to Mauricetown, St. Louis, Illinois (where he again followed mining), Union County, Ky., back to St. Louis, and then came to Knightsville. He continued mining eight years, by which time he had accumulated sufficient capital to engage in the liquor trade. In 1882, he purchased a stock of goods and embarked in the grocery and provision business. October 20, 1871, he married Miss Mary A. Shea, a daughter of Daniel Shea, of Putnam County. This union was crowned with three children, all living—Mary E., born November 20, 1872; Margaret C., December 25, 1876; and John B., April 18, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and family are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

SIDNEY MONK was born in Monmouthshire, England, August 31, 1844, and is a son of William and Esther Monk. His father was a miner, and our subject was reared to the same vocation. In 1864, he made a trip to America with his father, and returned to England the same year. In 1865, he came alone to the United States, and settled at Pittston, Penn., where he engaged in mining until 1873. He then came to Harmony, and continued mining until 1877. While at Pittston, he made \$1,100, which he invested in a residence and business room at Harmony. October 22, 1877, he was appointed Postmaster, and, excepting fourteen months, he has filled that position ever since. He also carries a stock of groceries. January 29, 1867, at the Pittston Baptist Church, he married Miss Mary E. Henshall, of Gatesville, Penn. They had ten children, five of whom are living. Mr. Monk is a Republican. He is a member of Thistle Lodge, No. 512 (Pennsylvania), I. O. O. F.; also of the State High Court of the U. O. F. of Indiana. Mr. Monk takes a special interest in all enterprises for the public good.

PRESTON MORGAN, farmer, was born in Clark County, Ky., February 17, 1799. His parents were William and Rachel (Farnister) Morgan. William Morgan removed to Kentucky when that commonwealth was a wilderness, and was a companion of Daniel Boone in many of his romantic adventures. Preston Morgan is the second of the nine children of his parents, four of whom are yet living. He was reared on a farm, and attended school in a log cabin two miles from home. He remained with his parents until March 6, 1827, when he married Miss Rhoda, daughter of Col. William Chinn, of Lexington, Ky. Their union was favored with nine children, of which number but four are now in the world. In early life, he saved sufficient to enter 120 acres, to which he removed in 1834, and where he now resides with his son, who is one of the prominent farmers of Clay County. In the fall of 1831, Mr. Morgan made a tour from Kentucky to Springfield, Ill., at which time the town of Brazil contained but two log houses. In 1835, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Van Buren Township, which office he filled several years. He is one of the oldest men in the township, but enjoys good health, and is a general favorite.

DR. WILLIAM C. P. MORTON was born February 24, 1826, in Tennessee, and is the youngest of the four children of Joshua and Maria (Worley) Morton, the former of Irish, the latter of French descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, with limited means of education, and there remained until he was twenty-two years old, when he began the journey of life alone, although his parents died when he was three years old. He had no capital but strength and ambition, and so went forward. In 1849, he married Elizabeth Hendricks, of Belleville, Ind., to which

union was bequeathed thirteen children, of whom eight are living—Melinda J., Sarah E., James H., Levi W., Nancy C., Daniel W., Estella M. and George W. After marriage, Dr. Morton commenced the practice of medicine at Fayette, Boone County, where he had a good practice. In 1856, he removed to Mount Meridian, and remained until 1865; then to Sand Pier, and remained until 1867, when his wife died on February 16. In Stark County he had a partner in the saw mill business, by whom he lost \$3,500. His second wife was Rebecca Hendricks, who also died, and, after living in Terre Haute, he removed to Clark County, Ill., and married a third wife, Margaret A. McGraw. He then moved to Cardonia, where he has a fair practice and a small stock of drugs. Dr. Morton is a Democrat, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and of the K. of H.

ISAAC J. NICOSON is a native of Bourbon County, Ky., born December 24, 1807. While our subject was in his infancy, his father died, and his mother, soon after, moved to Nicholas County, Ky., where he was reared on a farm until he was thirteen years of age, at which time he commenced serving an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, which he finished at the end of four and a half years. He received but a limited education in his youth, but he served time at his trade under skillful instructors, and had no difficulty in obtaining employment as a journeyman blacksmith. In a few years, he opened a shop of his own. He worked at his trade in Kentucky until the autumn of 1833, when he sold out and moved to Putnam County, Ind., and located near the present site of Cloverdale, and later, when Cloverdale was laid out, he moved into the village, being one of the blacksmiths of the town. He remained in that town and vicinity about ten years; then, after visiting Iowa, and wandering over the prairie country, and not finding a suitable location for his business, he returned to Indiana and bought 120 acres of land in Van Buren Township, near Cardonia; later, he sold out and settled on the National road. In the meantime, in connection with farming, he ran a blacksmith shop. In 1870, he moved to Knightsville, same township, where he has lived most of the time since, running a blacksmith shop until the autumn of 1883, when he was compelled to retire from active labor on account of rheumatism. Mr. Nicoson has been a man of great endurance, physically, and thus very useful to the community. Since the organization, he has been a standard bearer in the Republican party, having been earlier a Whig and Know-Nothing. For seventeen years he has been a Justice of the Peace. Mr. Nicoson has been thrice married. His first marriage was on June 4, 1828, to Anna Noah; his second, on April 6, 1871, to Lovisa Cunningham; his third, in 1873, to Mrs. Permelia (Hickson) Cliver. Mr. Nicoson is the father of twelve children, seven of whom are living—William M., Jesse J., Lemuel C., George T., Mary, Ellen and Annie.

JESSE J. NICOSON is the fourth of the eleven children of Isaac J. and Anna Nicoson, and was born in Cloverdale, Putnam County, Ind., September 14, 1834. He was reared a farmer; lived with his parents until his nineteenth year, when he went to learn blacksmithing, and then worked for a time as an engineer in a saw mill. November 4, 1854, he wedded Miss Sarah, daughter of John Shick, of Ohio, from which marriage resulted eight children, seven of whom are living. After marriage he purchased forty acres near Knightsville, and engaged in the shingle business. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Forty-first In-

diana Infantry (Second Cavalry), served two years, and was at Shiloh and other battles, when he was seized with rheumatism, and sent to hospital at Evansville, where he remained for nine months. After his discharge, he again purchased land near Knightsville, opened a coal bank, which has since engaged his care, and continued the business except for an absence of 100 days in the army. In 1878, he purchased the seventy-eight acres where he now lives, and is now about to re-open the "Old Dominion" mine, which was some time ago abandoned. In 1867, he engaged in business with a capital of \$5,000, nearly all of which was lost by the dishonesty of his partner. Mr. Nicoson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of H.

ANDREW OSWALT, merchant and Postmaster at Knightsville, was born March 22, 1841, and is the eldest of five children (all still living), born to Samuel and Catherine Oswald, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Andrew worked on the farm in summer, and attended school in winter. He lived with his parents until his twenty-first year, when he enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and served nearly four years. He was at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Jackson (Miss.), Winchester, and in many minor engagements. After his return in August, 1865, he engaged in farming until 1880, when he received the appointment of Postmaster at Knightsville, which office he has satisfactorily filled since that time. October 11, 1865, he married Harriet F. Drake, of Putnam County. They have six children. Mr. Oswald has been a member of Clay Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., since 1876.

WILLIAM F. PELL, farmer, is a native of Lewis County, Ky., was born April 20, 1825, and is the second of ten children of John and Rebecca (Ales) Pell, the father a native of Virginia, and of English, the mother of Kentucky, and of German, descent. William F. was reared on a farm, with but slender chances for education. In 1839, he removed with his parents to Clay County, then a wilderness, where his father had previously entered 1,130 acres at \$1.25 per acre, said land being now worth from \$50 to \$150 per acre. Here our subject assisted in clearing the land, but dreamed not of the wealth beneath the soil. August 3, 1848, he married Miss Nancy, daughter of Daniel McMillin, which union has produced thirteen children, of whom seven boys and two girls are living. Mr. Pell has acquired a comfortable competence in the possession of 319 acres of excellent land, with good buildings and improvements. He takes especial interest in the cultivation of his farm and the rearing of stock. He is a generous, Christian gentleman, and a member of the Republican party since 1856. He and wife belong to the M. E. Church, and Mr. Pell is particularly interested in schools.

RICHARD D. PELL, a prominent farmer and a pioneer of Clay County, was born April 10, 1829, in Lewis County, Ky., and is the fourth of ten children born to John and Rebecca Pell, natives of Virginia and New Jersey, the former of English extraction. Four sisters and two brothers of our subject are living—one sister in Washington Territory—all the others in Clay County. Richard was born and reared on a farm. He attended the subscription schools—a log cabin—a distance of two or three miles from his home. In 1838, he came with his parents to Clay County, where a few years previously his father had entered several hundred acres of Government land. Previous to his marriage, he taught three terms of school, receiving in part payment for the

last term \$15, which was the first public money drawn in Van Buren Township. December 7, 1851, he married Miss Eliza J., a daughter of George G. McKinley, one of the oldest settlers of Clay County. This union was blessed with four children—George G., Cynthia J., Charles A. (died May 13, 1867), and Oscar E. At the time of his marriage, his father gave him 160 acres of land in this county, and by diligence and economy he has accumulated an independent fortune. He and wife have been members of the M. E. Church for thirty-three and twenty-five years respectively. Mr. Pell is a member of Clay Lodge, No: 368, I. O. O. F. He contributes liberally to all charitable enterprises, and is a highly respected citizen.

JOHN F. PELL was born in Van Buren Township, Clay County, Ind., July 1, 1843, and is the seventh child of John and Rebecca Pell. When our subject was ten years old, his mother died. He was reared on the farm, and had limited educational advantages. In April, 1861, he enlisted in the three-months' service, in Company F, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battle of Rich Mountain, and for a short time on scouting expeditions in Western Virginia. He was discharged in July, and returned home July 11, 1861. He married Miss Mary C. Stalcop, of this township, born March 29, 1845, and daughter of Wilson and Martha Stalcop. By this union there were six children—Albert M., Christopher H., W. Russell, Anna R., Laura and John F. He remained at home one year, and in August, 1862, re-enlisted in the same regiment, and after serving eight months was honorably discharged. He returned home, and took charge of the home farm. Later, he was enrolling officer for the township. After two years, he removed to Section 8 of this township; remained there two years; then returned to the farm where he now lives, upon which he has resided ever since. He now has 200 acres, 140 being tillable land. The farm is well stocked. Mr. Pell is a prominent Republican. He was elected County Coroner in 1871 by a good majority. In 1879, he was elected Constable of his township, and is now serving his first term. He is a member of Lodge 368, I. O. O. F., at Harmony. Mr. Pell is a liberal supporter of all benevolent enterprises.

GEORGE MILTON PELL, M. D., was born in Van Buren Township, Clay County, Ind., August 7, 1851. His educational opportunities in early life were very limited, but he manifested a desire for improvement. He worked on his father's farm, and experienced many of the hardships of the early settlers. In 1860, his father's health became poor, and the principal work of the farm fell upon him and his elder brother Alfred, which kept them from attending the short terms that were taught during the winter months; but he availed himself of the evenings to study. In 1869, he began working for himself. He worked thirty-eight hour shifts at \$2 per shift, pumping water in a coal slope. With the \$60 thus earned, he bought some store clothes and school books and attended school during that winter. He then continued work on the farm until 1872, when he made several drill holes for coal operators, whereby he made some money. In 1874, he received a twelve months' license to teach, and taught his first term at Pontiac Schoolhouse, near Carbon. He taught during the winters of 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877, and gained a good reputation. In 1876, he began reading medicine, and after attending several courses at the Medical College of Indiana, he, in February, 1880, received his diploma from that institu-

tion; also one from the Sydenham Medical Society. He opened an office in Carbon, where he still is, now having in partnership with him Mr. L. G. Brock. On the 19th of November, 1882, Mr. Pell married Miss Catherine E. Smedley, of Bardstown Junction, Ky. This union has produced a fine girl, born August 24, 1883. During the first three years of his professional career, he booked and collected over \$5,300. Drs. Pell & Brock are doing the leading business in Carbon.

EDWIN A. ROSSER was born in Wales, and is the fifth of eight children born to Richard and Rachel (Thompson) Rosser. When twelve years old, he emigrated to the United States and made his home with his brother, in Pomeroy, Ohio, where he engaged in mining until 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Second West Virginia Cavalry, and served four years. For seven months he was a prisoner at Belle Isle, Danville, Va., and Andersonville. He was in all the battles of the Shenandoah Valley, and three days before Lee's surrender he was in the battle of Five Forks, where he captured Gen. Ewell. On his return home in 1865, he engaged in mining in Ohio for a short time, then came to this county, and followed the same business a few months; from thence to Colorado, where he followed gold-mining about two years. He then returned to this county, and in 1872 was elected County Recorder, which office he filled four years. In 1876, he was nominated for County Clerk, and was only beaten by a small majority. During the next four years, he was engaged in law practice, having been admitted to the bar in 1876. November 26, 1866, he married Miss Margaret J. Wesley, of Ohio, by which union there were two children—Charlotte and Anna A. At present Mr. Rosser is General Superintendent of the Carbon Hill Block Coal Company. He is a Republican, and a leader in local politics. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 409; also Knight Templar of Lodge No. 11.

JOHN RAWLEY, farmer, was born in Putman County, Ind., March 25, 1822, on the site of the present city of Greencastle. His parents were John and Millie (Dukes) Rawley, the former of English and the latter of German descent. Our subject was the eldest of seven children, four of whom are living. He was reared on a farm and received what education he could from the pioneer schools. On beginning life for himself, he worked for \$8 a month, and cut wood for 25 cents per cord, by which means he obtained sufficient funds to purchase 160 acres of Government land. March 10, 1847, he married Miss Nancy A., daughter of William Tarr, of Putman County, to which union there succeeded eight children—Maria J. (deceased), William S., America E. (deceased), Anna E., Martha E., Franklin S., James A. and John M. Mr. Rawley traces his ancestry to Sir Walter Raleigh, the orthography of the name having been changed. He can recall the time when he wore buckskins and moccasins, and used the hominy mortar and hand corn-mill. Mr. Rawley is now owner of 400 acres, with a commanding residence and improvements. He is one of the leading farmers and most respected citizens.

FRANK READLEY was born in France August 3, 1847, and is the second child born to Michael and Mary (Cripily) Readley, natives of France and North Carolina, respectively. His parents were married in North Carolina, and soon after returned to France. When our subject was six years of age, both his parents died. He went to Columbus, Ohio; thence to Cincinnati, where he engaged in a trunk factory, and remained three years;

then to St. Louis, where he followed various occupations about three years. Next he went to Michigan City, where he learned the trade of boot and shoe making; three years later he went to Owensboro, Ky., and engaged in a mill as engineer, remaining four or five years; then to Louisville, where, and on the river, he followed engineering a short time. From there he went to Mount Washington; afterward to Washington City, where he followed his trade about five months; then to Beech Grove, Ky., where he remained about three years. At that place he worked on perpetual motion about two and a half years; then built a mill, and almost succeeded in completing his purpose. He next went to Louisville, traded in cattle and horses, and cleared in one year about \$1,600. He was in Indianapolis a short time; then followed barbering in Paris, Ill., and in Louisville about two years. He bought and farmed 160 acres of land in Crawford County, Ill.; after one year, he rented the farm and went to Little Rock, Ark., on a sporting tour; then sold his farm, and traveled from place to place, engaged in trading, and made one trip to California, where he worked in a gold mine. In 1880, he came to Harmony, where he still lives, being engaged in barbering. He owns a farm of seventy acres in Vigo County, also property in Terre Haute. Mr. Readley has had an eventful life; has made a fortune and spent a great deal. He is a member of A. O. U. W.

BENJAMIN F. REBERGER, one of the pioneers of Clay County, Ind., was born near Hagerstown, Md., August 6, 1825, and is a son of Christian O. and Catherine (Riley) Reberger, natives of Germany. Our subject was the fifth in a family of nine children, three of whom are now living, two in Indiana and one in Iowa. His parents emigrated from Würtemberg to this country about 1816. He was reared on a farm, and had meager educational advantages, owing to the imperfect system of schools in that day. November 29, 1849, he married Miss Ann Eliza, daughter of John L. Ford, of Putnam County, Ind. Nine children crowned this union, six of whom are now living. About 1853, Mr. Reberger settled at Greencastle, Ind., and was engaged at his trade, cooperating, about four years; then farmed in the west part of Putnam County. He next purchased the farm he now owns, which he has made one of the finest in the township. He takes a special interest in raising fine stock, and has quite a herd of blooded cattle. Mr. Reberger is a member of Clay Lodge, No. 368, I. O. O. F., and is an influential citizen.

EDMOND ROACH, a native of Ireland, was born May 28, 1838, and is a son of Edmond and Catherine (Ryan) Roach, likewise natives of Ireland and parents of seven children, of which our subject is the eldest. Edmond Roach emigrated to the United States in 1856, and landed at New York with 75 cents in pocket. He worked as a farm hand in Massachusetts for one year, then removed to Kentucky in 1859, and engaged in building turnpikes until 1861, when he removed to Ohio and enlisted in Company G, Seventh Ohio Cavalry, and served three years, the greater portion of which time he was dispatch carrier under Gens. Schofield and Burnside, besides serving at the siege of Knoxville and other important engagements. After his return, he worked in a blast furnace in Ohio for three years. July 12, 1866, he married Mandina Burt, of Ohio, but a native of Virginia; she died the same year. In 1868, he came to this county, passed one year in Harmony, then moved to Carbon and engaged in the liquor traffic. Mr. Roach is an esteemed, liberal and enterprising citizen. In religion, he is a Catholic; in politics, a Repub-

lican, and an influential man in his party. He has accumulated a good property in the town of Carbon.

THOMAS SARCHET was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 3, 1830, and is a son of Peter J. and Jane Sarchet. His father emigrated from France in 1806, and is now living in Edgar County, Ill., at the age of eighty-three; his mother, of Scotch extraction, was born and reared in Pennsylvania. Our subject was born and reared on a farm; attended the common schools about three months in winter, and worked on the farm in summer. He lived with his parents until his marriage in 1856, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Sallady, of Ohio. By this union there were four children, all living. In 1873, he married Lydia A. Tully, who is still living. He came in 1838, with his father, to this county, near where Brazil now is, where his father had the previous year entered 360 acres of Government land. They improved the land, and Mr. Sarchet had his full share of the hardships of pioneer life. At the time of his marriage, he was in limited circumstances; since then he has followed various occupations, such as farming, masonry and carpentering. Mr. Sarchet was formerly a Whig, but is now a Republican, and he has filled many positions of trust. He was elected Marshal of the town of Brazil, and afterward served two terms as Township Assessor.

DR. JAMES O. SIDDONSON was born in Monroe Township, Putnam County, Ind., November 23, 1836, and is of German and French extraction. He lived on the farm until seventeen years old, attending in the winter such schools as the new country possessed. He then went to learn the blacksmith's trade with his two brothers at Fillmore. Immediately after commencing work in the blacksmith shop, he began reading medicine with Dr. R. B. Denny, of Fillmore. After two years, he left the shop and commenced clerking in the store of Mr. William Railsback, still studying medicine in his spare time. January 19, 1860, he married Miss Martha A. Railsback, by which union there were two sons—Walter L. and William E., both of whom are living. In February, 1865, he was appointed by the Secretary of the State Sanitary Commission as Special Surgeon to the Army of the Cumberland. He resigned that position, and on the 10th of March volunteered as a private in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. His regiment was stationed at Baltimore, Md., and he saw no active service. April 8, 1866, he came to Harmony, and has since been engaged in an extensive practice. The Doctor has contributed to the press for twenty years, about seven years of that time as correspondent of the *Brazil Miner*, conducting two local columns, besides writing editorial matter. He has also written on theological questions, in the religious press, his articles attracting considerable attention. The Doctor is an independent Democrat, voting for the best man. He is also in favor of prohibition. He has been a Universalist over twenty years. He is a prosperous citizen, and a man of high literary attainments. A portion of his time he devotes to his farm, which is situated close to the town.

JAMES H. THROOP, druggist and a leading business man of Carbon, was born in Carlisle, Ky., July 12, 1848, and is the second of the seven children of George A. and Abigail (Milton) Throop, both of English descent. James H. resided with his parents until he was nineteen; received a fair school education, and in 1867 engaged in the drug business for his father at Reelsville, and remained until 1870, at which time he began the same business for himself at Harmony, then at Rosedale, and

finally removed to Carbon, where he successfully established himself in his chosen business with a \$3,000 stock and a bright prospect. August 4, 1869, he married Eliza S., daughter of Edward Barnett, now of Parke County, Ind., a union which has given birth to three children—Lillie M., George E. and Annie. Mr. Throop is a member of Carbon Lodge, No. 506, A. F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is also a liberal and generous man and an enterprising citizen. Mrs. Throop is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, farmer, was born in Randolph County, N. C., and is a son of John and Rebecca (Graves) Williams, who were of German and English extraction respectively. In 1835, he came with his parents to this county, where his father made a settlement on Government land, and eighteen months later entered the same. His education was necessarily limited, as there were no schools within reach at that time. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-five years old, when, August 18, 1850, he married Miss Dicæa Bollin, a daughter of Charles Bollin, of this county. They have had six children, four of whom are living. Mr. Williams started at the bottom of the ladder, but, by industry and economy, he has accumulated a good living. He and wife have been consistent members of the United Brethren Church for many years.

ALLEN WILSON was born in Burke County, N. C., December 7, 1802, and is a son of Jesse and Rachel (Boone) Wilson, who were of English extraction. Mrs. Rachel Wilson was a cousin of Daniel Boone. Allen lived on a farm with his parents until May 12, 1825, when he married Miss Sarah Allen, a daughter of John Allen, of Tennessee. They had three children one of whom is now living. Mr. Wilson's first wife died January 8, 1839, and he next married, May 13, 1839, Miss Mary Everman. By this union there were four children, one now living. The others died in infancy. Mrs. Mary Wilson died November 5, 1865. In 1831, Mr. Wilson removed to Owen County, Ind., where he entered eighty acres, and began as a pioneer, remaining there until September 10, 1877, when having sold his farm, he removed to the town of Knightsville, where he still resides with his daughter Alice, who has been a successful teacher in the public schools of Knightsville for five years. Mr. Wilson began in limited circumstances, and is a self-made man. His educational opportunities were poor, but, by self-culture, he has stored up much useful knowledge. He was formerly a member of the Campbellite Church, but for the past twelve years has belonged to the Seventh-Day Adventists. He has always adhered to the cause of temperance.

PETER WILSON, farmer and pioneer of Clay County, is a native of Montgomery County, Va., was born February 10, 1818, and is a son of Joshua and Sarah (Leckins) Wilson. Peter Wilson was born and reared on his father's farm. His mother died when he was two years old, after which his father removed to Ohio, and thence to Clay County in 1837, where he died in 1860. Our subject, November 22, 1838, married Mary, daughter of Daniel McMillin. This union was enriched by six children, five of whom are living. Mr. Wilson is one of those who have labored to develop the county of Clay, and who have experienced the innumerable trials of a pioneer, having been in the township since it contained but fifteen voters. Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, and a very highly respected citizen.

E. L. WINKLEPLECK is a native of Ohio, and was born March 20, 1841, and is the youngest of twelve children (eight now living) born to

Philip and Rosie (Keyser) Winklepleck, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. In 1843, the family came to Knightsville, where the parents died. E. L. Winklepleck lived on a farm until his father's death, which occurred when our subject was thirteen years old. He farmed in summer and attended school in winter. When nineteen, he came to Owen County, Ind., and taught district school until 1861. He then enlisted in Company G, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteers, and served over three years. After that, he resumed teaching, continuing until 1868 (two years in the northern part of the State, and two years in Clay County). In that year, 1868, he became a clerk in the mercantile business. Since 1872, he has been successfully engaged in the dry goods business for himself; and though he started in limited circumstances, he has now one of the leading establishments in Knightsville. Mr. Winklepleck is a member of Lodge No. 215, I. O. O. F., at Brazil; also is a Royal Arch Mason of Brazil Chapter, No. 64.

SUGAR RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD H. ASHMORE is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born November 24, 1830, and the youngest of ten children of Thomas and Elizabeth (Roten) Ashmore, the former born in Baltimore, the latter in Henry County, Ky. The parents were Anglo-American. In boyhood, Richard never attended school, but what education he has, has been acquired since. He was apprenticed to the shoe-maker's trade, working at it until 1868, when he came to Indiana, settling on a farm on the Bowling Green road, one mile from Center Point. Here he lived six years, when he moved to Center Point, working at his trade for Mr. Givens three years, then purchasing the business himself, and, after running it three years, sold out and bought a stock of general merchandise, commencing business under the firm name of Ashmore & Russell. They have been in trade two years; have a good stock of goods. Mr. Ashmore has a frame residence in town, with nice outbuildings, milk-house and smoke-house. Politically, he is a Republican. He was married, March 20, 1856, to Jane Gillfillan, who became the mother of three children—Maggie, John and Newton E.—two of whom are still living.

JAMES FERGUSON, a farmer near Ashboro, Clay County, Ind., was born in Clermont County, Ohio, on November 21, 1806. So sparse was the population, and so uncultured were those who had been born west of the Alleghany Mountains, and who had already grown to womanhood and manhood, at the date of Mr. Ferguson's birth, that society or civil government had scarcely an existence. There was no school or church nearer than sixteen miles. In 1810, their first schoolhouse was erected without a sawed board, a nail, iron hinge, or pane of glass. In his own words: "Our teachers knew little, which we learned slowly. Our books were few, and far from being suggestive. Our parents were mostly uneducated, and of consequence could not aid us. At about ten years of age, I chanced to get 'James Ferguson's Manual of Astronomy.' So fond was I of it, that I read and re-read it, until I believed it. Few others did. I worked out the easier problems with a ball of yarn for a globe,

a knitting needle for an axis, and a candle for a sun. I believed the learned Scotchman. By 1812, we had preaching occasionally in the cabins. About 1817, organized church societies existed. Early, Timothy Rardin was chosen Justice of the Peace, and served us thirty-seven years. His were courts of compromise, or equity rather, than of law. Though passionate in his temperament, he was a peace-maker. But three appeals were ever taken from his to a higher court, and none of his decisions were ever reversed. Thus society, the school, the church, and civil government, crystallized in the wilderness. Our schools went apace. A few of us essayed the task of getting by rote Lindley Murray's rules of English Grammar, then Kirkham's, then Greenleaf's. We were flattered, by the men of that day, as having succeeded. We then tried book-keeping six weeks. Subsequently, James Shaw and I worked diligently, six or eight weeks, at so much of geometry and trigonometry as is necessary in the science of surveying, but without a single practical hint as to how we were to make use of any knowledge we, presumably, had attained, either in surveying or any other science. Our teacher told us he knew nothing, practically. Shaw and I went forth—educated! No teacher within our reach professed to know or teach more. Two days in the woods with our county surveyor gave the practical knowledge. What I saw done, I knew." Mr. Ferguson's paternal great-grandfather located on the Monongahela River, twenty miles above Fort DuQuesne, or Fort Pitt, soon after the English wrested it from the French. His family numbered some ten in all, each of whom learned to bestir himself for a livelihood amid the privations of border life. Henry and Isaac (the latter the grandfather of James), became the pioneer traders. They made seventy-two round trips, with their pack horses loaded with peltries, furs and ginseng, to Philadelphia, and brought out tools, wares, etc., before there was any wagon road. About 1768, Isaac married a Miss Leedum, a Welch lady. In 1775, Hugh, the father of our subject, was born. About 1784, Isaac F. started westward, but stopped awhile at what is now Wheeling, W. Va., because of danger from the Indians. At a date not precisely known, he placed his household goods, etc., on board a batteau, or covered, box-like boat, and proceeded to "Limestone," which is now Maysville; thence to "Bryant's Station" (a picket inclosure with a strong cabin projecting from its corners, inside of which were built the "cabins" of the several families). Boone's and Morgan's Stations were in the near vicinity, and the same in structure. The late Squire Bryant, of Posey Township, Clay County, was a grandson of the founder of the Bryant Fort. In this fort was Isaac Ferguson, with his family. Of his sons, Hugh—then a boy of some ten years of age—was the father of the late Isaac F., of Perry Township, Clay County, and of James, the subject of this sketch. Of his daughters were Nancy, mother of Mrs. Andrew Hixon, of Perry Township; Ruth F., mother of the late Mrs. Fagan, of Perry Township; and of Isaiah Donham, of Vigo; Elizabeth F., mother of the late John Donham, and of Abel Donham. In Morgan's Station was James McArthur, who, with his wife (*nee* Rachel Brown) and five children had followed the fortunes of Morgan from the Shenandoah Valley, Va., via Cumberland Gap and Crab Orchard to the fort. Of Mr. McArthur's family, Sarah, the eldest daughter, was the mother of George Donham, of Perry Township, and his numerous brothers and sisters. Mary and Hannah McArthur were twins—Mary being the mother of Isaac and James Ferguson, and Hannah the

mother of Mrs. Peter Eppert and Jonathan Elstun, of Perry Township, and of Mrs. H. Shumard, of near Lockport, Vigo County. In 1797, Isaac F. located in what is now Campbell County, Ky., crossed the Ohio River eighteen miles above Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), and, aided by his sons Zachariah, Isaiah and Hugh, cleared fifteen acres of land in the Ohio River bottom, and built a cabin, while Isaac, Jr., with gun, did picket duty against the yet distrusted red man. In the spring of 1798, the family removed to this location. Isaac Ferguson's cabin was never molested by the Indian. He had never hunted the Indian with his rifle, nor fought him, except when Simon Girty and his warriors besieged Bryant's Station. At this date no State of the Union existed in the Great West, except Kentucky. Then the Northwest Territorial government, with Gen. Arthur St. Clair for Governor, was composed of territory bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the north by Canada, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by the Mississippi River. Five years later the State of Ohio was admitted in the Union. In 1800, James McArthur, of Morgan's Station, removed to an eminence east of the Little Miami River, sixteen miles northeast of Cincinnati. In February, 1805, Hugh Ferguson and Mary McArthur were married, and built their cabin in the wilderness, three miles east of the Ohio River, at New Richmond. In this cabin, James Ferguson, our subject, was born. At twenty years of age, he started in life on his own account, being equipped with a broad-ax and whipsaw. Want of means to clothe himself and to procure books, pressed him into the service. He soon after went to Cincinnati to make sale of some lumber, and while there took a contract to build a pork-house, and, though unfamiliar with the use of tools, he executed the work with credit to himself. Shortly after this, he erected a second and similar structure. Later, he made a design for a flouring mill and saw mill, which he built from the stump, this being the first mill ever erected in that section of the country. He worked at his trade at intervals for many years, serving in the meantime as County-Auditor one term, and Deputy Clerk, Sheriff and Treasurer. He then purchased the *Ohio Sun* newspaper, becoming its publisher, manager and editor. After four years' successful work in the managerial and editorial departments of the *Sun*, he was compelled to retire on account of failing health. Soon after his retirement, he took the census of Clermont County, Ohio; then engaged in farming, and later planted a small fruit orchard, meeting with success. He, however, soon returned to the business of contracting and building, continuing in this till 1846, when he was attacked with dyspepsia, which made him an invalid for four years. After recovering his health sufficiently, he was appointed Inspector and Superintendent of the manufacturing of leather mail bags, besides having the charge of the distribution of mail for ten of the Northwestern States. He was thus employed for two years, removing then to Miami County, Ohio, and entering 160 acres of land, which he improved. He resided there until 1856, when fire destroyed his house. He then accepted the position of Mail Agent over the Bellefontaine Railroad, remaining thus employed one year, then retiring on account of ill health. He then came to this county and began improving land he entered in 1837, and in October, 1860, he moved his family here, and here he has since resided. He was married in June, 1837, to Nancy L. Corbly, of Hamilton County, Ohio. She died in 1841, leaving one daughter, Julia C. His present wife was Susan Mitchell, whom he mar-

ried on September 10, 1841, and who was born on July 29, 1829. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are living. Mr. Ferguson being a well-read man is an able defender of the principles of his party, he being a Jacksonian Democrat. During Jackson's last campaign, Mr. F. took an active part in the canvass. He is well versed in many of the sciences, and was the first to suggest the existence of mineral in Clay County in a speech delivered in the autumn of 1858. Mr. Ferguson is a public-spirited, genial gentleman, and a liberal contributor to all benevolent enterprises.

NATHAN A. GIBBONS was born in Frederick County, Va., October 28, 1820, and is one of thirteen children born to Jacob and Mary Gibbons, who were of Scotch and German descent respectively. Nathan's paternal grandfather emigrated to this country, and was a soldier in the American Army during the Revolutionary war. His father served in the war of 1812. When Nathan was fourteen years old, he came with his parents to Wayne County, this State, where they farmed successfully until March, 1841, when they moved to Clay County. His father entered 160 acres in Jackson Township, Section 30, where he resided until his death April 28, 1848, at the age of about seventy-two years. His widow died February 27, 1883, at the great age of ninety-one years, four months and twenty-three days. Nathan married April 28, 1842, Miss Mary Hix, by whom he had two sons and three daughters, three of whom are living. September 13, 1876, Mrs. Gibbons died, and on the 20th of October, 1878, he married Mrs. Maggie Nees, widow of Henry Nees. By this union there is one daughter—Bertha Augusta. In May, 1842, Mr. Gibbons bought forty-five acres in Section 5, this township, and now owns 237 acres of fine land. He was Justice of the Peace four years, and was re-elected, but declined to continue in office. He has been a member of the United Brethren Church since his eighteenth year, and has always been a strong advocate of temperance, education, and all social reforms. Mr. Gibbons is a Democrat, but votes for the man rather than the party. He has taken an active part in the advancement of the county's welfare, and is a respected and successful farmer.

CHARLES W. A. HOLLEY was born near Sandusky, Ohio, August 4, 1816. He emigrated to Indiana in 1868, and settled in Center Point, Clay County, and followed farming. He has a very poor education, having had no opportunities. He is a tailor by trade, which he followed until 1847, when he enlisted in Capt. Gatlin's company, E, Seventh United States Regulars, and went to Mexico. In that war he served about one year, and was discharged at Jeffersonboro, Mo. In August, 1868, he returned home to Bainbridge, Ohio, from which place, during the same year, he moved to Center Point, where he is now living. In politics he is Republican. Before the war with Mexico, he was a Democrat, after that he was an Old-Line Whig, and finally a Republican. He has for thirty-five years been a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1880, he was one of the United States Census Enumerators in his district. Mr. Holley followed farming until three years ago, when he took charge of the post office, he having at that time been appointed Postmaster, and which position he is now occupying. He was married, in March, 1849, to Nancy Gilfillan, daughter of Mathew Gilfillan, a native of Ireland. Nine children have been born to them, the seven living of whom are as follows, viz.: William, Matthew, Louisa, Magdalen, Wionna, Mary and Minnie,

WILLIAM T. JENKINS is a native of Owen County, Ind., born June 30, 1832. His parents were Ezekiel and Henrietta (Woodsmall) Jenkins, the father a Virginian, the mother a Kentuckian, of Irish descent. His parents came in 1823 to Indiana, settling at Rattlesnake Creek, in Owen County, where they lived eleven years. They then moved to Sugar Ridge Township, Clay County, where the father cleared up wild land and made a home. After a time he sold this and bought 120 acres, covered with fallen timber, half a mile from Center Point, where he lived until his death, which occurred September 22, 1859. William T. had charge of the farm twelve years before his father's death, and still cultivates it. He has a nice frame house of six rooms, hall and pantry; also good outbuildings, barn 40x40. His farm is well watered and stocked, finely located within half a mile of town. Mr. Jenkins' opportunities for education were meager, only going to school in winter in bad weather, but he has learned much at home. He was raised a Whig, but is now a Republican. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church twenty-three years. He has never sought office, but has been elected to different offices, and declined to serve for lack of time or inclination. He has been a member of the School Board. He was married, April 17, 1862, to Naomi, daughter of George O'Brien. They have had six children—James P., Laura A., Sarah E., Emery S., Samantha G. and Cordelia B.

JOHN L. KENNEDY was born in Gallia County, Ohio, July 19, 1849, and is the eldest of two children of William J. and Margaret (Curry) Kennedy, both natives of Ohio, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. The father was a physician by profession, and practiced medicine all his life. He came to Indiana in 1857, locating first near Center Point, Clay County. In 1859, he located in town, and continued the practice of his profession, besides teaching school. After teaching two terms, he engaged in general merchandise, practicing medicine in connection with that business, his ill-health precluding him from giving his attention entirely to medicine. He died February 2, 1878. After his father's death, John L., who had worked at farming, took charge of the business, closed it out, and settled up the estate in 1880. In November, 1880, he engaged in the drug business at Center Point. He had abundant opportunities for acquiring a good education, and availed himself of them. In the winter of 1875-76, he attended a medical college at Louisville, Ky., with a view of entering the medical profession, but returned home on account of his father's ill-health, and the death of the latter obliged him to abandon his hopes of graduating. On September 12, 1878, he was married to Sarah L. Bridewell, a native of Tennessee, and daughter of Andrew J. Bridewell. He owns a four-room frame residence in the town; also his business house and property; also a small farm one mile from Center Point. He has a well-selected stock of drugs and medicines, and does a good business. Of temperance he is a firm and consistent advocate, and in politics is a Democrat.

M. H. KENNEDY was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 13, 1813, to William and Sarah (Russell) Kennedy, both parents being natives of Pennsylvania. They went down the river on a flat-boat when M. H. Kennedy was a child, and settled near Cincinnati, then only a small town. They lived there six years, then emigrated to Indiana, and settled in what is now Sugar Creek Township, Parke County. There were as many Indians there then as white men; deer and other game were

abundant. The family entered a large farm, and lived there about sixteen years; then sold out, and bought unimproved land in Clay County, to which they moved about the time the Wabash & Erie Canal was being constructed. Upon this land Mr. Kennedy has lived for forty-six years. He has been engaged in running a saw mill, flouring mill, woolen factory, dry goods and grocery business, and in farming and clearing wild land. He has now retired from active business, except the management and overseeing of his farm. He owns between 500 and 600 acres of good coal land. One shaft has been worked fifteen years. It yields the finest quality of block coal. He has a fine frame dwelling of eleven rooms, cellar, good barn 40x70, sheds and outbuildings. The farm is well stocked and watered, and nicely located; is well supplied with farming implements of the most improved patterns. Center Point was laid out by Mr. Kennedy, the citizens expecting it to become the county seat. Mr. Kennedy was a Whig in his early days, but has voted with the Republican party since its organization. He is also a strong temperance man. In 1836, he was married to Susan, daughter of Aaron and Rebecca Rawlins, an old Kentucky family of English extraction. Nine children have been born to this union, viz., Silas, Lemuel, Porter, Rufus, Webster, Cynthia, Cymaria, Alice and Candace.

WEBSTER R. KENNEDY was born in Clay County, Ind., June 11, 1855, and is one of the nine children of M. H. and Susan (Rawlins) Kennedy, an old and respected pioneer couple of Clay County, of English-Irish descent. Until he was nineteen years of age, he attended the common schools of his district, and the school at Catlin, Parke County. He then entered Wabash College, attending two years, and has acquired a good education. He was reared on his father's farm near Center Point, and is now engaged in farming, having 174 acres of as fine farming land as there is in the county. It is well watered and stocked, well improved, conveniently located, and 110 acres of it in a high state of cultivation. He is supplied with such farming implements as make the labors on the farm comparatively light and easy. He has a beautiful dwelling house of eight rooms, hall, cellar, a good barn and hay sheds. On September 10, 1880, he was married to Belle Carrithers, daughter of James T. Carrithers, one of the most prominent farmers in Clay County. One child has been born to them, Lethe. In politics, Mr. Kennedy is a Republican, and cast his first vote for President for Hayes. He is a member of the School Board of Center Point Graded School. He is also an advocate of temperance. He takes an active interest in all improvements, and in the advancement of the business interests of the community in which he resides.

ANDREW MILLER is a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, born December 3, 1832, the eldest of three children of Henry and Sarah (Myers) Miller, both natives of Ohio and of German extraction. His father is still living, aged seventy-three years. In 1857, Mr. Miller removed to Mercer County, Penn., where he lived thirteen years, going from there in 1870, to Brazil, Clay Co., Ind., where he was engaged eleven years in hoisting coal for the Ormsby Coal Company. He then moved to Center Point, engaged in the manufacture of wagons, forming a partnership with Shaffer, and they worked together nearly eight years when they dissolved, and Mr. Miller established a wagon and blacksmith shop, with the firm name of Miller & Son, also selling reapers and mowers. His early opportunities were very poor, but after his marriage

he attended school, learning to read and write and to compute and keep accounts, enough to transact business. In June, 1870, Mr. Miller met with a serious accident, which came near costing him his life, falling forty-seven feet, striking upon an iron tank, dislocating his hip, breaking his ribs, besides sustaining many minor injuries. Mr. Miller was married, November 6, 1853, to Carolina Lingenfelter, by whom he has had six children—Mary, Valentine, Dellie, Annie, Martha and John W. Mr. Miller is a Republican; has been since the first election of Lincoln. He has been a church member eight years; has also been elected to different offices. He has a thorough and practical knowledge of the wagon trade in its various branches, and has a shop 20x40, with an addition 20x28, where he keeps ready-made vehicles, and does custom work in agricultural implements.

□ MAJ. CHARLES W. MOSS was born in Shelby, now Spencer County, Ky., April 24, 1820, and is one of a family of nine children of George and Lydia (Vuilderback) Moss, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Kentucky. The Major came to Indiana with his parents in 1823, and settled near Bloomington, Monroe County, where they lived until 1831; then the family removed to Clay County, and settled where the Major now lives, near Center Point. Here the Major followed farming, attended school, and struggled hard to acquire a good education. He continued laboring to attain this end until the breaking-out of the war with Mexico, in 1846, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Indiana Volunteers. He served through the first year, taking part in the battle of Buena Vista. At the expiration of his term of service, he went to New Orleans, La., where he was discharged, and returned home, having served in all nearly thirteen months. On his return home, he was elected Sheriff of the county on the Independent ticket, and served his term. He was then nominated by the Democratic party, and was elected for and served a second term. The Major then went to farming and running a saw mill, and continued in this until 1861, when he took command of Company G, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, as Captain, serving with that rank until the year 1865. He was taken prisoner at Mark's Mill, April 25, 1864, and taken to Camp Ford, near Tyler, Texas, where he was detained until February 25, 1865, when he was exchanged. In April following his release from prison, he was promoted to the rank of Major. He was discharged September 1, 1865. He took part, while in the service, in the siege of New Madrid, the battles of Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, St. Charles, Fort Pemberton, Helena, Little Rock, Elkins' Ford, Prairie de Ann and Mark's Mills. After the war, he came home and engaged in farming until the year 1871, when he went to Alabama and ran a saw mill until 1874, when he again returned home, where he has remained until the present. The Major was married, April 11, 1850, to Elizabeth Adams, of Parke County, daughter of Samuel C. Adams. Three children, all living and all married, were born to them—Lewis K., Albert W. and Alice J., the last of whom now lives with her husband in Nevada, Mo. The Major's wife died May 13, 1855, and April 21, 1857, he married Mrs. Eliza Ann (Seybold) Dunagan, daughter of Dempsey Seybold, an old and respected citizen of and Associate Judge in Parke County. Nine children were born to them, the following six of whom are living: Ernest, Q. E., Lola M., Annie S. C., Eunice C., Jesse P. and Kate. Mrs. Dunagan had two children by her first husband—Oscar T. and Mattie. Politically, the Major is an Anti-Monopolist and Prohibitionist. For

ten years he has supported the principles of the National or Greenback party. He was reared a Methodist; is a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He owned one-third interest in the Ashboro Mills, valued at \$9,000, which were destroyed by fire in August, 1872. They were insured for about half their value.

JACOB B. MOSS is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born April 21, 1817, and son of George and Lydia (Vuilderback) Moss, both natives of Kentucky and of Scotch-Irish descent. They came to Indiana in 1823, and settled in Monroe County, living there nine years, going thence to Clay County, near Center Point, in the spring of 1832, where he had entered land. George Moss was one of the large land owners of Clay County. He had eight living children, to whom he gave farms, and who are all in good circumstances, and among the substantial men and women of Sugar Ridge Township. Mr. Moss' educational opportunities were poor at that early period. His schoolhouse was of logs with slab seats, greased paper for windows, and clapboard roof. He was skilled with the rifle, and has killed hundreds of deer and wild turkeys. Mr. Moss has a farm of 205 acres, well stocked, and watered with several good springs and three wells. He has an orchard of 100 trees, and small fruit in abundance. His farm is all under cultivation, except 40 acres in pasture, and has coal upon it. Although Mr. Moss is sixty-six years old, he still works most of the time. Politically, he belongs to the National party. Previous to the war, he was a Jackson Democrat. He is and always has been strictly temperate. He was raised a Methodist. He has been Township Assessor twice, but has not sought office, as the duties of caring for a large farm and a large family have occupied his time. Mr. Moss was married, December 8, 1836, to Zerada J. Jenkins. By this union there were nine children, eight of whom are living—James T., John C., George J., William T., Rufus R., Julia A. (deceased), Louisa, Mary M. and Henrietta.

ALPHARIS E. RUNDELL, M. D., was born in Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio, March 10, 1850. His parents were W. W. and Harriet Rundell, the former a native of New York, the latter of Ohio. Our subject is of German-English extraction, and emigrated with his parents to Indiana when he was six years of age, and settled first in Owen County. His father was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Indiana Conference. Alpharis was sent to school constantly until he was fifteen years of age, attending three years at Booneville High School. At the age of twenty-one years, he entered the Evansville Medical College, and graduated February 27, 1874. After completing his medical course, he located at Elizabeth, Harrison Co., Ind., remaining there one year. In 1875, he located at Center Point, Clay Co., Ind., where he still is, and where he has practiced his profession nine years, being very successful in his work. In politics, he is a Republican, always giving to that party his undivided and conscientious support. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also a member of the Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. He taught school several terms, as a stepping stone to his profession. He has also worked at the printing business, but that was not in accord with his tastes, quitting the printing office after six months' experience. He then engaged in teaching. When he abandoned teaching, he entered a telegraph office, in the mean time prosecuting the studies of anatomy and physiology. Leaving this office, he entered the Medical College.

JOHN A. SHAFFER was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, May 20, 1838, and is the fifth of a family of fourteen children of Joseph and Frances Shaffer, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Welsh-German lineage. He is by trade a blacksmith, having served his apprenticeship before coming to Indiana. He worked as a journeyman two years, commencing in 1857, then set up shop on his own account. He located in Center Point, Clay County, in 1860, and has ever since been engaged in farming as well as blacksmithing. He has a farm one mile north of Center Point; it is well improved, with good dwelling of nine rooms, with cellar, and a commodious barn and outbuildings. The farm is well stocked and well watered; has all the necessary farm implements of improved patterns. About fifty acres of his farm are in grass and grain. His facilities for acquiring an education were limited. What he possesses in money, in property, or in knowledge, was obtained by his own mental as well as physical exertions. He owns a one-acre lot and his blacksmith shop in town. On April 28, 1861, Mr. Shaffer was married to Rebecca Potte, daughter of Alfred Potte, a native of France. Mrs. Shaffer has borne her husband six children, viz.: Elmer E., Harlan L., Laura E., Viola D., Gertie F., Minnie P. In politics, he is a live Republican; was raised a Whig. He never has lost a vote since his majority, his first being cast for Abraham Lincoln.

SHALLUM P. THOMAS is a native of Clay County, Ind., born November 27, 1832, and son of James P. and Barbara (Barnett) Thomas, old and respected pioneers of Clay County, who came to Indiana as early as 1811-12, stopping first in Vincennes, then in Spencer, Owen County, finally settling where Bowling Green now is, living there from 1814 until his death, which occurred in 1882. He often hunted deer where Bowling Green lies. Mr. Thomas lived at a place known as "Thomas Ferry," near Bowling Green, for over fifty years, then came, May 1, 1883, to Center Point and engaged in a flour mill, which he had bought, under the firm name of S. P. Thomas & Son. Its capacity is thirty barrels of flour per day, and it runs almost constantly, doing custom and merchants' work by a new process, with all modern improvements. Mr. Thomas is an energetic business man, and has been very successful in his undertakings as farmer, ferryman, thresher, etc. He owns one-half interest in a steam threshing machine. His early education was neglected for lack of opportunity, attending a subscription school, where he learned to read and write, and the rudiments of arithmetic, and has acquired an education sufficient for business purposes. Politically he is a Republican; was reared one. He was married, November 17, 1856, to Martha A., daughter of George Lucas, an old settler of Clay County. They have had four children—Barbara A. (deceased), Timothy T. (deceased), J. L., infant (deceased). In 1854, Mr. Thomas took a journey of twelve months through Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska and Iowa.

MARTIN S. WILKINSON was born in Gibson County, Ind., February 14, 1846, and is the third of eight children of Aaron and Lucinda (Montgomery) Wilkinson. At the age of seventeen years he entered college, and graduated in 1874. He worked and paid his own way through college. He is one of our solid, self-educated, self-made men. For a number of years he taught in public schools, and was Principal of the Brazil and Bowling Green Schools for five years. On account of failing health, he abandoned teaching and engaged in the general merchandise business, locating at Center Point in 1881. He has and handles a large

and well-assorted stock of staple goods. In 1864, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Infantry, as a private, and served five months. He was married, on September 10, 1876, to Clara E. Huff, daughter of Shadrack and Lydia Huff. Two children have been born to them, viz.: Nellie and Hallie. In politics, Mr. Wilkinson has always been a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. He has a beautiful residence in Center Point; also owns an interest in several farms.

PERRY TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, and living on the north bank of Eel River, was born in Riley Township, Vigo Co., Ind., March 13, 1845. His parents, George W. and Chesaphy (Jackson) Armstrong, were early settlers of Vigo County, where our subject lived on a farm until the winter of 1867, when he moved to Clay County, locating on the farm where he at present resides. Since his early boyhood, he has been a farmer. His education is rather limited, he having acquired it at the common schools of the day, yet he taught school at the Douglas Schoolhouse in the winter of 1864-65, and afterward taught three terms in Vigo County, and subsequently six terms in Clay County. His reputation is that of a good teacher, as he has given general satisfaction wherever he has taught. He is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising, living on one of the most productive farms in this township. In 1882, he raised 1,200 bushels of wheat and about 1,800 bushels of corn. His farm has all the modern improvements. He takes great interest in politics, lending his services to the Republican party. In 1876, he was put forward by the Nationals as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, but was defeated; again appeared on the same ticket for County Treasurer, in 1878, and was again unsuccessful. This was the extent of his candidacy for office, but in each case it was urged upon him without his solicitation. On January 7, 1866, he was married to Lucinda Donham, who was born May 28, 1849. Six children have been born to them—Chesaphy, Charles H., Reuben, Joseph, David and Malinda (twins). Mr. Armstrong is one of the enterprising men of this region. He has suffered misfortunes in life, the greatest being the loss of nearly \$4,000 worth of hogs, in 1874, by the cholera. With this exception he has had reasonably good success in most of his business ventures. He served during the late war in Company D, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, under Capt. Sanders, from August, 1863, to February, 1864.

WILLIAM W. BARBER is one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, Clay County (P. O. Saline, Ind.). He was born in Miami County, Ohio, February 27, 1835, of parents Aaron G. and Mary (Murphy) Barber. Until the age of seventeen, he lived on a farm in Ohio, when he moved to Clay County, Ind. When he arrived, he was the possessor of an old Queen Anne musket, worth \$3, and \$2.50 in money. He first worked on the Birch Creek Reservoir, at \$1.25 per day, and

while thus employed was seriously injured by a falling limb, which struck him on the head, besides fracturing his right leg and affecting other parts of his body, especially his back. This accident occurred in November, and not until the following June was he able to perform any manual labor. After he recovered, he began reading medicine under Dr. Harris, continuing one year. He then engaged in farming, leasing a farm for two years, then purchased one containing forty-three acres, in Lewis Township, Clay County. On this farm he lived five years. Then he bought forty acres in Perry Township, about one mile north of where he now resides. He remained on this farm two years, and then bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Barber is a self-made man; coming to this county with comparatively nothing, but now owns a farm of 160 acres, well improved. His early education was very limited, but by dint of hard labor, prompted by an ambitious disposition, he has acquired an ordinary education. He is a subscriber to the best newspapers and periodicals, and takes deep interest in current literature. He is a man of enterprise, and favors all projects which tend to promote the business interests of the country. On November 19, 1857, he was married to Sarah Gilbert, who was born May 31, 1841, in Clay County. Eight children have been born to them—Mary A., born April 9, 1862; Aaron, born August 11, 1865; Laura, born October 2, 1867; Harvey B., born April 7, 1870; M. C., born February 11, 1872; W. S., born September 22, 1874; R. O., born April 29, 1877; E. E., born August 13, 1879, died May 31, 1880. Mr. Barber is a Republican in politics.

T. J. BUTTS, of the firm of Zenor & Butts, dealers in general merchandise, Cory, Ind., was born in Jackson Township, Clay County, December 7, 1854, and is the fourth of ten children—eight of whom are still living, all in Clay County—of William and Nancy (Hicks) Butts. Until he was eighteen years of age, he lived on a farm with his parents. He then entered the Graded School at Center Point, Clay County, remaining nearly two years, and during that time qualified himself for a school teacher. He began teaching in Jackson Township in the autumn of 1874, and taught a nine months' term. At the close of this engagement he returned to farming, and continued that business until the fall of 1882, when he purchased a one-half interest in the store, which share he still owns. This store contains a stock of goods worth about \$5,000, and the firm is conducting a successful business. On December 16, 1874, Mr. Butts was married to Nancy A. Zenor, who was born January 21, 1858, and daughter of James and Louisa (Lawdermilk) Zenor. She has borne her husband two children, viz.: Ollie May Bell, born April 20, 1878; Louisa Dell Zenia, born June 20, 1880. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Butts is a genial, enterprising gentleman, and is ever favoring any move which tends to promote the business interests of the community, or elevate its social relations.

ENOCH CADE, one of the prominent farmers of the northern part of Perry Township, was born in West Virginia April 4, 1818, and is the fourth, and the only one living, of five children of Jacob and Mary (Madden) Cade. Until he was eighteen years of age, he lived on a farm, and was then apprenticed to the carpenter's trade at Cumberland, Md., where he remained until 1864, when he moved to Clay County, Ind., locating on the farm where he has resided up to the present. His farm consists of 200 acres of well-improved land. On May 4, 1843, he was

married to Delilah Devore. She bore him three children—Louisa J., born March 4, 1844, died March 6, 1873; Mary E., born September 9, 1845, died September 5, 1851; Cornelius, born September 9, 1851. Mrs. Cade died September 10, 1851. For his second wife he married, January 22, 1853, Caroline Devore, who was born November 22, 1833. Four children have been born to this union—Alice, born May 1, 1855; Charles R., born April 19, 1857; Emma, born November 24, 1861; Benjamin T., born November 23, 1867, died November 30, 1867. Mr. Cade is one of the live, energetic, enterprising farmers of his township, and is held in high esteem by his fellow-citizens. In his younger days, he was a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics, he is an uncompromising Republican.

EZRA O. COBLE, farmer, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 6, 1850, and is the sixth of seven children of Philip and Sarah (Hagerman) Coble. He lived in Ohio until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Perry Township, Clay County, Ind., locating on the farm where he now resides, having been here all his life engaged in farming. On December 10, 1876, he was married to Jennie Williams, an accomplished young lady, daughter of John W. Williams, one of the prominent farmers of this township, and an early settler. She was born April 25, 1853, and died October 1, 1877. One son was the result of this union—Walter O. (deceased). Mr. Coble is a man of ordinary educational attainments, but takes great interest in the literature of the day. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is politically a staunch Republican.

THOMAS COBLE is one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township; is a native of Pennsylvania, and born October 17, 1816, his parents being Philip and Margaret (Thorley) Coble. Thomas lived on a farm in Pennsylvania until he was twelve years of age, when his parents moved to Ohio, where he remained, farming, until the autumn of 1864, when he moved to Perry Township and settled at his present location. Since his early childhood, he has been a farmer, his tastes leading him in that direction. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, in his early youth, but perseverance has helped him to a fair knowledge of the common branches taught in schools. He also takes a deep interest in current literature. He is one of the self-made men of the country, commencing life with comparatively nothing, and to-day he owns and lives on one of the finest farms in this township. The farm consists of 240 acres of finely improved land. On the 13th of December, 1838, he was married to Catharine Davis, who was born October 9, 1818. The following children were born to this marriage: Margaret, born January 20, 1840, died June 12, 1882; Nancy, born February 2, 1842; Sarah, born October 20, 1844; Philip T., born February 25, 1847; George D., born December 23, 1849; Patience, born November 9, 1852, died April 30, 1862; Ruth A., born July 9, 1855; Jacob E., born February 7, 1858, died April 21, 1862; John C., born October 18, 1860. Mr. Coble and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and earnest workers in the Christian cause. He is also a strong advocate of temperance principles. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE D. COBLE was born in Carroll County, Ohio, December 23, 1849, and is the fifth of nine children of Thomas and Catharine (Davis) Coble, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio. Until 1864, our subject lived and worked on a farm in Ohio, when his

parents moved to Perry Township, Clay County, where he has resided until the present time. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the graded school at Center Point, Clay County, preparatory to entering the profession of a teacher, and after an attendance of two terms he began teaching in his home district, where he has since taught seven terms. In other portions of the township he has taught three terms, and in Sugar Ridge Township one term. He has the reputation of being a first-class educator, and has given general satisfaction wherever he has taught. On September 4, 1873, he was married to Hattie A. Brill, who was born March 17, 1855. Two children have been born to them—Estella May, born June 4, 1875; Rue L., born May 6, 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Coble are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His attention at present is directed to farming and stock-raising. He resides on his father's farm, which consists of 240 acres of well-improved land. He is a young man of enterprise and energy, and a live Republican in politics.

JOB C. CONGLETON, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township (P. O. Cory, Ind.), and son of John and Nancy (Snoddy) Congleton, was born in Posey Township, Clay County, Ind., August 31, 1838. His parents are both of Scotch extraction. He has lived in this county all his life, engaged in farming and stock-raising. The first fifteen years of his life he spent in Posey Township, the remainder of his life in Perry Township. His early education was acquired at the common schools of the county, yet by dint of hard labor and perseverance, stimulated by his ambition, he is in possession of rather more than ordinary educational attainments. He was married, March 24, 1861, to Margaret Donham, who was born September 14, 1841. They have had eight children—James F., Joseph S., Marietta (deceased), Matilda A., Lucinda J. (deceased), Ora B., George D. and Allen R. Mr. Congleton takes an active interest in politics, and is a member of the Republican party. In the autumn of 1876, he was elected Trustee of Perry Township, serving one term with credit to himself and with satisfaction to his constituents. In the winter of 1862-63, he taught a term of school in the Center School-house in Perry Township. Being a man of enterprise, he always favors those things which tend to promote the educational and business interests of the community. Two of his children, Marietta and Lucinda J., died of small-pox in the year 1875. Mr. Congleton lives on a well-improved farm of eighty acres, one and one-half miles northwest of Cory. He was one of the two census enumerators of Perry Township in 1880.

EMANUEL DEETER, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, Clay County, Ind., living nine miles south of Brazil (P. O., Art. Ind.), was born in Ohio, February 1, 1838, and is the fifth of seven children of Jacob, born January 10, 1810, and Elizabeth (Williams) Deeter, who was born October 27, 1812 (both deceased). Our subject moved to Clay County, in the year 1839, with his parents, who located three-fourths of a mile south of where he now lives. He has resided in Perry Township ever since he came to Indiana, and was born and bred a farmer, his attention being principally engaged in that business, but he is, however, what is termed a "jack-at-all-trades." He molded and burned the bricks that form the walks to his house. He is at present engaged in stock-raising as well as farming, his farm consisting of 160 acres of well-improved land. In 1882, 1,300 bushels of wheat and 400 bushels of corn were raised on his farm. On August 10, 1862, he was married to Mary J. Asher, who was born January 11, 1842. Eight children have

been born to them—James M., Sarah A., Jacob, George, Margaret, Josephine, John and Walter. He and his wife are prominent members of the Christian Church, and are ever ready to assist in the building-up of the cause of Christianity. His educational opportunities have been limited, but he takes much interest in literary matters. Politically, he is a Republican.

J. S. DONHAM was born in Perry Township, Clay County, May 4, 1834, and is the son of Abijah and Margaret Donham, who were very early settlers of this county. Our subject is the eldest of thirteen children, eleven of whom are still living. He was raised a farmer, and that has been his occupation nearly all his life. His early education was limited to the common district schools, but by dint of hard labor he has qualified himself for teaching in the country schools. In the autumn of 1856, he taught his first term in Honey Creek Township, Vigo County, and continued teaching in that county for three years; then came to Perry Township, teaching here three years; thence went to Posey Township, Clay County, teaching there seven years. He then returned to Perry Township, and here he taught his last term of school in the winter of 1870-71, retiring from the profession on account of his failing health. He then engaged in farming one year, when he took a contract for the construction of the Terre Haute & Cincinnati Railroad grade, and finished the first mile of grade in this county in 1872. On December 25, 1866, he was married to Calista A. Kesler, who was born May 24, 1842. They have had five children, viz., Laura M., born October 30, 1867; Sarah E., April 22, 1871; Robert A., November 13, 1873; Margaret B., July 6, 1876; George E., August 7, 1879. In his younger days, Mr. Donham took an active part in politics, lending his services to the Democratic party. In 1860, he was before the Democratic Convention for the nomination of County Treasurer, but was unsuccessful. In 1862, he again made an effort for the same trust, but was again unsuccessful. In 1864, he was before the Democratic Convention for Recorder, but was again unsuccessful. In 1865, he was elected Trustee of Perry Township, and served one term. Nothing daunted, in 1868, he was for the third time before the Democratic Convention for the nomination of County Treasurer, and again suffered defeat. In 1859-60, he was Assessor of Perry Township; in 1869, Real Estate Appraiser of Perry Township, and in 1880 again Appraiser of Perry Township. Mr. Donham is a member of the Christian Church. He is also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN R. FERREL, Trustee of Perry Township (P. O. Cory), was born October 5, 1845, and is the son of Walter D., who was born August 18, 1823, and Elizabeth (Reece) Ferrel, who was born August 18, 1826. His father is at present a resident of Terre Haute, Ind. He is the only child of his parents, and lived for about one year after his birth in Vigo County, when his parents moved to Perry Township, and remained until he was twelve years of age, and from here returned to Vigo County, locating in Terre Haute, remaining there until he was twenty-six years of age, and then moved to Perry Township, Clay County, where he has since resided. His principal occupation while at Terre Haute was steam-boating on the Ohio, Wabash and Green Rivers. In 1879, he was Wrecking-master for the Vandalia Railroad Company, being thus employed for about one year. He was engaged in farming while in Perry Township up to the year 1873, also in stock-raising. At this time he purchased a third interest in the mill at Cory, and has continued in the milling busi-

ness and speculating in grain up to the present time. In all his business ventures, Mr. Ferrel has been very successful. On October 10, 1870, he was married to Mary S. McKee, who was born January 4, 1847. The following children have been born to them: Anna E., Mary, Winifred, Nellie, Susan, infant (unnamed). In politics, he is a staunch, live Republican. In 1878, he was the Republican candidate for Trustee of Perry Township, but was defeated by the National candidate. Again, in 1880, he was a candidate, being this time successful, and was re-elected in 1882. At the expiration of his present term, he will have served four years as Trustee. Under his supervision he has twelve schools, and during his incumbency has already erected four schoolhouses. Mr. Ferrel is one of the leading enterprising men of this section. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM P. FOULKE, the fourth of eight children of John and Sarah (Hartley) Foulke, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 12, 1845. The father was of Welsh, the mother of English extraction. When our subject was seven years of age, his parents moved to Clay County, Ind., locating on the farm where he now resides. In June, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry, serving six months, and was discharged on account of the expiration of his term of service. He re-enlisted the same day he was discharged, in the Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, in which he served eighteen months, when he was discharged for disability. He was with Sherman on his famous Atlanta campaign, and did gallant service as a soldier. On his return from the war, he commenced farming, and taught school during the winter seasons, his first experience as a teacher being in Cloverland. Since then, in this county and counties adjoining, he has taught fifteen terms. Wherever he has been employed as a teacher, he has given general satisfaction. In his home district he has taught six terms. He has been married three times; first to Laura Harper, September 20, 1870; one child was born to them—Laura B. Second, to Sarah A. Mitchell, on April 26, 1874. Third, to Eliza J. Donham, who has borne him two children, viz., Annie D. and Nellie M. Mr. and Mrs. Foulke are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the A. F. & A. M. Politically, he is a Republican. He lives on a farm of eighty acres, owned by his mother, his sister and himself.

LORENZO D. GARD, one of the prominent farmers of the southern part of Perry Township, Clay County, Ind., was born in Union County, Ind., March 17, 1842, and was the son of John H. and Phoebe Gard. He lived on a farm in Union County until the year 1849, when his parents moved to Owen County. In 1866, he removed to Clay County, locating near Knightsville, where he remained two and one-half years, then returned to Owen County, remaining two years. In 1871, he moved again to Clay County, and located on the farm where he now resides. He has always been a farmer, except during the three years he served as a soldier. He enlisted in August, 1861, in Company B, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, and engaged in some of the severest battles of the war, among which were Shiloh, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca and Atlanta. He was married, August 27, 1865, to Nancy J. (Wiley) Coffman, who was born July 24, 1842. Seven children have been born to them—William S., born October 6, 1866; Effie E., born May 13, 1868; Charles M., born September 17, 1869; Edna J., born August 31, 1872; John H.,

born September 29, 1874; James O., born July 10, 1877, died August 31, 1878; Myrtie M., born October 13, 1879. Mr. Gard lives on a well-improved farm of 105 acres, with a fine house situated on a high point of ground. He is a man of rather ordinary educational attainments, yet takes a deep interest in current literature. He and his wife are members of that branch of the Christian Church known as New Lights.

P. A. GLICK, blacksmith and carriage-maker, was born in Peru, Ind., July 25, 1853, and is the second of fifteen children of Ananias and Mary (Kieffer) Glick (both deceased). He lived in Peru until he was two years of age, when his parents moved to Rochester, Fulton County, where they resided about one year; then removed to Terre Haute, where he has spent the greater part of his life. His father was a carriage-maker by trade, and had one of the largest shops of that kind then in Terre Haute. It was the second shop ever built in that town, and for twenty years he conducted a very successful business there. Our subject being almost raised in the shop, his inclinations were in that direction, and at eighteen years of age commenced as a journeyman carriage-maker, working three years. In the spring of 1875, in Terre Haute, he became proprietor of a shop which he conducted until the summer of 1877, when he established himself at Cory, Clay County, where he has since remained, prosecuting a very successful business. On May 12, 1874, he was married to Annie Clark, who was born May 3, 1851. She has borne him two children—Henry E., born March 16, 1875; Carrie E., born August 6, 1879. He and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he being also Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath school at Cory. He is a man of more than ordinary literary attainments. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican.

P. H. GLICK, undertaker, Cory, Ind., was born December 3, 1825, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents, Philip and Lyda Glick, were both of German lineage. Our subject lived on a farm in Ohio until the year 1857, when he moved to Terre Haute, Ind., and worked in the brewery of George Glick. Here he remained one year, when he moved to Riley Township, Vigo County, and engaged in farming until 1877, when, his health failing him, he moved to Cory and engaged in the business of undertaker, which he has conducted very successfully ever since. He has been married twice, the first time to Sarah A. Setles, who was born November 27, 1831, and died May 20, 1856. She bore her husband two children, viz.: Calvin, born May 15, 1853, died August 7, 1853; Philip M., born May 1, 1856. His second marriage was September 4, 1856, to Eliza A. Leach, who was a native of Virginia, and born August 13, 1832. One child has been born to this union, viz., Alvey M., born June 16, 1857. In politics, Mr. Glick is a strong Republican. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and ever labors for the up-building of the cause of Christianity. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In 1879, he established the hotel of which he is now proprietor. Taking into account the small size of the town in which it is located, the house has a large and increasing patronage. The present Plymouth Church, of Riley Township, Vigo County, was organized at the house of Mr. Glick, in the early winter of 1861. The first congregation consisted of about fifty persons, twenty-five of whom were converts. The minister who conducted the services was "Uncle" Sam Hollingsworth.

EMANUEL M. HARR is the son of Joseph, who was born in the year 1786, and died February 1, 1855, and Catharine (Moody) Harr; she

died March 12, 1868, at the age of seventy-six years ten months and eighteen days. Emanuel was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 5, 1837, and lived with his parents until he was twenty years of age, when he moved to Clay County, Ind., and commenced life for himself. In the spring of 1858, he purchased the farm on which he has resided up to the present. He was born and bred a farmer, and his inclinations have always led him in that direction. On November 2, 1859, he married Mary A. Miller, who was born July 16, 1842, of parents, Nicholas and Hannah Miller, the former the largest land owner in Clay County. The following children have been born to them, viz.: Matilda J., born December 6, 1860; John, November 24, 1862; Joseph, November 12, 1865; Ida Bell, June 29, 1868; Laura Etta, January 21, 1871; Cora, April 15, 1874, died October 8, 1875; Jessie O., September 2, 1876; Jasper C., March 6, 1879; Jacob H., August 21, 1881. Mr. Harr lives on a well-improved farm of 500 acres, 428 acres of which are under cultivation. He is an energetic, enterprising man, and much respected in his township. Mrs. Harr is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but her husband claims no connection with any church organization. In politics, he is a live Republican; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

DR. WILLIAM M. HARRIS was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 10, 1815, and is the second of fourteen children of Nathaniel, who was born in Virginia in 1791, and Sarah (Gipson) Harris, who was born in Virginia in 1793. The parents emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and remained there the rest of their lives, the mother dying when our subject was ten years of age. After the death of the mother, the father remarried. The fourteen children were the result of the two marriages. William was born and raised on a farm, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He then commenced the cabinet-maker's trade, working at it four years; then started on a tour through the present States of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri. He remained in the West two years, working at his trade, commanding the highest wages, as his skill in cabinet-making was unsurpassed. When he returned from the West, he entered a seminary, where he remained one year. He entered the office of Dr. Hall, at Dayton, Ohio, to study medicine, remaining one year; then placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Miller, of Dayton, Ohio, remaining twelve months. He then commenced to practice medicine at Newton, Ohio, continuing three years. While there, he married Frances Barber, on January 19, 1845. She was born November 3, 1825. The following children were born to them, viz.: Sarah Z. (deceased); Lucelius N. (deceased); William D. and Azorah O., born in Darke County, Ohio; Ledges A. (deceased); James F., Laura B., Clara E., Frances M. (deceased). The last five were born in Clay County, Ind. His wife died October 20, 1866. From Newton he moved to Ithaca, Darke County, Ohio, where he practiced medicine eight years. During this time, he attended a course of lectures at Cincinnati, and graduated in the spring of 1852. From Ithaca he removed to Clay County, Ind., and has practiced here ever since. He was among the first physicians in this country, and had such a large practice he could not attend to it. He now lives on a well-improved farm of eighty-one acres, nine miles from Brazil. He was married a second time, August 15, 1867, to Nancy Wilcox, who was born July 29, 1826; she died July 3, 1877. His third marriage was to Lucy (Latham) Slack, August 18, 1879

She was born July 28, 1843. They have one child—Birdie Gertrude, born November 28, 1882. In politics, he is a Republican; he is also a member of the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL JACKSON is one of the prominent farmers and early settlers of Perry Township, Clay County, being a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and born June 29, 1812. His parents, Thornton and Sophia (Short) Jackson were, his father of English, his mother of German descent. Samuel lived in Ohio until he was twenty-three years of age, his occupation in the meantime being flat-boating on the Ohio River, boating wood to Cincinnati during about ten years. He moved to Clay County, Ind., in the autumn of 1836, locating in Perry Township, about two miles northwest of where he now lives. He lived on a farm of eighty acres here for seventeen years, when he sold out and purchased the farm which is now his home, and where he has resided with his family ever since. Before he divided his land among his children, he possessed 440 acres. He now owns and occupies 130 acres of well-improved land. He was married, May 28, 1835, to Mary Hixon, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 18, 1817. She has borne him nine children, viz., Thornton, Andrew, Maria Jane, Amos, William F., John M., Samuel, Edwin and Mary E. Mr. Jackson and wife are both members of the Baptist Church. In his younger days, he took an active interest in politics, he being a Democrat.

DR. OLIVER JAMES, of Cory, Ind., is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born July 13, 1841, and is the third of seven children, five of whom are still living, of Thomas and Susan (Springer) James, both natives of Ohio, and both deceased. He spent the early part of his life, until he was eighteen years of age, on a farm. He then entered a seminary, where he qualified for the study of medicine. At the age of twenty, he commenced his professional studies under Dr. Samuel Black, of Dell Roy, Ohio, continuing three years, when he commenced the practice of medicine. In the autumn of 1865, he moved to this section, locating with Mr. Robert Bennett, two miles south of the present site of Cory, and remained here over two years, when he married Eliza B. Harper, who was born December 18, 1844, and died September 14, 1872. She was a daughter of Hugh and Martha (Sample) Harper. She bore her husband one child, Howard T., born February 3, 1870. Soon after his marriage, he located on a farm on which a part of Cory now stands. Here he has been ever since, engaged in the practice of his profession. His second marriage occurred July 22, 1875, to Melissa Dunham, daughter of Elijah and Elizabeth Dunham, early settlers of this township. From this marriage resulted four children, viz., Elva (deceased), born July 2, 1876; William Frederick, born April 17, 1878, died October 7, 1879; Herbert Leroy, born March 12, 1880, died October 8, 1881; Floy Leland, born March 30, 1882. In October, 1876, he entered the Medical College of Indiana, and graduated in the spring of 1877. Since then, he has enjoyed a successful practice at Cory. In 1877, he purchased a one-third interest in the flouring mill at Cory, and still holds that interest. Politically, he is a Republican, and the success of his party in this township is, in a great measure, due to Dr. James' efforts. He is also a prominent member of the Methodist Church, of the Masonic fraternity, also of the I. O. O. F. He owns one-half interest in the only drug store at Cory, the name of the firm being James & Modesitt. He is a man of enterprise and sterling worth.

DR. BENJAMIN KESTER was born in Pennsylvania April 24, 1808, and was the fifth of sixteen children of John and Martha (Hartley) Kester. Six of these sixteen children are still living. The father was of German, the mother of English origin. Our subject lived on a farm in Pennsylvania until he was twenty years of age, when he moved with his parents to Ohio, locating in Guernsey County, where he resided until the year 1851, when he moved to Perry Township, Clay County, Ind., on the farm where he at present resides. On December 24, 1829, he was married to Melinda Hartley, who was born January 15, 1809. To this union were born eleven children, viz., Mary, Mahlon, Abby, John, William, Ephraim W., Melissa, Phoebe A., Arletta, Charles, and one unnamed. At the age of about twenty-six years, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Williams, at Millwood, Ohio. After three years' study, he began practicing with his preceptor, and after fifteen years of practice in Ohio he removed to Perry Township, Ind., and continued practicing here until the year 1879, during which year he received a stroke of paralysis, from which he is now suffering. His medical practice has been quite extensive, and in it he has been generally very successful. He and his wife are prominent members of the Quaker Church. He is deeply interested in politics, and is an enthusiastic Republican. He lives on a farm of 159 acres.

WEBSTER LUCAS, of the firm of S. Lucas & Son, dealers in boots and shoes, Cory, Ind., was born August 2, 1853, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is the son of Samuel, who was born May 26, 1826, and Hannah (McAllister) Lucas, who was born September 9, 1830. Our subject is the third of a family of eight children, four of whom are still living. He lived in Ohio with his parents until he was twenty years of age, his parents moving to this county in April, 1873, locating in Perry Township, two and a half miles from Cory, where they remained two years, engaged in farming, after which they moved to Cory. At the age of sixteen, Webster commenced serving time at the shoe-maker's trade, which has been his occupation ever since. In October, 1881, he and his father established the boot and shoe store which they still own and are conducting with marked success. On February 21, 1875, he married Maggie G. Rector, daughter of George Rector, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township. She died February 21, 1876, leaving one child, William O., born November 25, 1875. He was remarried, March 1, 1877, to Arlena Green, who was born in Vigo County, Ind., February 18, 1853. She has borne her husband two children—Allmon H., born December 27, 1877, died May 2, 1878; Samuel Edgar, born November 8, 1881. On January 25, 1883, he was appointed Postmaster at Cory, Ind., which office he still holds. He is a member of that branch of the Christian Church known as the Campbellites. He takes a deep interest in politics, being a staunch Republican.

DR. JAMES A. MODESITT, Cory, Ind., was born in Clay County, Ind., July 15, 1844, and is the ninth of a family of ten children of James and Frances (Cole) Modesitt. Eight of these children are still living—all in Clay County. The subject of this sketch spent the early part of his life on the farm. At the age of seventeen, he entered the Bloomingdale Academy, at which institution he remained two and one half years. He then commenced teaching school, and taught his first six months' term in Jackson Township, Clay County, in the winter of 1868-69. In the autumn of 1869, he went to Illinois and remained about two and one

half years, being principally engaged in teaching. He then returned to Indiana and taught a seven months' term in Posey Township, Clay County; then went to Parke County and taught a term. This closed his career as a teacher. During his leisure hours while teaching, he read medical text books, and in 1870 began a course of medical studies under Dr. J. J. Raburn, of Illinois, remaining with him five months; then entered the office of Drs. Hawkins & Davis, at Staunton, Clay County. In the winter of 1872-73, he entered the Indiana Medical College for a course of lectures, beginning in the spring of 1873 the practice of medicine in Cory, continuing one year, after which he and Dr. James formed a copartnership in the retail drug business, and he has continued in that business up to the present time. In the spring of 1879, however, he finished his course at the medical college, and is at this writing enjoying a lucrative and successful practice. On October 7, 1875, he married Ruth A. Coble, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Coble. She was born July 9, 1855. Dr. Modesitt takes a deep interest in all matters political, and is an energetic advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is at present Superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He owns a one-half interest in the only drug store in Cory. Dr. Modesitt is an enterprising citizen, and is ever laboring for the welfare of the business and social interests of the community.

CONRAD MOREHART, of the firm of Morehart & Ferrel, millers, of Cory, Ind., is a native of Fairfield County, Ohio; was born August 25, 1843, and is the son of Henry and Mary (Plotner) Morehart, being the third in a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. The mother is still living in Ohio, the father having died in 1864. Until he was eighteen years old, Conrad's early life was spent on a farm, when August 14, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers. He continued in the service until he was honorably discharged at Houston, Texas, on July 31, 1865. He was a gallant soldier, and never shirked his duty. He was in some of the closest contests of the struggle, viz., Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Thompson's Hill, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg and Fort Blakely, Ala. On his return from the war, he took the management of the home farm, and continued farming and raising stock until the autumn of the year 1873, when he moved to Vigo County, Ind., locating in Riley Township. Here he farmed during the succeeding four years, when, his health failing him, he sought another occupation. He commenced to speculate in grain, and in the year 1877 purchased a one-third interest in the flour mill at Cory, which he still owns. On January 9, 1873, he married Joanna Swauk, daughter of Jesse Swauk, one of the prominent farmers of Vigo County. She was born March 9, 1854. She has borne her husband five children, viz., Jesse H., Erastus Hayes, Emerson (deceased), Omer C., Mollie Leah. Mr. Morehart takes an active interest in politics, lending his services to the Republican party. He is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited men of this township. He possesses more than ordinary educational attainments, and is a warm friend of progress.

JOHN T. MORGAN was born in Bath County, Ky., October 8, 1828, and is the son of William C. and Lorilda (Turman) Morgan, the former of Welsh lineage. Our subject lived in Kentucky with his parents until he was six years old, when they went to Fountain County, Ind., and, in

1838, he moved with his parents to Clay County, locating on the farm where he now resides. The country at that time was wild and unsettled, and it was by hard manual labor that the father succeeded, with the assistance of six children, in clearing up and developing the fine farm which the subject of this sketch now owns. His advantages of an early education were limited to the common schools of early days, traveling three miles to and from school. At the age of twenty-six, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and worked at it until he was thirty-three years old, when he enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, December 12, 1861, and served until December 13, 1864, when he was honorably discharged by reason of the expiration of his term of service. He was in the following severe engagements: Helena, Ark., and Saline River. On his return from the service, he located on the farm where he now resides. He was married, March 27, 1867, to Catherine (Barber) Deeter, who was born October 22, 1840, his marriage being to a widow with two children. This union has been blessed with no children. Mr. Morgan is one of the enterprising farmers of this township. He lives on a farm of 246 acres of well-improved land.

S. W. O'BRIEN, of the firm of O'Brien & Donham, dealers in agricultural implements, Cory, Ind., was born in Storey County, Iowa, October 21, 1852, and is the son of Stephen P. and Sarah E. (Heastand) O'Brien. He lived on a farm in Iowa until the autumn of 1866, when he removed with his father to Perry Township, Clay County. At the age of sixteen, he entered the graded school at Center Point, Clay County, where he remained two years. He then went to Otter Creek Township, Vigo County, and worked as a farm laborer for two years; then he spent one year on a farm in Honey Creek Township, Vigo County; thence went to Riley Township, Vigo County, where he commenced farming for himself, remaining there until the spring of 1881, when he returned to Cory, in Perry Township, and engaged in the livery business, and has been proprietor of the livery stable here ever since. In 1882, he and J. T. Donham formed a copartnership for the sale of agricultural implements, and they together have conducted a very successful business in that line ever since. This season the firm has sold seventeen Minneapolis twine-binders, besides many other implements. He was married, January 16, 1876, to Arabelle Thompson, daughter of one of the prominent farmers of Riley Township, Vigo County, where she was born. She died November 19, 1879, aged twenty-two years, nine months and eight days. She bore her husband two children—Stephen R., born February 25, 1878; Thomas, born November 13, 1879. He was married the second time, April 9, 1882, to Mary A. Ferguson, who was born November 18, 1859. One child has been born to them—infant (unnamed), born July 21, 1883. In politics, Mr. O'Brien is a Democrat, yet he has never been identified as an active politician. In 1882, he was the Democratic candidate for Assessor of Perry Township. He reduced by twenty-five votes the usual Republican majority, yet he was defeated. He is one of the active business men of Cory, lending his services to all enterprises of a legitimate nature. His father was in the Mexican war, having served one year. He was also a gallant soldier in the late war for three years, holding the grade of First Lieutenant.

MILTON H. PEARCY, one of the oldest living residents of Perry Township, is a native of Shelby County, Ky., born October 23, 1821, of parents George and Sarah (Warford) Percy, the former a native of Vir-

ginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. Milton was born and raised on a farm until he was three and one-half years of age, when he moved with his parents to Putnam County, Ind., where he remained until he was nearly twenty-one years of age, when he went West on a sporting tour. He remained in the West two and one-half years, and while there he traveled in the present States of Nebraska and Kansas, and in the Indian Territory, and in Texas and Minnesota. While hunting, his party killed many buffalo, deer, bear and other wild game. They were frequently attacked by Indians, and to-day he carries a scar of a wound received from an Indian arrow. In the winter of 1842, he taught the first term of school ever taught on the present site of St. Joseph, Mo. His early education was limited to the rude country schools of the early day, but energy and ambition have prepared and qualified him for the important duties of the profession of school teacher. At the age of eighteen, he began his career as teacher in Putnam County, Ind., where he taught several years; then several terms in Clay County, and other places, and in all has taught school 172 months. He is the oldest teacher now living in Perry Township. On September 27, 1848, he was married to Matilda Donham, daughter of John Donham, one of the early settlers of this section. She has borne him seven children—Elizabeth E., born July 1, 1849; Silas E., born September 25, 1850; Oliver N., October 10, 1852; Sarah A., October 24, 1856; James H., May 10, 1860; George A., April 14, 1861; Wilson W., May 18, 1866. He located in Clay County in 1848, considering this his home ever since, and now owns 111 acres of well-improved land. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; also of the A. F. & A. M. Mr. Percy is one of the most enterprising men of this county.

GEORGE RECTOR, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township (P. O. Cory, Ind.), is the oldest in a family of twelve children, six of whom are still living. He was born in Knox County, Ind., November 28, 1814, of parents John and Catherine Rector. He lived with his parents in Knox County until he was two years old, when they moved to Vigo County and remained there until George was nineteen years old, when he moved with his parents to Clay County, locating where Charles P. Rector now lives. This country was then wild and unsettled, the principal inhabitants being the wild beasts. The parents were compelled to endure the hardships incident to pioneer life, but the father succeeded, with the aid of an energetic family, in developing one of the finest farms in Perry Township. George was born and bred a farmer, hence his inclinations have always led him in that direction. His early education was obtained in the primitive schoolhouses of the early day. These were constructed of rough logs, with clapboard roof, puncheon floors, and greased paper pasted over the crevices for windows. By his own efforts, he however succeeded in acquiring sufficient knowledge to enable him to take the place of teacher, and he commenced his career in a schoolhouse of the above description, on the line between Vigo and Clay Counties. This was a six months' subscription school, the patrons paying the teacher in skins of various kinds at the rate of \$2 per scholar. He afterward secured a county teacher's license, and taught for several years in the public schools of Clay County. Many persons now living in Clay County to him owe their education. He was married, May 29, 1838, to Elizabeth J. Van Cleve, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Kearns) Van Cleve. His wife was born March 7, 1820, in Orange County, Ind.

Eight children were born to this union—B. V., born April 22, 1839; Catherine M., September 15, 1840; Mathew S., September 30, 1842; Elijah O., August 10, 1844; Wesley J., August 19, 1847; James A., August 16, 1849; Margaret J., November 25, 1856, died February 21, 1876; Frederick S., September 12, 1865, died October 25, 1865. Mr. Rector is one of the oldest living residents of Perry Township, and is an enterprising, energetic citizen. He and his wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-five years. With two exceptions, all of his children are also members. He takes an active interest in politics; never fails to go to the polls, and always votes the Republican ticket. He is a member of Riley Lodge, No 390, A. F. & A. M.

WILLIAM H. RECTOR, one of the oldest residents now living in Perry Township (P. O. Cory, Clay Co., Ind., is a native of Vigo County, Ind., born August 19, 1820, of parents John and Catherine Rector. He lived with his parents in Vigo County until he was twelve years of age, when he moved with them to Clay County, locating about two miles north of where he now resides. He has resided in this township ever since. His early education was limited to what was acquired in the rude country schoolhouses of early days, but by dint of hard labor, stimulated by an ambitious disposition, he has possessed himself of more than ordinary attainments. With the exception of one year that he was in the Mexican war, he has been a farmer all his life. In Mexico he served under Capt. Cochrane, of Company H, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was engaged in some of the severest battles of that war. While in Mexico, he was attacked with a serious illness, suffering untold miseries, and his physicians abandoned all hope of his recovery. But an indomitable will and a strong constitution pulled him through, and he yet lives, although even to-day he is a sufferer from injuries received during that Mexican campaign. On his return from the war, he located on the farm where he now lives, and has lived ever since. On January 16, 1853, he was married to Martha (Fisk) McMasters, who was born June 19, 1826, of parents Daniel and Martha (Joslin) Fisk. The following children were born to them, viz.: Cynthia A., born January 27, 1854; Martha C., December 20, 1856, died October 21, 1861; Alwilda, June 3, 1859; Nancy J., August 24, 1861, died March 1, 1863; William G., August 7, 1864; Oliver W., November 26, 1866. Mr. Rector is an enterprising farmer, ever favoring that which has a tendency to elevate society and promote the business interests of his community. He takes a deep interest in matters political, and is an enthusiastic advocate and supporter of Democratic principles. He served six years as Commissioner of Clay County, and held that office at the time the county records were removed from Bowling Green to Brazil. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and lend their assistance wherever and whenever possible to the upbuilding of the cause of Christianity. He is also a prominent member of Riley Lodge, No. 390, of A. F. & A. M. His farm of 144 acres has all the modern improvements.

ENOCH M. RECTOR is a native of Vigo County, Ind., born June 4, 1828, of parents John and Catherine (Price) Rector. His parents emigrated to this State at a very early day, and his father assisted in breaking the first field for corn that was plowed on Fort Harrison Prairie. Enoch lived with his parents in Vigo County until he was about eight years old, then moved with them to Perry Township, Clay County, locating near where he now lives. Born and bred a farmer, he has always

been inclined in that direction. He obtained his education in the rude country schoolhouses of the early times; yet he is self-educated, and has taught several terms, his first term being a subscription school taught in the Washington Schoolhouse, Perry Township. He afterward obtained a teacher's license in Clay County, and taught seven terms in said county, afterward teaching four terms in Vigo County. He had the reputation of being a first-class teacher, and at that time a credit to the profession. He received the highest wages paid, \$1.50 per day. On December 1, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Donham, daughter of Abel Donham, one of the oldest settlers now living in Perry Township. She was born May 1, 1836. Thirteen (living) children have been born to them, viz.: L. C., born October 6, 1855; Cinderella, April 2, 1857; Margaret B., December 3, 1858; Elva A., October 5, 1860; Florella J., February 27, 1862; Ulysses G., September 27, 1864; Melvin S., April 10, 1866; Annie D., December 13, 1867; Emma May, July 16, 1869; Daniel Voorhees, February 16, 1871; George R., August 24, 1872; Mary, November 22, 1874; John O., December 30, 1876. Mr. Rector purchased his first land from the Wabash & Erie Canal Company at \$2.50 per acre. Since then he has accumulated and purchased until he now owns 400 acres of well-improved land. He lives in one of the largest and finest houses in this section. He takes an active interest in politics, lending his services to the Democratic party. He is an enterprising citizen, and much respected by the community in which he lives. He was a Justice of the Peace in Perry Township for eight years. He is a member of Marion Grange, No. 1426.

CHARLES P. RECTOR, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, P. O. Cory, Ind., is the youngest child of John, who was born March 2, 1794, and died April 22, 1871, and Catherine Rector, who was born October 10, 1798, and died October 24, 1879. Charles was born February 10, 1840, in the house where he now lives, and has lived ever since his birth. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and his farm is a well-improved one of 215 acres. He is a man of rather ordinary educational attainments, yet takes deep interest in current literature. He was married, on January 26, 1865, to Annie Redifer, who was born August 29, 1845, of parents, Louis and Louisa (Gregory) Redifer. They have had born to them seven children, viz., Louisa B., born December 4, 1866, died March 10, 1867; Louis, born March 12, 1868; John, born October 31, 1870; Lloyd, born October 28, 1872; Otto, born September 1, 1875; Fred, born April 2, 1877; Nora, born June 30, 1880. Mr. Rector is one of the enterprising farmers and citizens of Perry Township, his efforts being always directed toward everything which tends to promote the business interests of his community, and ameliorating the condition of society. He is much interested in politics, and gives his earnest support to the Democratic party. He claims no connection with any church organization, but his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The dwelling house of his father, in which Charles now resides, was for twenty years used by the parents and neighbors as a house of worship. Mr. Rector is a member of Marion Grange, Lodge No. 1426.

HUGH ROBERTSON is one of the enterprising farmers of Perry Township, Clay County, and was born in this county January 19, 1842. His parents were John W. and Nancy (Billiter) Robertson, both of whom were very early settlers of this county. Hugh has lived in this township

all his life, being born and bred a farmer, his inclinations always running in that direction. His early education was limited to the common schools, yet he takes deep interest in current literature. He was married, February 19, 1866, to Barbara Haney, of Moultrie County, Ill. She was born December 19, 1846. Six children have been born to them—John E., Ambrose, Silvia, Grace, Lloyd and Coen M. Both Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are members of the Christian Church, and ever stand ready to lend their services to the cause of Christianity. He owns a well-improved farm of 330 acres, is an enterprising citizen, and ever favors those things which tend to promote the business interests of the country.

A. S. ROBERTSON, one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, Clay Co., Ind., was born on the farm where he now resides on January 12, 1854, and is the son of John W. and Perlina M. (McKee) Robertson, who were early settlers of this township. In about the year 1832, his grandfather, John Robertson, settled one-half mile north of where he (our subject) now lives. Mr. Robertson acquired his education in the district schools of this township and the graded school of Center Point, and has therefore more than ordinary educational attainments. In the autumn of 1873, he began teaching in the public schools in Vigo County, where he has since taught four terms, and one term in Perry Township, Clay County. He is said to be a first-class teacher, and gives general satisfaction. He was married, October 14, 1879, to Abbie L. Haney, who was born January 28, 1858. Two children have been born to them—John O., born October 2, 1880; Ulela B., born February 12, 1882, died October 1, 1882. At present Mr. Robertson's attention is directed to farming and stock-raising. His farm consists of 287 acres of well-improved land. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is always ready to lend his services to the Christian cause. In politics, he is a Republican.

J. H. STONEBURNER is one of the prominent farmers of Perry Township, Clay County, and is a native of Loudoun County, Va. He was born March 4, 1829. His parents, John H. and Sarah (Fry) Stoneburner, were both of German extraction. He lived in Virginia until he was ten years of age, when his parents moved to Ohio, where he remained until the autumn of 1860, then came to Indiana, locating in Perry Township, one and a half miles east of where he at present resides. From early childhood he has been a farmer. On September 2, 1851, he was married to Arletta Hartley, who was born March 24, 1833. They have been blessed with eight children—Hiram (deceased), Charles J., Hartley D., Emma, Edgar, Sarah Etta, James C., John D. Mr. and Mrs. Stoneburner are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are ever ready to assist in the up-building of the cause of Christianity. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. As an enterprising citizen, he favors all projects which tend to promote the business interests of his county. He owns a farm of 230 acres, which has all the modern improvements.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, one of the oldest living residents of Perry Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 10, 1817, of parents, George and Mary (Lang) Williams. He lived with his parents in Ohio until he was twenty-one years of age, when he moved to Clay County, Ind., and began life for himself, locating where he now lives. This country was then wild and unsettled and uncultivated, and he was

compelled to endure all the hardships and trials incident to pioneer life. But he succeeded in clearing and improving a farm, which compares favorably with any in the township. His early educational opportunities were rather limited. He was born and raised a farmer, hence his inclinations have led him in that direction. He was married, on March 9, 1837, to Sarah Neal, who was born June 12, 1818. The following children have been born to them, viz.: Lydia N., born February 20, 1838; Mary E., born December 27, 1841; Nancy A., born May 7, 1844, died August 16, 1872; Henry H., born December 23, 1846; Sarah J., born April 25, 1853, died October 1, 1877. In his younger days he and wife were members of that branch of the church known as the New Lights. Politically, he is a Republican, voting for the man and not his politics. Mr. Williams is an energetic, thrifty, enterprising farmer, and much respected in the community in which he lives. He lives on a well-improved farm of 160 acres, eight miles south of Brazil.

W. J. WITTY was born in Washington Township, Clay Co., Ind., February 1, 1838, and is the eldest of a family of twelve children of B. H. and Elizabeth (Walker) Witty. He has been a resident of Clay County all his life. He was born and raised on a farm, and consequently farming has been his principal occupation. At the age of nineteen years, he was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and worked at it about seven years. On September 20, 1863, he was married to Sarah A. Donham, who was born August 3, 1840. She has borne him two children—Mary O. and John. Mr. Witty is a Democrat, and takes an active interest in politics. In the autumn of 1870, he was elected Trustee of Perry Township, and served two consecutive terms with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. During his incumbency, he built two school-houses. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. Witty is an enterprising man, and always well up with the spirit of the age. He lives on a farm of forty acres, three-fourths of a mile northwest of Cory. Twice he has been appointed to the office of Justice of the Peace for unexpired terms. The first time was in 1879, the second in 1882, and he is yet serving.

MARSHALL M. ZENOR, of the firm of Zenor & Butts, Cory, Ind., was born in Jackson Township, Clay County, August 10, 1840, where he lived with his parents until September 16, 18—, at which date he was married to Elizabeth E. Varley. She bore her husband three children—Lucy L., born January 11, 1872; James M., born December 27, 1874; William T., born December 7, 1879. Mrs. Zenor died February 13, 1880. Mr. Zenor was next married, November 18, 1882, to Mary E. Leberer, who was born August 28, 1855. At the age of eighteen years, our subject was apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and has worked at it more or less ever since. In 1874, he became a contractor, and since then has supervised the construction of a great many houses and other buildings in this and adjoining counties. In the autumn of 1882, he and Mr. Butts formed a copartnership in the mercantile business, which they have ever since conducted very successfully. They have a well-selected stock of goods, valued at \$5,000, and carry an insurance of \$4,000. Mr. Zenor is a prominent member of Lodge No. 251, I. O. O. F., at Ashboro. In politics, he is a Republican. He is an enterprising citizen, and a man of sterling worth.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ASHER, farmer, was born in Blount County, East Tenn., July 21, 1822, and is one of the thirteen children of William and Mary (Davis) Asher, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina respectively, and of English descent. William Asher was a farmer who, with his family, moved to this county and located near Poland on Government land, which he afterward entered. Mr. Asher served for fifteen years as Justice of the Peace, and a like time as County Commissioner. He was a member of the Baptist Church, and died in 1848, aged fifty-one years. His wife died in March, 1865. John Asher passed his boyhood in Owen County, this State, during which he received but thirty days' schooling. When twenty-one years of age, he began farming on the home farm for himself; later removed to Terre Haute, and in 1851 located where he now lives. On coming here, he located on canal land. In 1845, he married Miss Lucinda Haltom, with a result of four children, two of whom are living—William T. and Isaac W.; the former is at home with his parents, the latter resides in Missouri. In 1876, Mr. Asher founded the town of Ashersville, and in the same year a shaft was sunk on his land for the purpose of mining coal, with excellent results; so that in spite of many reverses, he has also found many successes. Mr. Asher is an energetic man and a respected citizen.

JOHN BARD, gunsmith, is the youngest of the eight children of John and Margaret (Stuck) Bard, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. He was born June 27, 1821, in Columbiana County, Ohio, where he lived until he was ten years old, when he was removed to Richland County, where he learned blacksmithing, later gunsmithing in Ashland, Ohio, and still later the wheelwright trade in Olivesburg. August 19, 1841, he married Miss Mary K., daughter of William and Jane Smith, which union gave being to eight children, four of whom are living—Mary E., Henry D., Alfred F. and Laurana A. In 1842, he moved to this county and located on his present home, having exchanged his only horse for forty acres, on which he erected a cabin and prepared to improve. In 1850, he removed to Bowling Green, worked as a wheelwright and at other labor, then resumed farming. In February, 1864, he joined Company A, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the Potomac branch of the army, and served until the war was ended. His sons, Alfred F. and James W., were in the Twenty-first State Artillery; John W., of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, died at New Albany of fever; Henry D. served in the One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. James W. afterward served in the regular army three years, and later went to Mexico, where he was slain. Mr. Bard was five years Justice of the Peace; is a Master Mason, a member of the G. A. R., and of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Bard belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN BOLIN, farmer, was born in Owen County, Ind., April 14, 1832, and is one of the ten children of Charles and Martha J. (Hall)

Bolin, both natives of North Carolina. Charles Bolin was a farmer, and in 1825 emigrated to Owen County, entered land and lived until 1844, when he removed to this township, erected a cabin, and sought to found a home. He afterward located one mile south of Harmony, and there ended his life March 1, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. He was a Democrat, and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mrs. Bolin died in 1862, aged sixty-seven years. John Bolin was thirteen years old when brought to this State, having been reared a farmer, at which he worked until his majority, and then engaged on the Vandalia Railroad at \$13 per month, from which salary he saved sufficient to buy forty acres, on which he located in 1842, which he improved, and to which he added eighty more. He also possesses seventy-four acres in Sugar Ridge Township, and 605 in Illinois, all acquired through his industry and care. May 9, 1852, he married Miss Mahala, a daughter of James and Jane Green, a union which gave being to five sons and five daughters—Martha J., Louisa, Esau L., Calvin, Edward F., Nancy, Laura B., Maud A., Allie, and John W. (deceased). In 1875, Mr. Bolin began merchandising at Hoosierville, which he discontinued after six years, to give his whole attention to the farm. He has seen all the growth of the country from the wild to the garden, and is truly a pioneer. Mr. Bolin is a member of the Knights of Honor, and Mrs. Bolin of the United Brethren Church.

JOHN BOYD, farmer, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio; was born February 1, 1834, and is the eldest of the ten children of Philip Y. and Hannah Boyd. The family removed to and located in this township in 1851, where they purchased eighty acres, and made thereof a good home. Philip Boyd was at one time possessor of 360 acres, of which he gave to each son eighty and to each daughter forty acres. He was by trade a blacksmith; in politics a Whig, and later a Republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in March, 1863, being preceded by his wife in 1858. John Boyd came to this county with his parents when seventeen years old, and assisted his father on the farm. July 3, 1856, he married Miss Sarah E., daughter of John Pollom, which resulted with an issue of ten children, seven of whom are living—Esther A., Jemima C., Charles L., Rebecca M., Joanna, Sarah M. and John E. After marriage, Mr. Boyd resided for two years on the home farm, and then located where he now is. In 1867, he located in Topeka, Kan., but returned to his old home in 1868, and resumed farming, having now a comfortable home of sixty-five acres of improved land. Mr. Boyd taught school for some time in this township, and he and wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

REV. ELIAS BOYD, farmer and stock-raiser, is the second son in the family of Philip Y. and Hannah (Danaher) Boyd, natives respectively of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German descent. He was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, January 24, 1836, and when fifteen years old came with his parents to this county, where he assisted in his labors on the farm, attended the common schools three months in each year, and obtaining sufficient education to teach a subscription school. December 17, 1854, he married Miss Isabel O., daughter of Thomas Riddell, which union gave being to seven children—Rozilla H., Theodore, Anna J., Maggie L., Mary B., Philip Thomas and Homer H. In 1857, he located in his present home, which he has improved and made comfortable; it comprises forty acres. Mrs. Boyd is a prominent

member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Boyd was for seven years a Class-leader, and for ten years an exhorter. In 1876, he was ordained a local minister, and has since supplied different charges with much satisfaction. He has also served in several township offices.

A. J. BULLOCK is a native of Randolph County, N. C.; was born May 10, 1838, and is the youngest of the six children of George W. and Mary (Davenport) Bullock, natives respectively of Georgia and North Carolina, and of Irish and English descent. George W. Bullock was married in North Carolina, and there farmed until 1838, when he came north, stopped in Kentucky for a time, and there died. In 1840, Mrs. Bullock rented land in Dick Johnson Township, and in 1848 was married to Peter Muncie, a pioneer. She now resides near Hoosierville, aged seventy-four years, a member of the Christian Church. Our subject, A. J. Bullock, was but two years old when he was brought hither. He remained with his mother until he was twenty-one years old, when he began the way of life with a \$75 colt. In 1859, he purchased a portion of the Muncie farm, and has added thereto until he has a very excellent property, all the work of industry. July 15, 1860, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Arthur Helton, a pioneer of this county. Seven children blessed this union—Gamaliel E. (deceased), Bradford A., Henry W., Leona A., Essie A., Elvrey L. and Mary E. Mrs. Bullock is a member of the Christian Church, and Mr. Bullock is an ordained minister of that body since February, 1878, having served as Elder for nine years.

JAMES T. CARRITHERS was born in Vigo County, Ind., April 12, 1827, and is the only living one of ten children born to Thomas and Sarah (Hill) Carrithers, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. Thomas Carrithers emigrated from Kentucky to this State in 1818, and located near where now is Terre Haute. He afterward removed to Sullivan County, and in 1831 to Perry Township, this county; farmed on rented land, and later entered a tract, built a cabin and remained until 1843, when he removed to Putman County, and engaged in the stock business. He was a Republican, a member of the Christian Church, and died September 15, 1868, aged eighty-five. Mrs. Carrithers died July 10, 1867, aged seventy-six years. James T. grew up on the farm, and after manhood rented land until he obtained the means to purchase 220 acres, on which he moved in 1856, erecting a frame house and making other improvements. In the fall of 1859, he exchanged his land for his present home of 280 acres and \$300, to which he moved in 1860. July 5, 1849, he married Miss Mahala, daughter of Nathan D. Walker, one of this county's pioneers. Their union was favored with eight children, of whom five are living—O. T., Mahala F., Margaret A., Nathan H. and Clara A. Mrs. Carrithers died May 17, 1881. In 1872, for better school advantages, Mr. Carrithers removed to Center Point, purchased a property and resided until 1880, when he returned to the farm, which is one of the best as well as one of the most desirable homes in the county. His lands aggregate 480 acres, one of his farms being worth \$50 per acre.

SAMUEL DANHAUER, farmer and stock-raiser, is the oldest son of Elias and Ann (Cummings) Danhauer, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. Elias Danhauer emigrated to America when twenty-one years old, stopping five years on a farm near Philadelphia, during which time, in 1818, he married, and moved to Muskingum County, Ohio, made a home and reared a family. He was an upright man and

citizen, and closed his life in 1842, aged fifty years. He was a Whig, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Samuel Danhauer was born January 4, 1819, in Muskingum County, Ohio; remained on the farm until of age, then worked for others until his father's decease, when he labored on the home place for a time before coming to this State, where he arrived with a span of horses, a wagon and \$15. One of these horses he exchanged for forty acres of land, built a cabin and proceeded to make a home, with all the experiences of a pioneer; but by hard labor he acquired 120 acres, with eighty in cultivation, good buildings, etc., besides owning 200 acres in Platte River Valley, which he gave to his children. March 28, 1843, he married Miss Catharine France, who died August 28, 1864, having borne nine children, of whom five are living—John E., David, Washington, Mary A. and Samuel. November 7, 1865, he again married, with a result of three children—Emery, Elza and Thaddeus. Mr. and Mrs. Danhauer belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their son John E. was a soldier in the last war.

JAMES P. DEVORE, retired farmer. was born in Bedford County, Penn., September 3, 1815, and is one of the seventeen children of Philip and Charity Devore, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Philip Devore was a farmer, who became wealthy in Bedford County, owning at one time 1,000 acres, and being universally esteemed. He died at the age of eighty-four, his wife preceding him. James P. Devore assisted his father on the farm, and attended the subscription schools about six weeks each year. At the age of twenty, he began life for himself with less than \$300. November 10, 1835, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Samuel and Polly Tomlinson, to which union were born nine children—Mary M., Minerva, Philip, Lovinia, Margaret, Delilah, Melissa, Marcus A. and Laura A. In 1836, Mr. Devore removed to Richland County, Ohio, bought 160 acres of forest land, built a cabin and labored for a home, which he afterward exchanged for 240 acres, on which he moved in 1843, being now the oldest resident of his neighborhood. In 1876, he removed to Brazil, but still superintends the home farm. Mr. Devore has undergone the varied trials of the pioneer, and has noted the wonderful changes of years in this section. He served as Township Trustee a number of years, and built the first schoolhouse in his township. He and wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GUSTAV DIERDORFF, farmer and miner, is the fifth in a family of twelve born to Peter and Sibilla Dierdorff, both natives of Prussia, who emigrated to America previous to 1840, located in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, with but 10 cents in money, and whence, in 1864, they came to this township and ended their lives, the father dying November, 1876, aged seventy, the mother in March, 1869, aged sixty years; the former was a member of the German Reformed, and the latter of the Catholic Church. Our subject was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, April 12, 1845; was reared on the farm, and when of age commenced the struggle of life for himself; afterward dealt in lumber and staves for a number of years. September 19, 1869, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael and Sibilla Siegelin. Five children followed this union—John M., Mary S., Emma J., George W. and Callie E. After marriage, Mr. Dierdorff lived for a time on the paternal farm. In the spring of 1879, he purchased the farm and home on which he now lives, comprising eighty acres, seventy-

five of which are cultivated. Mr. Dierdorff is a liberal and public-spirited citizen, and he and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOHN ELMORE, farmer, was born in Virginia May 8, 1810, and is a son of James R. and Nancy (Daniel) Elmore, natives of Virginia, and of English and Irish descent respectively. He was reared to farming, and when sixteen years of age began working by the month. In 1835, he came with his parents to Ohio. After visiting Indiana, he purchased 135 acres in Muskingum County, Ohio, of which he made a good home. February 11, 1844, he wedded Mrs. Andalusia (Thompson) Adison, to which union were born six children—James R., Levi R., Jane, John T., George A. and Andalusia. Mrs. Elmore died August 23, 1869, aged fifty-five years, and Mr. Elmore next married, May 11, 1881, Mrs. Susan (Matthews) Long, a member of the Christian Church and mother of three children. In 1862, Mr. Elmore sold his farm and removed to and located in this county, purchased eighty acres of forest land, and built a cabin; of this farm fifty acres are now under good cultivation. Mr. Elmore is a well-preserved man of seventy-three years, and cast his first Presidential vote for John Adams, after which he voted with the Whig, and latterly with the Republican party. He has been a hard-working man, and is much esteemed as a citizen.

WILLIAM H. FISHER is the youngest of the six children of Daniel and Mary Fisher, both natives of New Jersey, and of German extraction. He was born August 14, 1837, in Clermont County, Ohio, where his father had previously located, who, in 1843, moved to this county, and located west of Center Point, where he remained until one year before his death, when he removed to Brazil, and there died in October, 1848. Mrs. Fisher is still living with her son John, near Bowling Green, aged eighty-three. The entire family is in connection with the Methodist Episcopal Church. William H. Fisher was six years old when he was brought to this county. As soon as old enough he assisted on the home farm, and when twenty years of age began the struggle of life as a learner of the trade of a carpenter, at which he served three years, after which he commenced as a contractor, and has followed this at intervals ever since, having erected a majority of the houses of this neighborhood. September 13, 1860, he married Miss Ann B., eldest daughter of William and Mary Lowdermilk, and a native of this county. This union produced seven children—Allie M., William W., Willis W., Lawrence E., Daniel W., Lairanis and Hannibal. Mr. Fisher has a good farm of eighty acres, with fair improvements, making a comfortable home—the fruition of his hard labor. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church.

ARTHUR HELTON, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of this township and State, born January 27, 1839. He passed his boyhood on the parental farm, and was reared to agriculture with such educational facilities as the common schools of that time afforded. He remained at home until manhood, when he located on Section 16, for the purpose of farming. In 1870, he removed to Effingham County, Ill., and after the death of his wife, returned hither, and in 1880 took up his residence on the home farm. In 1865, Mr. Helton enlisted for twelve months' service in Company F, Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in which he performed garrison duty until the war ended, in 1865, when he was discharged. Mr. Helton has been twice married, first in September, 1863, to Miss Rachael A. Whittington, of this county, who died in 1871, leaving four

children. He next married, December 27, 1875, Miss Margaret Cox, also of this county. Mr. Helton has three children living—Elias W., Isaac N. and Mattie L. Mr. Helton is a local minister of the United Brethren Church.

MARTIN VAN B. HELTON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a son of Arthur and Margaret (Muncy) Helton, natives of Tennessee and Virginia respectively. Arthur Helton was a farmer, who removed to Illinois in 1834, and the following year to Vigo County, Ind., where he followed teaming, having before entered land in this township, where he and family experienced all the trials of a pioneer's existence, such as making their own clothing and shoes, and other hardships. By industry and perseverance, however, they succeeded in getting a good home of 340 acres. Mr. Helton was an expert hunter, a Democrat, a member of the Baptist Church, and died in April, 1880. His venerable wife yet lives on the home farm, aged eighty-five years. Martin was born March 7, 1840, and remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years old, when he began for himself as a huckster, and later as a butcher. September 15, 1863, he wedded Miss Mary Cox, of this county, but born in Henry County, Ky., February 4, 1844, and to this marriage succeeded two daughters—Laura and Lilly. In 1864, Mr. Martin Van B. Helton became a member of Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served in the Army of the Cumberland, and was discharged June, 1865. After difficulties and failures, he has finally succeeded in acquiring fifty acres of land, now worth \$50 per acre. Mrs. Helton is a member of the United Brethren Church.

CALVIN LOWDERMILK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this township February 14, 1839, and is the eldest son of Stephen and Sarah (Bolin) Lowdermilk, natives respectively of South and North Carolina. The father of Stephen Lowdermilk was a large slave-holder. On account of his anti-slavery convictions, Stephen was disinherited by his parents, and began life unaided. At the age of twenty-one years, he married Mary Graves, who died while coming to this State in 1837, leaving ten young children. The family located in Section 29, built a cabin and lived mainly on game, which was then very abundant. Mr. Lowdermilk went on foot to Vincennes to enter his first forty acres, having entered afterward 150 in all. Here he married his second wife, Sarah Bolin. He was an active Methodist, his cabin having been used for church services. He was a man of sound discretion, and for twenty-three years Justice of the Peace, without having a single judgment reversed. He was also importantly connected with the organization of the county and township, and died in September, 1872, aged seventy-eight. Calvin Lowdermilk was reared to the plow, and obtained little education, having been put to work when nine years old. In August, 1862, he enrolled in Company I, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Thompson's Station, Lookout Mountain, Dallas, the Atlanta campaign and Sherman's seaward march. He received but one slight wound, and was discharged June 13, 1865. After his return, he married, August 16, 1866, Miss Mary Sturdivant, with an issue of three children—Josephine, Lucy B. and Dennis O. Mr. Lowdermilk occupied his present place in 1879, and has a good farm of eighty acres.

NICHOLAS LOWERY, retired farmer, was born in Bedford County, Penn., May 29, 1817, and is the eldest son of William and Elizabeth (Myers) Lowery, respectively of Scotch and German descent. Nicholas

Lowery was reared on a farm and received such education only as he paid for from the wages of 20 cents per day. When nineteen years old, he engaged in boating on the Potomac River, between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry. October 1, 1838, he wedded Miss Sarah Oswalt, of Bedford County, Penn., born July 18, 1813, which marriage was honored by ten children, three of whom only are living—Elizabeth, May and Sylvanus L. Two sons, Daniel and George W., became soldiers in 1861; the former died in Andersonville stockade, having served nearly three years; the latter died in camp near Corinth. After the death of his wife in 1867, Mr. Lowery married, March 21, 1869, Mrs. Susanna (Palen) Stough, of Clay County. In 1844, Mr. Lowery moved with his family to this township, purchased 100 acres, and in 1845 entered forty, of which combined number he has seventy-five under good cultivation, thus affording a valuable property, and a comfortable home, all the result of his unaided labor. He has served as Township Trustee, Supervisor of Roads and Constable. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Lowery of the New Light denomination.

JESSE MAURER, gardener, is a native of Huntingdon County, Penn., was born May 23, 1816, and is the eldest of the five children of Jacob and Mary (Allbaugh) Maurer, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Jacob Maurer was a cabinet-maker, and during the war of 1812 was a substitute for his brother Daniel, as a soldier, after which he moved to Stark County, Ohio, and in 1825 lost his wife; he then returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and married Barbara Manly. Jesse was reared as a farmer, remained at home until of age, and in 1838 removed to Richland County, Ohio, where he assisted an uncle in his nursery during summer, and taught a school during winter; he also purchased forty acres of land, and engaged in the nursery business and farming for himself until 1850, when he sold the same and came to this county, where he purchased forty acres, and later forty more. This property is solely the result of his own labor and economy. December 1, 1841, he married Miss Margaret Ferree, of Cumberland County, Penn., born July 13, 1818. This union gave issue to four sons and two daughters, of whom the sons only survive—William F., Daniel S., John W. and James L. Mr. Maurer is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a worthy man and respected citizen.

DAVID MOORE, retired farmer, was born in Henry County, Ky., November 2, 1816, and is the seventh son of William and Elizabeth (Roberts) Moore, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, and of Irish descent. David was reared a farmer at home and was wholly deprived of schooling. In the fall of 1835, he removed with his father to this State, and both settled in what is now Van Buren Township, which was then a wilderness, and our subject became an expert hunter, having killed four deer in one day. October 18, 1842, he married Miss Nancy Clark, of Kentucky, who died in 1846, leaving one son—William C. In 1851, Mr. Moore married Miss Marinda, daughter of William McIntosh, of Clay County, to which union were born five children, three of whom are living—Samuel, Margaret A. and Mary C. In the second election in this township, he was elected Trustee, and served thirteen years. In addition to superintending the farm, he managed a shingle machine, and later a saw mill. He was also Superintendent of the first Sabbath school held in this township, and was a prominent helper of the United Brethren Church cause. Mr. Moore was Captain of a military company in 1846, and is now a well-regarded citizen.

WILLIAM PAYNE, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Spencer County, Ky.; was born March 14, 1823, and is the eldest son of Robert H. Payne. When eight years of age, his parents emigrated to Putnam County, Ind., and later settled in this county. William remained home with his parents, having been taught farming, until twenty-three years old, when he began the march of life alone by returning to his native State and farming there. January 17, 1850, he married Miss Armilda Downs, of Bullitt County, Ky., which union was graced by one daughter—Rhoda (now Mrs. A. M. Short). After his marriage, Mr. Payne returned to this State and located where he now lives; purchased forty acres and entered forty; then built a cabin and set about to establish a home. By slow degrees and after many toils and hardships, he succeeded in reaching his ambition, the whole of which has been attained by persistent and well-directed diligence. Mrs. Payne is a member of the Baptist Church.

BENNET PAYNE, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Shelby County, Ky., June 7, 1825, and is the son of Robert H. and Sarah (Whitecotten) Payne, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, and of English descent. Robert H. Payne moved to Putnam County, Ind., in 1831, and entered land where the village of Harmony now is. He afterward entered other land, and built a water-power saw and grist mill, which he operated for five years. He was a man of sound judgment and widely known, having served as Justice of the Peace of the township. He died in 1875, aged seventy-five years, a prominent member of the Predestinarian Baptist Church and a Republican. Bennet was but five years old when he was brought to this State, and was afterward reared a farmer. He also learned the trade of a cooper from his father, and at this he labored during the winter for eight years. In February, 1849, he wedded Miss Ellen, daughter of William McCullough, to which marriage was granted nine children, of whom are living E. G., Albert, Sarah G., Scott, Nancy, Walter and Rachel. In 1852, he purchased his present home, which he improved and which he occupied in 1854. Mr. Payne has experienced the trials and observed the changes of the pioneers, and has a good home of eighty acres. His first Presidential vote was given for Mr. Clay in 1848. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOB RIDDELL, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in New Jersey March 4, 1839, and is the eldest son of Thomas and Margaret A. (Chambers) Riddell, natives respectively of Scotland and New Jersey. Thomas Riddell came to this country with an uncle when twelve years of age, and lived in New York, where he afterward married. After the death of his wife, he returned to Scotland, but came again to America, located in New Jersey and remarried. In 1839, he came to this county, where he followed teaching for some years, and entered land in this township. His second wife dying, he married a third time, and entered the land on which our subject now resides. In 1854, he was elected County Recorder; he died September 16, 1860, aged fifty five years. He was a Presbyterian and a Democrat. His wife now lives on the old farm, aged fifty-seven, a member of the New-Light Church. Job Riddell was reared on the farm, with but slender means for education, but this he improved by diligence, and has now a fair education. After his father's death he was appointed to fill the unexpired term as Recorder, after which he engaged in farming on rented land. November 22, 1860, he married Miss Jemima, daughter of John and Nancy Palm, a union followed by

six children—Lea L., Nancy B., John E. and Sarah E. (twins), Charles (deceased) and William D. In the second draft of 1864, he was called to the war service and assigned to Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served in the Nashville campaign, and was honorably discharged June, 1865. After the war, he resumed farming, and in 1871 purchased twenty acres of the old farm, now one of the best of homes. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT M. ROSE, farmer and Justice of the Peace, is a son of William and Sarah Rose, the former a native of New Jersey and the latter of Indiana. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. La Fayette, and took part in the battles of Yorktown and Brandywine. William Rose was one of the minute-men called out during the war of 1812. His parents moved to Indiana in 1816, soon after which event he married and located on land in Union County, where he succeeded in acquiring 320 acres, which he improved. He was in politics a Whig, and died in 1865, aged sixty-nine years, a Christian gentleman. Robert M. Rose was born in Union County, Ind., May 5, 1824. His mother died when he was eleven years old. He was then sent to Butler County, Ohio, where he lived with James Stout until twenty-two years of age, when he essayed to make his way alone. In 1848, he farmed on rented land, and in 1852 came hither to take charge of land given to him by his father. December 30, 1849, he married Miss Mary, daughter of William and Margaret Smith, by which union they had six children, three of whom survive—William S., Robert Mc and Arretta L. In 1853, Mr. Rose engaged in clearing the land of his father, and resided thereon until 1865, when he sold the same and purchased where he now lives, embracing eighty acres of land. Mr. Rose has been a noted squirrel hunter, and is an upright and charitable gentleman. He served one term as Township Trustee and nine years as Justice of the Peace.

CHRISTIAN RUMMEL, blacksmith and farmer, was born in Bedford County, Penn., January 16, 1827, and is one of eight children born to George and Barbara (Dellenbaugh) Rummel, also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of French and German, and the latter of German descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier of the Revolution under Gen. Wayne. George Rummel was a blacksmith; emigrated to Richland County, Ohio, in 1836, and in 1844 removed to Clay County, Ind., locating in this township, where he purchased forty and entered eighty acres; he was the first blacksmith in the township, and combined the same with farming, which he continued until his death, August 14, 1851, aged fifty-four years, followed by his wife in 1866. Both were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Christian came to this county when seventeen years of age, with a fair education and his father's trade. November 13, 1850, he wedded Miss America, daughter of Abraham F. Baughman, to which marriage descended a family of eight—Melissa, Winchester, Aurelia, Anna L. (deceased), Christian F., Mary E., Lydia M. and Ida B. After he became twenty-one years old, Mr. Rummel began business for himself as a blacksmith; he was also engaged in farming and teaching. In 1860, he purchased his home of twenty acres, and in 1864 enlisted in Company H, Eleventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served until July 31, 1865, and was then discharged. Mr. Rummel is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. R. SALLADAY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Fayette County, Penn., April 15, 1828, and is the eldest son of John and Hannah (Roberts) Salladay, both natives of Pennsylvania. When our subject was six years of age, his parents moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he passed his boyhood days, and attended school every winter after his twelfth year. At the age of twenty-one, he began for himself by working for \$100 per year. October 27, 1850, he married Miss Martha J. Barry, of Morgan County, Ohio, daughter of James and Hannah (Fogel) Barry. By this union they became parents of eight children, of whom six are living—Homer, Orlando F., Hannah J., W. Morton, Mary E. and John M. Mrs. Salladay died December 8, 1881, a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, as is now Mr. Salladay. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Salladay removed to this county, erected a log cabin and began farming; this he sold, and in 1866 he purchased his present home of 130 acres, the original number being 280, which difference he has divided among his sons, all of which has been acquired by his industry and thrift. Mr. Salladay is a leading cattle raiser of the township, and a generally respected citizen.

GEORGE SIEGELIN, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest child of Michael and Sibilla (Fleier) Siegelin, natives of Bavaria, who, in 1852, emigrated to America, came to this county, and located on Section 23, where they purchased forty acres, erected a cabin, and settled to clearing and improving their land, on which they are now living in enjoyment of life. Mr. Siegelin is sixty-eight and Mrs. Siegelin sixty-five years of age, both members of the German Reformed Church. George Siegelin was born February 21, 1842, attended school in Germany four years, and afterward here for a short time. At the age of nineteen, he began working as a farm hand. In September, 1864, he was drafted and enrolled in Company E, Fifty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and was discharged in June, 1865. In the fall of 1865, he purchased his present home of eighty acres, but meanwhile working by the month. April 19, 1868, he married Miss Mary, daughter of George and Lina Haag, by which union they became the parents of four children—George E., John L., Charles G. and Flora S. After marriage, Mr. Siegelin occupied his land and gave attention to making a home. He has now a farm of 160 acres, 100 of which are improved and valued at \$50 per acre, a result gained wholly by his own industry and care. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Evangelical Church.

AARON S. SIMONSON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, December 19, 1819, and is the only son of Jacob and Massa (Sutton) Simonson, natives respectively of New York and New Jersey. Jacob Simonson was a weaver and farmer, and about 1812 married, moved westward, and located on the Miami, where he lost his wife. He soon after remarried, moved to Northern Ohio, and later, after leaving his home to visit his children, he was never again heard from. His father, Abraham Simonson, was a Revolutionary soldier and early settler of Ohio. Aaron S. Simonson was left motherless when three years of age, taken to Franklin County, Ind., and there remained until twenty years of age, when he began for himself as a school teacher, and was engaged for eight years teaching and studying. October 8, 1840, he married Miss Rebecca Morris, of Butler County, Ohio, a union favored with ten children, five of whom are living—Isaac M., Ida M., Nancy A., Ben-

jamin F. and Morton L. In September, 1848, Mr. Simonson moved to his present locality, having purchased 520 acres, and here he built a cabin and began to make a home, at which he labored during the summers and taught during the winters. He has now a good home with improvements, and 120 acres under cultivation. In 1864, he was drafted for the war service, and assigned to Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, of the corps of Gen. Thomas. He participated in all the battles of that section, and was discharged in June, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Simonson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES SINER, farmer, was born in Hendricks County, Ind., May 24, 1836, and is one of the six children of William and Nancy (Hartman) Siner, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of English and German descent, respectively. William Siner moved to Hendricks County in 1832, worked as a farmer, entered land, married and remained until 1837, when he sold and took up land in Putnam County. He bought the first cast plow introduced in that county; also owned the first wind mill, which he erected himself. He left 320 acres at his death—his wife surviving him, aged sixty-eight years; he was a Whig, and later a Republican, also a member of the Campbellite Church. James Siner was reared a farmer, without the opportunities of schooling, and remained at home until his majority. October 9, 1856, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of Henry Johnson, by which union descended seven children—James M., Francis M., William A. (deceased), Sarah, Nancy E., Thomas J. and John A. L. In 1862, Mr. Siner enlisted in Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which was a part of the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the battles of Jackson, Resaca, Lookout Mountain and the siege of Atlanta, during which his brother Alfred was killed. He also accompanied the army to the ocean, was in the grand review at Washington, and was discharged in 1865. In 1868, he occupied his present farm of 120 acres, 115 of which are improved. He is a Freemason, and he and wife are members of the New-Light Church.

JOHN E. SLACK, farmer, is a son of William and Margery (Lowdermilk) Slack, both natives of North Carolina, and of German and English extraction. The maternal great-grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier. William Slack was a farmer, managed the home farm after his father's death until 1831, when he emigrated to this State and township, and taught a school on Eel River. January, 1833, he married, entered land, and built the first hewn-log house on Birch Creek. He also raised tobacco and made cigars; has been the father of six sons and four daughters, and is the oldest resident of this township. His son, Ira B., was killed at the battle of Resaca during the last war. John E. Slack was born October 10, 1842, was brought up on a farm, and acquired but little education. He afterward worked at carpentering until September, 1864, at which time he was drafted into Company G, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, assigned to the Cumberland Army. He was present at the battles of Franklin and Nashville, was in many skirmishes, and was discharged June, 1865. After returning he resumed farming, having now a good farm of sixty acres, and with many improvements. November 25, 1866, he married Miss Lovina, daughter of Michael McCullough, of Putnam County, and to this union have followed seven children—Effie, Haalon D., Michael

E., William R., James H., Clarence E. and Edna. Mr. Slack is a Freemason, and he and wife belong to the Christian Church.

RENEY STURDEVANT, one of the pioneers of Clay County, Ind., was born in Virginia July 18, 1818, and was a son of John and Mary Sturdevant, both natives of Virginia, and of German extraction. In his infancy, his parents moved to North Carolina, where they lived until 1826, when they came to the territory of Indiana, and settled in what is now Clay County, but after a time removing to Iowa, where the father died, and the mother still lives at the age of ninety years. The subject of this sketch has been identified with the growth and interests of the county since his childhood, having come here when it was a wilderness, with few white settlers, and before the removal of the Indians. He has followed farming and trading all his life, and for four years has kept a store and market in Hoosierville, where he resides. He was married, October 1, 1838, to Martha Payne. Eleven children were born to this union, nine of whom are living, all prosperous farmers. In politics, Mr. Sturdevant has always been a Democrat. He has filled the office of Trustee of the township two terms satisfactorily. He is respected by all, and although his own education was entirely neglected, he has given his children good opportunities.

JAMES L. UNDERWOOD, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Marion County, Ohio; was born November 25, 1838, and is the eldest of the family of Elihu and Elizabeth (Linder) Underwood, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Elihu Underwood is a farmer, and removed in his boyhood to Ohio with his parents, where he married. In 1855, he came to this county, located near Middlebury, and purchased eighty acres, which after ten years he sold and purchased 120 acres in this township where he now resides. James L. Underwood was brought to this county by his parents when fifteen years of age, and remained at home until he was thirty years old. January 7, 1868, he married Miss Jahaza, a daughter of Solomon Humphrers, a pioneer. This union was happy in the birth of nine children, four living, viz., William W., George W., Elihu E. and McClain. Mr. Underwood, soon after his marriage, located in his present home consisting of forty acres of well-improved land. He was elected Township Trustee in 1882, and has proved a most efficient officer. He is a public-spirited, honorable gentleman, and generally esteemed.

ANDREW J. WOOLF is the eldest son of John and Mary (Stangle) Woolf, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. John Woolf when a boy located in Ohio, and in 1833 removed to Fayette County, Ind., where he married, and in 1848 removed to this county; he afterward purchased 480 acres of land near Ashersville, where he has since resided. He is now seventy-two and his wife seventy years of age; the former is a Democrat and the latter belongs to the Lutheran Church. Andrew J. Woolf was born in Fayette County, Ind., September 3, 1841, and was eight years old when brought to this county. He assisted his father in clearing his land, and remained at home until 1866, at which period he purchased an interest in a steam saw mill, southwest of Staunton; this he sold after a time, and resumed farming on a part of the paternal farm. In 1869, he located on his present place, which he has largely improved. April 5, 1868, he married Miss Lizzie B., daughter of Jacob and Catherine Leidlinger, and has been blessed with seven children—Philip, Jesse, Thirza, Emma, Jackson, Bertie and Roy. Mr. Woolf, in connection with

his brothers John and William D., engaged in the steam saw mill business, at Ashersville, which afterward came into his hands, and which he yet operates in addition to his farm of 240 acres. Mr. Woolf has held several minor township offices, and is a public-spirited citizen.

AMOS H. WRIGHT, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Washington Township, this county, March 26, 1880, and is the youngest son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Deal) Wright, natives respectively of South Carolina and Pennsylvania. Elijah Wright emigrated to Indiana in early manhood, located in Harrison County, and married; but in 1827 removed to Clay County, entered 180 acres, and erected a cabin. In 1835, he sold this land and opened a farm on Clay Prairie, where Mrs. Wright died, leaving six children. He subsequently married again, moved to Missouri, and died in 1856, aged fifty-five years. Amos H. Wright, being left motherless at five years of age, was reared by his step-grandfather, Amos W. Hedge, who came hither in 1835. Our subject endured many hardships, having been without shoes until his seventh year. He began for himself when twenty years of age, with a few cattle and hogs. February 8, 1852, he married Miss Ailey Jane, daughter of Daniel and Polly Fisher, as a result of which there are living the following children—Daniel and William (twins), Amos H., Theodore, Emory, Ota and Mary M. After marriage, Mr. Wright rented his step-grandfather's farm, and in 1870 purchased the old homestead. He has now, in all, 331 acres, of which 200 are cultivated. He has lived in this township nearly fifty years, and has noted the many changes of that period. In the early days he was an expert hunter. While a resident of Missouri, he assisted in killing five bears and one panther, and has known a day's hunt to result in killing thirty-six deer. He has been a large wheat-grower of this county, having grown from 300 to 700 bushels per year. Mrs. Wright belongs to the United Brethren Church.

CASS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ANDERSON was born in Monroe County, Ind., July 8, 1820, and is the fifth of eleven children of Isaac and Barbara (Dyer) Anderson, the former a native of Maryland and of English, the latter a native of Delaware, and of Irish, descent. They came to this county in April, 1821, and located in this township, of which neighborhood they were pioneers, and where Isaac Anderson died. The country was then a wilderness, in the depth of which John was reared; obtained but very little education, and was reared to manhood at the labor of a farmer. October 4, 1846, he married Sarah Cagle, a native of North Carolina, and daughter of John and Sarah (Lathem) Cagle, to which union were born six children--Levi (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), James, Ezekiel (deceased), Isaac B. and Ellen. Mr. Anderson is one of the pioneers of this county, and follows the trade of a carpenter and wagon-maker. He has seen the growth of this region, the disappearance of the log cabins, and the substitution of modern dwellings. Mr. Anderson is a much-esteemed citizen.

THOMAS B. BURNS, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of Putnam County, Ind.; was born March 28, 1842, and is the fourth of the eight children of Frederick W. and Susan E. (Smith) Burns, natives respectively of Virginia and Indiana, and of English and Irish extraction. Frederick W. Burns emigrated to this State early in life, was a pioneer of Putnam County, where he worked on public works as well as on his farm for more than forty years, and is now living at the home of our subject; he is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a worthy member of the Christian Church. Thomas B. Burns had but ordinary means of acquiring education, and when eighteen years of age, began life by working for \$13 per month, which he continued for four years. June 2, 1864, he married Miss Sarah C., daughter of Hardy H. Carrithers; she belonged to this township, and was born August 27, 1848; they have had the following children: Hardy W., James L., Lucretia E., William C., Susan B. and Candace. After his marriage Mr. Burns, in company with his father and brother, rented a farm for one year. In 1865, he located where he now lives. He owns a good farm of 260 acres in Putnam County, but is now overseeing and occupying his mother-in-law's estate. Mr. Burns is an energetic and ambitious farmer, being engaged in saw milling and wheat and clover threshing in addition to his ordinary farm labor; he also deals largely in stock. He is politically a Democrat, and was elected, in 1882, Township Trustee, which office he has filled proficiently and satisfactorily. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are prominent members of the Christian Church.

JOHN N. DOLLISON, teacher, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio; was born April 4, 1854, and is the fourth of six children born to William E. and Susanna M. (Laird) Dollison, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Delaware. John was brought to Owen County by his parents in 1857, who located on land in Morgan Township for about ten years, when they moved to Washington Township, this county, where the family, by the help of the boys, secured a very fine farm; afterward they moved to Poland, and now reside there with the subject of this sketch. John attained a fair education, having attended one term at Gosport, after which he engaged in teaching, and has taught thirteen successful terms of school in this county. In the summer, he follows the business of painting. September 19, 1878, he wedded Sarah D. Nelson, which marriage has been followed by two children—Othello V., born December 29, 1879, and Wilber E., born May 19, 1883. Mr. Dollison is a respected citizen, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN R. FOREMAN, fire department insurance agent, was born March 6, 1845, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and is the fifth child of Henry L. and Jane (Cosgrove) Foreman, the former a native of Ohio, the latter of Pennsylvania, and respectively of German and Irish descent. John remained in Ohio until 1864, when his parents removed to Owen County, Ind., where they remained until 1870, and then removed to where our subject resides, and where his parents died. During the summer, John worked on a farm, and went to school in the winter. In 1864, he began teaching, which he followed for ten years, having also engaged in the insurance business in 1872. He is now agent for five first-class companies, the business of which he manages most successfully. In December, 1865, he married Bathia M. Ralston, who died leaving two children—William H. and Cora J. She was an active member of the Method-

ist Episcopal Church. November 14, 1872, Mr. Foreman married his present wife, Mary S. Stone, by which union they have had five children—Ada M., Alie V. (deceased), Carroll R. (deceased), Nellie C. and Ira S. (deceased). Mr. Foreman is an energetic business man, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER H. KATTMAN, of the firm of Tressel & Kattman, general merchandise dealers, was born in Clay County December 1, 1846; was reared on a farm and received sufficient education to become a teacher, in which profession he continued during the winters of 1867, 1868 and 1869. March 15, 1869, he engaged as clerk for Adam Tressel, in Poland, where he remained until August 1, 1870, when he purchased a half interest in the business, having won much success by his courtesy to his customers and his tact in trade. September 10, 1871, he married Amelia Joeris, a native of Wisconsin, and a daughter of Peter and Aletha Joeris. This union was cemented by the births of six children—Otis B., Emma A., Walter R., Franklin A., Bertha E. and an infant. In the month of February, 1873, Adam Tressel sold his business interest to his brother, Elijah Tressel, since which event the firm has been known as Tressel & Kattman. They carry a stock ranging from \$10,000 to \$12,000, and do a business of about \$30,000 annually.

H. J. MACE, farmer, is the fifth of the eleven children of Isaac and Delana (Acre) Mace, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of South Carolina, and respectively of English and German descent. Our subject was born in this county and township February 22, 1834, and was reared on a farm, where, owing to the necessity for his labor, he could obtain but very scanty education. February 27, 1859, he wedded Harriet E. Spigler, a native of this township, and daughter of Samuel and Sarah Spigler. Mr. Mace has by industry and frugality so added to the patrimony he received, that he has now the means of living comfortably the remainder of his days on a farm of 373 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Mace are parents of eight children—Clarey (now Mrs. Elliot), Samuel V., Melville, Sarah A., Isaiah, Myrdia D., Marle D. and Delana. Mr. Mace is an enterprising farmer, a good citizen and a pioneer of this township. Mrs. Mace is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES M. NEES, retired merchant and farmer, is a native of Liberty, Union Co., Ind.; was born December 29, 1833, and is the eldest of the four children born to Col. John B. and Mary (Johnson) Nees, natives respectively of Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and of German descent. John B. Nees was a farmer, and in May, 1836, entered land and located near where Poland now stands; he entered 160 acres and purchased 80; he also built a cabin and made a clearing. He was looked to as a leader in his neighborhood, could speak the German tongue, and was influential in inducing the Germans to locate around him. In 1841-42, he represented his county in the Legislature, having served two terms as Sheriff of Union County. In 1852, he was tendered the Congressional nomination, but declined the same. Until the war of the rebellion, he was a Jacksonian Democrat, but thereafter became a staunch Republican. He was an advocate of free schools, and a leader of the Grange movement. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and Superintendent of the first Sabbath school held in this county. He was appointed special Commissioner to reinstate the records after the burning of the court house, and was a universally esteemed character, proud-spirited and liberal. He died May 19, 1882, aged seventy-seven. His wife is yet living, aged

seventy-nine years, likewise a member of the Presbyterian Church. James M. Nees was reared in the wilderness by his parents, and received only such education as was afforded by the pioneer schools. After working on the home farm, he began life for himself by merchandising at Poland when twenty-three years of age, with \$60 capital, having previously been a clerk at Bowling Green. After remaining at Poland, in company with E. B. Peyton, until 1863, he removed to Greencastle and engaged in trade with Mr. Slavens, with whom he continued for ten years. when he removed to Brazil, accepted a position as cashier of R. M. Wiugate's bank, and there remained two years, when he again engaged in mercantile pursuits at Brazil, which he continued until 1881, at which time he retired from active business and removed to Poland, where he now lives, and is interested in the building of the Indianapolis, Eel River & Southwestern Railway, of which he is Secretary and Assistant Treasurer. September 30, 1863, he married Miss Elma Ringo, who died July 22, 1869, aged twenty-six years, leaving one daughter. March 15, 1876, Mr. Nees married his second wife, Miss Maggie W. McLain, born April 23, 1853, and daughter of Joshua McLain, a native of Scotland, who died in California in 1855. Mr. Nees was, like his father, until the war a Democrat, but was thereby made a radical Republican. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the Knights of Pythias, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

N. U. RINGO was born in Van Buren Township, Clay Co., Ind., July 31, 1852, and is one of the eight children of Morgan B. and Mary Ann (McKinley) Ringo, natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch and Irish descent. Our subject was reared on a farm, on which he labored as a youth, with but spare opportunities for education, and on December 4, 1872, wedded Charlotte E., daughter of Uriah and Penelope (Lindley) Wilkinson, natives of Indiana, and the latter of English descent. After his marriage, Mr. Ringo farmed in this township, and is now located on a tract of eighty-seven acres near Poland; yet he is owner of land in both Lewis and Harrison Townships. Four children have been born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ringo, namely, Uriah Herschel, Otto O., Bertha A. and Mabel. In addition to agriculture, Mr. Ringo is engaged in raising and dealing in stock. He is a pioneer of this county, and an esteemed and worthy citizen. Mrs. Ringo is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WALTER B. RINGO, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in this township August 28, 1858, and is the seventh child of Morgan B. and Mary A. (McKinley) Ringo, both natives of Kentucky, and respectively of German and Irish descent. They were early comers to this township, where they settled about thirty years ago, and founded one of the best farms of the neighborhood, Mr. Ringo being the owner, at his death, of 1,288 acres in this and in Harrison Township. Walter B. was reared on the home place, where he passed his time in summer at farm labor, and in winter at the school; he also attended terms of instruction at Bowling Green and Brazil. At his father's death he became possessor of 120 acres, now one of the best improved and most attractive farms of the county, where he buys and sells the various grades of stock. December 29, 1880, he wedded Ida Herr, a native of Brazil, and daughter of Simon Herr, a marriage which resulted in one daughter—Mary E., born January 26, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Ringo are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an independent voter and a good citizen.

HARBERT L. RINGO, farmer and stock-raiser, is the youngest of the family of Morgan B. and Mary A. (McKinley) Ringo, and was born August 3, 1861, in this township. He was brought up to the profession of agriculture, and in the winter season attended the public schools, wherefrom he obtained the rudiments of an education, which was further pursued at the high school of Brazil. On his father's decease, he became heir to 120 acres, which his taste and industry have greatly improved, and to which he gives his main attention, both in its cultivation and the production of stock. October 12, 1881, he married Lethe, daughter of Henry L. and Mary J. (Britton) Ashley, the bride being a native of this county. Mr. Ringo is an energetic and promising farmer, and the only member of his family who votes with the Republican party, yet he is a prosperous gentleman, and a valued young citizen.

ROBERT SMITH is a native of Rockbridge County, Va.; was born March 12, 1825, and is one of the three children of John and Mary A. (Gore) Smith, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Virginia, and respectively of English and Scotch descent. John Smith emigrated to America with his parents (when a boy), who located in Virginia. There he grew to manhood and married. In early life he followed farming, but later was made Sheriff of his county, which position he held until his death (caused by over-exertion in his office). During his official life, he was also overseer and manager for Samuel Houston, a Revolutionary soldier. Mr. Smith died in 1827, and his wife in 1841; both were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, of which the former was an Elder. Robert Smith obtained but little education; he was left an orphan when sixteen years old, then taking charge of the farm of 508 acres, and his sister of the house. After his sister's marriage five years later, his brother-in-law assisted on the farm, which was sold in 1849, when Robert emigrated to Reelsville, Putnam Co., Ind., and engaged for a short time in horse-trading and traveling. In 1851, he took a contract for grading on the Vandalia Railroad; this employed him for five months, and cost the railway company \$11,000. He thereafter, in company with Dr. William Mahan, of Terre Haute, engaged in feeding hogs and packing pork, having packed, in the fall of 1852, 3,300 hogs. After this experience, he purchased 120 acres, which he rented, and continued trading in stock. The following year he purchased 315 acres in this township, which he also rented, but on which he now resides. November 28, 1854, he married Miss Martha E., daughter of Levi and Sarah Beem, of Spencer, Ind., which union gave being to four children—Homer V., Everett B., Prentis C. and Lena Leota. Mr. Smith continued packing pork at Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Gosport. In 1866, in company with his two brothers-in-law, he built a packing-house at Spencer, which he has now in use. Mr. Smith has been industrious and self-denying. He has often traveled from Terre Haute to his home during the night, and labored hard the following day. His home farm consists of 425 acres, having also 120 near Hoosierville; his farm is well-cultivated, stocked and improved. Mr. Smith participated in the first Republican convention, assisted at Gov. Morton's nomination, in electing delegates to the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and opposed and defeated with four others the proposition to nominate Mr. Bates, of Missouri, for President in that convention. He has been for twenty years a member of the Republican Central Committee, is an honored Mason, and Vice President and Director of the I. E. R. & S. W.

R. R., to which grand enterprise much praise is due to Mr. Smith. He and wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM SONNEFIELD, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of this county, was born July 26, 1852, and is the second of the eleven children born to Frederick and Minnie (Frank) Sonnefield, both natives of Prussia, and of German descent, who were among the first to settle in this county, where Frederick Sonnefield, with the assistance of his son William, made one of the finest farms therein. Our subject was reared on a farm, yet, unlike many so brought up, was given a very fair education, having attended school at Center Point and Spencer. He has also served four successful terms as a teacher. December 11, 1879, he wedded Frederika Kattman, by which marriage they are the parents of two children—Clarence, born August 1, 1881, and Martha, born June 12, 1883. Mr. Sonnefield is a long-standing Democrat, an exemplary citizen, and he and his wife are earnest members of the German Reformed Church.

FRANKLIN SPELBRING, druggist, is the youngest of the eight children of John H. and Hester (Bauman) Spelbring, the former a native of Germany and of German descent. Franklin was born in Owen County, Ind., February 22, 1857, and was reared on a farm, working in the summer and going to school in the winter. Afterward he became a teacher for a time, and attended the Northern Indiana Normal School and Business Institute at Valparaiso, which course he continued until August, 1880, when he engaged in business at Poland, where he has done most satisfactorily. September 21, 1879, he married Rosie Moore, a native of Putnam County, and daughter of Calvin B. and Carrie E. (Reynolds) Moore. To this union have been born two children—Herbert V., born May 4, 1880, died August 15, 1881, and Stella May, born June 12, 1882. Mr. Spelbring is an energetic and correct young business man, highly successful in his affairs, and well deserving of the praise and patronage he receives from the community for his efficiency and tact. In addition to drugs, he keeps on hand paints, oils, perfumery, patent medicines, pure wines and liquors (for medicinal use only), and the like.

JOHN STWALLEY, general merchant, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 2, 1827, and is a son of Charles and Lydia (Beamer) Stwalley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland, and both of German extraction. John was reared on the home farm; remained with his parents until his majority, and April 2, 1850, married Elizabeth Barrick, a native of Carroll County, Ohio, by which union they have had born to them six children—Henry, Isabel (now Mrs. Wilkinson), David, George B., Abraham and C. V. In 1853, Mr. Stwalley came to this county, settling near Bowling Green, purchased eighty acres and remained until 1864, when he sold his farm, removed to Vigo County for three years, after which he returned to this county and purchased 148 acres near Poland. Here he remained until 1877, when he left the farm in charge of his son and engaged in mercantile business at Poland, having since done a prosperous and thriving business. He is a useful and esteemed citizen; carries a stock of about \$6,000, and does a yearly business of \$15,000. Mrs. Stwalley is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM TEANY, blacksmith, was born August 24, 1842, in Greene County, Ohio, and is the seventh of the eight children of Benedict and Martha (Vogt) Teany, both natives of Germany, and of German descent,

who removed to Washington Township, in this county, in the autumn of 1844, and brought with them our subject. Here they remained until 1865, when they removed to Terre Haute, and afterward died. William Teany came to Poland in 1856, and commenced learning the blacksmithing trade, in consequence of which, at so young an age, he obtained but slender education, and since which period he has, except for one year, worked in the same shop. He now employs an assistant, and does an annual trade of \$1,200. January 2, 1862, he wedded Julia A. Casto, a native of Ohio, to which marriage descended nine children—an infant (deceased), Martha E., Cornelia J., Elmira, Frederick R., James O., Nora I., Lewis T. and Gertie. Mr. Teany is a master workman and an esteemed citizen; he has made up for his defective education by study, and has attained good business acquirements. He has served for eight years as Township Commissioner; is now Road Superintendent and a member of the German Reformed Church.

MILTON TILLEY was born in Jackson Township, Clay Co., Ind., January 3, 1838, and is the second of the seven children of James and Dorcas (Stinson) Tilley, natives of North Carolina, and of English descent. Milton Tilley was reared on a farm, and owing to the need of his labor there, received but spare education in youth. January 29, 1860, he married Mary Ann, daughter of David and Sophia (Syester) Mace, and a native of Tennessee, to which union were bestowed seven children—Susanna, James H., Selma S., Mary F., Clintis C., Lewis F. and Bessie L. After marriage Mr. Tilley engaged in farming; continued the same until the spring of 1865, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until August of that year, being mostly on detached duty. After being discharged, he resumed the plow. He is now located on eighty acres, near Ashersville, where he has a pleasant home. Mr. Tilley cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1860; he is an enterprising farmer, a liberal gentleman and an esteemed citizen. He and wife are active members of the Baptist Church.

ELIJAH TRESSEL, of the firm of Tressel & Kattman, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, was born January 8, 1847, and is the eighth of the thirteen children of George and Sarah (Manghiman) Tressel, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Elijah was reared to manhood on a farm, where he labored during the summer and sought education during the winter. In this way he acquired sufficient learning to become a teacher, which vocation he followed for five years. He afterward became a merchant's clerk, at Poland, of which firm he has been a partner since 1873. January 26, 1874, he wedded Mary Shults, a native of Clay County, and daughter of Henry and Margaret Shults. This union gave being to three children: Archie R., Minnie E. and Myrtie A. Mr. Tressel is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an uncompromising Democrat, and an energetic, successful business manager, the sales of the firm amounting to \$30,000 annually. To all of this elevation and prosperity he has been the single contributor, and is a purely self-made man. Mr. and Mrs. Tressel are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES J. WILKINSON, a leading farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Urias Wilkinson, whose father, Robert Wilkinson, a native of Ireland, came to America in 1794, located in North Carolina, married, and afterward emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, where Urias was

born in 1810, whose father, when he was three years old, moved to Indiana, locating first near Columbus, and later near Attica, where his son Urias was reared to farming. In 1835, Urias came to Clay County, entered land, and was one of the first settlers in Cass Township. He had many adventures as a hunter, having killed as many as seven turkeys before the morning meal, and once a large black bear. In 1844, he married Miss Penelope, daughter of Thomas Lindley, a pioneer, and born November 25, 1819. In 1845, having burned the brick, he erected the first dwelling of that material in the township, which is now occupied by Mrs. Wilkinson and her daughter. Mr. Wilkinson was an earnest worker and a successful man, owning 640 acres where he resided and 640 in Harrison and Washington Townships, besides 200 in Iowa. He was proud-spirited, but compassionate and ever ready to assist a worthy enterprise, he and wife being active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a Republican, but would not accept office. He died April 11, 1874, aged sixty-four years. Mrs. Wilkinson is now sixty-four, and resides with her daughter, Myra A., and a sister of her husband. Charles J. Wilkinson was born on a portion of his farm September 26, 1845; received a good education, having taught one term before his two-years course at Asbury College, Greencastle. He had intended to take a classical course, but was called home by his father's failing health, in the fall of 1870, to take supervision of the farm. In that year, on the 28th of September, he married Miss Dora, daughter of William G. Hall, of Greencastle, with an issue of six children—Guy William, Ray Lindley, Roy Elmo, Rex Ulyssus, Ver Harland and Van Hall. In 1875, he located on his present land, owning 425 acres of the homestead, valued at \$60 per acre, a portion of which was sold for \$125 per acre. He is probably the largest landholder in the township, as well as a breeder of thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Wilkinson is a Mason, a firm Republican, and a stockholder and director of the I. E. R. & S. W. R. R. Mrs. Wilkinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT L. WILKINSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of this township; was born on the farm on which he now resides March 13, 1851, and is one of the eleven children of Urias and Penelope (Lindley) Wilkinson, both natives of Indiana. Robert received a common school education, and September 21, 1871, married Miss Belle Stwalley, of this township, but a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born November 21, 1852; she is the only daughter of John and Elizabeth (Barrick) Stwalley. To this union were born four children—Laura Effie, Dalomine Elva, Maud A. and Arthur O. (deceased). After marriage, he began farming on the home farm on Eel River, which his father located in 1835, and after whose death was managed by himself and brother Charles, of which farm land our subject is owner of 149 acres. During the last few years, our subject has been engaged in saw milling and threshing, in addition to his farm business. He is a substantial farmer and a much respected citizen. Mrs. Wilkinson is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

DICK JOHNSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM T. ANDERSON was born in Owen County, Ind., October 5, 1840, and is the oldest of eight children of Vincen and Mary J. (Lyon) Anderson. The parents were both born in Kentucky. William's chances for an education in his boyhood were good, yet not so good as boys have to-day. In 1851, at the age of eleven years, William emigrated with his father to Iowa, he riding on horseback all the way. They lived there about eight years, when they came back to Owen County, where they lived three years, then moved to Washington Township, where our subject lived till the breaking-out of the rebellion, when, in 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Forty-third Indiana Infantry. He served three years and ten months in all, his company having "veteranized" in February, 1864. He took part in the battles of New Madrid, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Helena, Little Rock and Camden. He was home recruiting when his regiment was captured at Marks' Mills on April 20. He was at Little Rock, where he learned of the capture, when he took the remnant of the regiment and returned to Indianapolis. On November 4, 1864, he was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company A, and served in that capacity until he was mustered out June 22, 1865, when he returned home and engaged in farming on the home farm, where he resided until he was married, which event occurred September 22, 1866, to Miss Artie Shattuck, a native of Vigo County. They have had four children—Walter Mc., Guy E., Leslie, Otis S. Miss Shattuck before she was married taught six terms of school. After his marriage, Mr. Anderson moved to Dick Johnson Township, and located near where he is now living. In politics, he has always been and is a staunch Republican. His first Presidential vote was cast for Lincoln. He is a temperance man, belongs to the Grange, and has been a member of the Methodist Church all his life; is Trustee and Steward of his church. His wife is also a member. Mr. Anderson has a farm of 240 acres of land well improved, 140 acres of which are under a high state of cultivation.

SIMON ARCHER was born in 1807, near Marietta, Ohio, and was the only child of Simon and Margaret (Yeoho) Archer. His mother died when he was only two years of age, and when he was fourteen his father came with him to Clay County. Mr. Archer was married in 1843, to Millie E. Sloan. To this union were born ten children, seven of whom are living. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Archer had forty acres of wild wood land, and no other capital except energy. By diligence and economy, he has added to the original tract until he now owns 320 acres of fine coal and farm land. In the early development of the country, Mr. Archer had some adventures, having killed two bears in one day. He has also killed many deer. In politics, he is a Democrat. He is one of the leading citizens of the township.

GOTTLIEB BAUMGART was born near Berne, Switzerland, June 24, 1835, and is the only child of Louis and Annie (Zahn) Baumgart. In youth, he learned to read and write and a few other common branches. In 1847, he came to America with his step-father, his father being

dead, and his mother having married again. He first settled in Ohio; then went to Wisconsin. Then he was constantly changing, traveling all over the West, Southwest and South, and visiting all the principal cities. He went where his services were needed, being a bricklayer by trade. In 1860, he was at New Orleans, La., and after the fall of Fort Sumter he enlisted in the three months' service. After his time expired, he joined a company of engineers, then was transferred to Company G, Fourth Missouri Infantry, in the three years' service, and took part in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, and in the Atlanta campaign, at Jonesboro., and in other minor engagements. He was never wounded or sick a day while a soldier. In 1863, he was promoted company commander. After the war, he resumed his trade, and in a short time became foreman on a public work. He now owns 100 acres of land in Dick Johnson Township. He bought it in a wild, uncultivated state, built a cabin, cleared his land, and now has a fine brick house, sixty acres of his land cleared, and in grass and grain. He was married, in 1866, to Matilda J. Robison. Five children have been born to them, the following three of whom are living, viz., Carrie O., Annie M. and Mary F. Mr. Baumgart was raised a Lutheran, and in politics he is a Republican.

ARNOLD D. CABBAGE was born in Campbell County, E. Tenn., May 21, 1821, and is the oldest of two children of Alexander F. and Orpha (Poe) Cabbage, both natives of Tennessee and of German origin. The family emigrated to Jennings County, Ind, in 1829, Arnold being then a lad eight years of age. In the autumn of 1830, they moved to Clay County, and settled in Dick Johnson, then Posey Township, in a pole cabin, on the farm where our subject now resides. Then the country was wild; game was abundant, and hominy and venison the chief food. He helped raise the first house, a pole cabin, in Brazil. That was a start for a city. His early education was extremely limited, he never having attended school but three months in his life; but by close application to study at home, he has acquired a good business education. He was managing the farm at the time his father died, on December 31, 1862, and still continued on the farm, which he owned, after his father's death, his mother residing with him. He has 160 acres of land, well improved, forty acres of which are in grass and grain, with a good frame dwelling house, which he has just completed, and substantial outbuildings. The farm is well watered and stocked, is beautifully and healthfully located, and in a respectable neighborhood. Mr. Cabbage was married to Levina Shull, a daughter of Isaac Shull, a native of Tennessee, who was a resident of Clay County. In politics, Mr. C. is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for President for James K. Polk. For forty years he has been a member of the Christian Church, of which he is Trustee. He has been a member of the Masonic fraternity seven years.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL was born in Scotland in 1825, and is one of a family of eleven children of John and Mary (Magill) Campbell. William came to this country with his wife and two children in the year 1851. He was in Ohio a short time, then moved to Clay County, thence to Virginia, thence to Ohio again, then to Clay County again, where he engaged in the coal business. He assisted in sinking the first shaft out of which block coal was taken. He followed the coal business until about the year 1877, when he took charge of his

farm, and has since been looking after his farming interests. He has a beautiful home on a farm of 166 acres, well-improved and stocked. In his boyhood, before emigrating to this country, Mr. Campbell had the advantages of only three years' schooling, but by close application he has qualified himself for a first-class business man. When he opened his first coal mine, he could only sell four car loads a week, and accepted as pay for it pork, beans, coffee, sugar, etc. Now thousands of tons of coal are sold monthly for cash. Within three-fourths of a mile of Brazil there is the "Campbell shaft," named in honor of Mr. Campbell. The shaft is sunk on land formerly owned by him. He was married in 1847 to Marion Kennedy, a native of Scotland. Eleven children have been born to them—John, Thomas, George, Allen, William, Marion, Marian, Mary, Agnes, Jeannette and Willie. Mr. Campbell is now fifty-eight years of age. For seventeen years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and for sixteen years an Odd Fellow. He has been a church member for thirty-five years.

JOSEPH D. CARTER was born in Frederick County, Va., on March 1, 1809, and is one of a family of thirteen children born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Pierce) Carter, both of whom were natives of Virginia, but of English lineage. Joseph D. moved with his parents to Ohio, where, in 1833, his father died. In the autumn of 1850, he moved to Indiana, and settled in Dick Johnson Township, Clay County. At that time there were no roads, no clearings, but all wilderness. Bear, deer and other game were plentiful. Where he now lives he built a cabin, 16x16, in the forest, when Brazil was a small village. He now has a fine house, a large and substantial barn, and owns about 800 acres of good land, about 300 acres of which are under cultivation, the most of it being in grass and grain. For twenty-five years he has been engaged in farming and running a saw mill. When he first started his mill, there were great quantities of timber of all kinds, but no sale for lumber; now timber is very scarce, and lumber in great and increasing demand. Mr. Carter, no doubt, is one of the largest land-owners in Dick Johnson Township. When he came into the township, the Vandalia Railroad had not even been thought of. Mr. Carter acquired his education through the medium of the common country schools taught in the early day in log cabins, called schoolhouses, with slab floors, greased paper windows, seats of slabs and round poles, and stick chimneys. Mr. Carter was a Democrat before he moved from Ohio into this State, but since his residence here has given his support to the Republican party. On June 13, 1832, he was married to Miss Ellen Fugate, the daughter of James Fugate, a citizen of Mason, Warren County, Ohio. To this union were born ten children—Lucius, Wallace, Gideon, Angelina, Adelia, Alvina, Cassius, Mary M., Alphonso, and an infant. Mr. Carter is public-spirited, generous and benevolent, and highly respected in the community in which he resides.

WALLACE CARTER was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 21, 1836, and is the second of ten children of Joseph and Ellen Carter. He emigrated with his father to Clay County, Ind., in October, 1851, and settled on land purchased of Isaac Butt. When they came the country was a wilderness, and very sparsely settled, there being only six acres of cleared land. Wild game was plentiful. In his youth his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, but by dint of labor and observation and ambition, he has gained sufficient to transact most kind of

business. He was in the home guard service during 1862-63. He was married on August 21, 1871, to Lucy Hevron. Two children have been born to them—Lillian and Winifred. Politically, Mr. Carter was a Republican, but during the last two years he has been voting with and working for the National or Greenback party. By occupation he is a lumberman and farmer; followed lumbering for twelve years. He has a splendid farm of eighty acres, sixty-five of which are under cultivation, and in grass and grain. He has a fine house, a good barn, and a plenty of stock.

JOHN T. CLARK was born in Marion County, Ky., March 22, 1846, and is one of a family of six children of Elisha and Emily Jane (Durham) Clark, both natives of Kentucky, but of English origin. He emigrated with his parents to Clay County in 1870, settling first in Posey Township, on a farm of 111 acres. Here he lived with his parents until 1876, when he commenced farming on his own account, purchasing in 1880 a farm of eighty acres in Dick Johnson Township, on which place he is now living. He has a splendid farm, sixty acres of which are in grass and grain, with a very good house and barn and outbuildings, and a fine orchard. He has a plenty of stock, the farm is well watered, beautifully located, and is really a very desirable home. He had in his boyhood very good opportunities for acquiring an education. In 1876, he was married to Alvina Carter, daughter of Joseph D. Carter, an old and respected citizen of Dick Johnson Township. Mrs. Clark has borne her husband two children, viz., Mary Mildred, aged six; Effie Oresta, aged three. Until 1870, Mr. Clark was a Democrat in politics, but he now gives his support and influence to the National party. In 1868, he took a tour of the Western and Southern States, being absent one year. He traveled through Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and returned thoroughly convinced that Clay County was as good a county as, or a better one than, any he had visited.

SQUIRE COMPTON was born in Butler County, Ohio, January 18, 1837, and is the oldest of five children of Nathan and Nancy S. (Hatt) Compton. His parents are of English-French lineage. At the age of eight months, he emigrated with his parents to Indiana, and settled in Dick Johnson Township, September 12, 1838, where he still lives. When his father came here the county was a wilderness, the howls of the wolf and the screeches of the catamount being familiar sounds. But everything has changed, and finely-improved farms, waving fields of grain, and beautiful homes have taken the place of the forest wilds. Mr. Compton has been in the shingle business nearly all his life, and claims to be perfectly familiar with every branch of manufacturing. He has a profitable trade in shingles, selling all he can manufacture. He has never had any school advantages, never having been to school six months in his life, but educated himself at home. Mr. Compton was in the army. He enlisted, in 1862, in Company I, Seventy-eighth Indiana Infantry, served ninety days, was taken prisoner, then paroled and sent home by way of Bowling Green, Ky., arriving home on August 4. On the 20th of September, 1864, he was drafted and placed in Company C, Twenty-fifth Indiana Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He was discharged from the hospital, but was never wounded; was in Sherman's march from Atlanta to the sea; was sent home sick, and continued so for a year. After he recovered his health, he resumed shingle manufacturing, and has continued that business up to the present. Mr. Compton

was married, on January 16, 1859, to Lucy Baldwin, a daughter of P. P. Baldwin, a native of Kentucky. Five children have been born to them, viz.: Manley, Jane, G. W., Willard and Aaron, all of whom are living. In politics, he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Douglas for President. He has been for twelve years a member of the Christian Church. In 1882, Mr. Compton suffered the loss of his house by fire. The contents also were totally destroyed; no insurance.

SAMUEL B. ELWELL was born in New Jersey on December 10, 1806, of parents, Samuel and Rachel (Shepherd) Elwell. He emigrated to Ohio in the year 1831, lived there thirteen years, then moved to Dick Johnson Township, Clay County, and settled four and a half miles northwest of Brazil. He received his education in country, or district schools. He has lived in this county thirty-nine years. He has seen the wilderness changed to a fine, fertile, farming country. Then the land was wet, there were no roads, and on every hand the hardy pioneer encountered hardships, trials and seeming impossibilities. On January 6, 1831, Mr. Elwell was married to Martha String, a native of New Jersey, and a daughter of Peter String. She has borne her husband ten children, viz.: David H., Samuel, Martha J., Peter, William, Amos, Elizabeth, Stacy, Hannah and Marietta. The children are all married, all have good farms and happy homes. Mr. Elwell has a good farm of eighty acres, well improved. In politics, he has been a staunch, live Republican all his life. His first vote for President was cast for John Q. Adams.

J. M. HALBERT was born in Nelson County, Ky., January 24, 1813, of parents, John and Elizabeth (Marks) Halbert, both natives of Virginia, but of English-Irish lineage. They emigrated to Parke County, Ind., in 1831, our subject being then eighteen years of age. He lived with his parents one year, then went back to Kentucky, where he was married. He moved from that State to Indiana, with his family, in October, 1836, and settled where he now resides, in Prattsville, Clay County, Ind. When he came here there were no roads, no cleared land, and no schoolhouses. The nearest mill was at Bridgeton, Parke County. He entered some land, and at once commenced to make for himself a home. He then owned 340 acres of wild land, 150 acres of which are now cleared and under cultivation, with a good frame house, 18x36, out-buildings, and the best barn in the county. His early educational advantages were limited. The first school which his own children attended was a subscription school taught by Miss Brinton, in a log shanty, with no floor, no window, save a log cut out to admit the light, the hole covered with greased paper to keep out the wind, and clapboard roof. This was the schoolhouse of ye olden time. On January 3, 1833, Mr. Halbert was married to Catharine Wishart, who has borne her husband eight children, four girls and four boys, viz.: John H., Barbara E., James M., Jonathan C., George W., Sarah Elizabeth, Nancy J. and Mary C. Politically, Mr. Halbert was raised a Democrat, but now votes for the man, no matter what party he may belong to. Of the Christian Church he has been a member for over thirty years. Though over seventy years of age, Mr. Halbert is a hale, hearty old gentleman, and attends to business, overseeing his own interests. He has been Postmaster for thirteen years; was County Commissioner for three years, having been elected in 1862. Mr. Halbert's first home in Clay County was a cabin, 18x20, with one room, puncheon floor, clapboard door, bedsteads made of poles and forks, and a stick chimney.

JACOB HOFFMAN was born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1804, and is the eighth, and the only one living, of nine children of John and Barbara (Harpster) Hoffman. Jacob with his father emigrated and settled first near Circleville, Ohio, then a hamlet of only three houses. From there they moved to the mouth of the Little Miami, where they lived one year; thence to Vigo County, Ind., near the forks of Eel River, and thence to Cloverland; from there to where our subject now lives, and has resided for over fifty years. Their house was then built of hewn logs, clapboard roof, puncheon floor and stick chimney. The farm was literally a howling wilderness. The howls of the wolf and the screams of the panther were familiar sounds; but the scene has changed. The cabin has given place to a fine dwelling; corn and wheat fields are where once grazed the deer; the red man has departed, and civilized man has taken his place. Mr. Hoffman is now seventy-nine, and his good wife eighty-two years of age. They have over ninety grandchildren, and twenty-five great-grandchildren. He has given to each of his children a good farm, but the home farm still contains 415 acres. He has been Overseer of the Poor, and also Road Supervisor. He was married, January 6, 1825, to Mary Croy. The union was blessed with twelve children, all grown, married, and have children of their own. The names are as follows: Jefferson, Mathias, George, John H., Francis M., Jacob, Valentine, Mary J., Katharina, Barbara A., Hannah and Elizabeth. He has been a member of the Christian Union Church for forty-eight years. Politically, he is a Republican. He was originally a Whig, and cast his first Presidential vote for Harrison.

BENJAMIN V. RECTOR was born in Perry Township, Clay County, Ind., April 22, 1839, and is the oldest of seven children of George and Elizabeth (Van Cleve) Rector. His father was an early settler of this county, having purchased his land from the Government. Benjamin has lived here for forty years. Thirty-five years ago, he saw water standing over what is now fine farms. He has seen deer and killed them; he has caught fish where corn and wheat are now grown. His chances for an early education were poor, though he attended school every winter during his boyhood. His father once proposed to send him to school at Greencastle, Ind., but he refused the offer, not wishing to place any additional burden upon his father's shoulders. He followed farming up to within two years of the breaking-out of the rebellion. These two years he spent in Washington Township in the boot and shoe business. In the spring of 1861, he returned to Clay County and raised a crop of corn. Then there was a call for 300,000 men for the war. In August he enlisted, and was mustered into the service September 5, in Company C, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry. He took part in the battles of Fort Donelson, Stone River and the siege of Corinth. From Stone River they went into winter quarters at Cripple Creek; from there to Louisville by way of Nashville; then back to Louisville; thence to Crab Orchard; back to Nashville; and thence again to Stone River, taking part in the second battle fought there; thence to Tullahoma; then to Bridgeport, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Chickamauga; then back to Chattanooga, where they were besieged for forty days; returned to Bridgeport, at which place the company "veteranized," and went to Indiana on a veteran furlough. After the expiration of the furlough, they returned to the command, went to Buzzard's Roost, and saw Sherman's army when he reviewed it preparatory to his engaging in the 100-day fight to Atlanta; returned on

back track to and keeping Hood from Nashville; thence back over the same ground to Chattanooga, Knoxville and Atlanta. They were in North Carolina when the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached them. They fought their last battle with Hood on December 16 and 17, 1865. From Nashville they went to New Orleans; thence to Indianola, Tex.; thence to Green Lake; thence to Gaudaloupe River, returning from there to Victoria, Tex., where they received orders to be mustered out, by reason of their services being no longer required. From there they returned home, and were in New Orleans, La., on New Year's Day, 1866, arriving home on January 8, 1866. At the close of the war, he engaged in farming. Mr. Rector was married on April 19, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth Shattuck, a native of Clay County, and daughter of B. F. Shattuck, an old settler of Clay County. Miss Shattuck was a school teacher, having taught several terms during the war. She has borne her husband eight children, viz.: Pearl, Lucien, Minnie, Ray, Ralph, Rosser, Maggie, Zenana. In politics, he is a stanch Republican. His first vote for President was cast for Abraham Lincoln. He is a member of the G. A. R. and of the Grange. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over twenty years, and is Steward of his church at the present time. Mr. Rector has a good farm of 274 acres, 160 acres of which are in grass and grain; a fine house, a commodious barn, and a plenty of stock; a complete supply of farming implements of the most improved patterns, and a herd of graded cattle. His swine are of the Berkshire and Poland-China breeds. The male progenitors of his present lots were imported from Canada.

SANFORD W. SAMPSON was born in Virginia in 1819, in what was then Orange County, and is one of nine children of John and Clarissa (Jollett) Sampson. He emigrated about forty years ago to Wayne County, Ind., and settled six miles south of Centerville, and lived there twelve years. Then he moved to Clay County and settled in Dick Johnson Township, north of Brazil, on land purchased of his father-in-law. He has only a common school education. He has 294½ acres of good land, 93 acres of which belong to his wife. The home farm contains 201½ acres, with a good house and barn, and an adequate supply of stock, farming implements of the most improved patterns, self-binders, riding-plows, etc. By trade he is a blacksmith, plasterer and carpenter, being a natural mechanic. He brought the first grain separator here that was ever brought to Clay County, and has run a threshing machine for nineteen years. He paid \$3,500 for his farm, \$400 in cash, the balance on time, and has labored hard day and night to make the payments, which he has succeeded in doing, and, besides his farm, owns two houses and lots in Brazil. Mr. Sampson has been twice married. His first marriage was on February 21, 1856, to Mary Jane Acres, a native of Clay County. Ten children have been born to them, viz.; Jacob M., Peachy P., William R., Sanford C., George F., Roxie V., Mary J., John H., Amanda M., Alexander A. He was again married, in 1876, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Patterson) Harmeling, a native of Vigo County. In politics, Mr. Sampson has been a liberal Democrat all his life. About the time he had his farm paid for, his house was destroyed by fire. The one in which he is now living he built fifteen years ago. Mr. Sampson has a fine mule team, also a Hambletonian horse. The horse is a bright bay, sixteen hands high, five years old. When two years old he weighed 1,150 pounds.

DEMPSEY^r SEYBOLD, farmer and stock-raiser, was born September 8, 1828, in Parke County, Ind., and is one of the twelve children of Dempsey and Elizabeth (Kerr) Seybold, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German and Irish descent. The elder Seybold removed to Kentucky in his youth, but made a visit to this State in 1816, and two years later removed with his family to Parke County, entered 160 acres and erected a cabin; he also soon after opened a trading post and a general store. He was an industrious man, a Whig in politics, a soldier of the war of 1812, and at his death was serving as Probate Judge. He died June, 1835, aged forty-four years, a victim of cholera. His wife afterward resided with her children, and died in 1867, having occupied the farm of 400 acres until 1856. Our subject was reared on the home farm, of which he took charge when fourteen years old. When he reached his majority he rented the farm with his brother, on a portion of which he afterward lived until 1860, and in 1870 located where he now resides, which farm he bought in 1864; this embraces 140 acres, 100 of which are well improved. June 1, 1850, he married Miss Margaret Martin, of Parke County, who died August 17, 1863, leaving four out of seven children—Charles W., William S., Dempsey and Margaret. In 1864, he married his present wife, Miss Nancy F. Martin, a sister of his deceased spouse; she died in 1866, leaving one daughter—Louie. He next married Mrs. Mary Hansel, by which union were born two children. In 1857, Mr. Seybold was elected Township Trustee for one term, and again in 1863, serving six years. He has settled some twenty estates, some of them being quite complicated, and has enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He was a member of the State Board of Agriculture during the years 1879-80, being the only member of that board ever chosen from Clay County, Ind. In 1880, he was nominated by the Republican party for the Legislature, but was defeated by sixty-two votes. He is a member of the Masons and the Knights of Honor. He and his wife are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEVI G. S. STEWART was born in Orange County, Ind., October 21, 1821, and is the oldest one of nine children of John and Sarah (Sample) Stewart. In the winter of 1823-24, his father moved from Orange to Putnam County, Ind., thence to Montgomery County in 1828, thence to Clay County in 1837, and settled near Bee Ridge Church, now Dick Johnson Township. He purchased a farm in the green, but began at once to reclaim it and make it tillable. Selling this he bought a farm in Section 26. Here he died in 1841, at the age of fifty-four years. Here his mother also died, at the age of seventy-five years. Our subject, fourteen years after the death of his father, took charge of the farm, and has been farming and gardening ever since. In the winter of 1871-72, he attended singing school at Brazil, taught by Prof. Wilcox, and made seventy-five round trips to and from his home, making 375 miles travel. This is an incident to show what can be accomplished when one is determined. He is a member and officer of the Bee Ridge Christian Church, and has been for over forty years. His family are all church members. At the age of twenty-one years, he was married to Elizabeth Yocom, of Kentucky. They have had six children born to them—John R., Nancy J., Rachel E., Sarah R., Mary E. and Josephine. In politics, Mr. Stewart is a conservative Democrat, and cast his first vote for James K. Polk. He was born in Indiana, and has never been out of the State; never drank intoxicating liquors in a saloon; has never belonged to a

secret society; is a man of pleasing address, and has a fund of general knowledge.

SAMUEL M. STEWART was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 19, 1824, and was the third of nine children of John and Sarah (Sample) Stewart. He came to Clay County in 1831, when he was seven years old, and has lived in this county ever since, with the exception of three years. When he came here the county was very sparsely settled. His opportunities for an education in his youth were only such as were given by country schools of earlier days. When he came to this county it was a wilderness, nothing to be seen but woods, wild animals, and the log cabin in which he resided. But now he has given each of his children a fine farm. Mr. Stewart was married, on March 24, 1850, to Mary Elizabeth Lee; nine children, six of whom are living, have been born to them—John W., Benjamin A., G. M., Sarah E., Rebecca S., Emma J., Mary E., Annie, Melissa. Mr. Stewart is an old-time Democrat, in politics, still advocating and supporting the principles of the party. He has been a Justice of the Peace three times, and in 1878 was elected Coroner. He has also been Deputy Tax Collector, and made the largest collection of taxes that has ever been made in the county during one term. He has been a consistent member of the Christian or Campbellite Church for forty-one years.

JOSEPH STOUGH was born in Westmoreland, Penn., in 1807, and was the seventh of fourteen children of John and Mary (Bear) Stough. He emigrated to Ohio in 1851, thence to Clay County, Ind., in 1856, and settled one mile west of Brazil on a farm he purchased from one Dr. Ursher, where he has lived for twenty-six years. When he took possession of the farm it was in a wild state, but he has cleared it up and improved it, having a nice residence, a commodious barn and a plenty of stock. On the farm there is "Stough's Cottage Hill Cemetery," which contains or covers eleven acres. In his boyhood, Mr. Stough attended a few short terms of German subscription schools, but at the age of twenty-one he went one month to an English school and learned in that time to read and write. His parents were Pennsylvania Germans. Mr. Stough is an old-time Democrat, his first vote for President being cast for "Old Hickory." He is also a member of the Lutheran Church. In 1832, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Frick, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union there were born eight children, four boys and four girls, viz., boys—John, Jacob, Joseph and Henry; girls—Lavina, Mary, Elizabeth and Florinda. Mr. Stough is a genial old gentleman and much respected in his community.

JOHN R. WEBSTER was born in Franklin County, Va., September 23, 1817, and is the oldest of nine children of Reuben and Mary (Miller) Webster. The father was of English, the mother of German extraction. Our subject emigrated with his father to Indiana when he was four years old, settling first in Parke County, on the Raccoon River, where they lived twenty years. When they came here, the wild country was swarming with troublesome, thieving Indians. Men were sent from Fort Harrison to protect the white settlers while they were constructing their cabins; and while some labored, others would hunt game on which to subsist. All around was a veritable wilderness. The howl of the wolf and the screech of the panther were familiar sounds. Their clothing was made of buckskin and linen, the father having learned the art of tanning and dressing deer-skins from the Indians. Their reward for toil and

hardships was sure to follow, and in 1827 [they built the second brick house ever seen on the Raccoon River, in Parke County. Only five acres were cleared on the farm, and the father the first year put this in tobacco, and bought his grain. Our subject settled in Clay County in 1840, having lived on his present farm for thirty-three years. In truth, Mr. Webster has cleared up his farm, constructed a good six-room frame house, barns and outbuildings, planted four orchards and has now 160 acres of good land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has also given his boys each a good start in life. In his youth, he had poor opportunities for acquiring an education. In good weather he had to work, but in bad weather went to school in the primitive log school-house. When he had come to manhood, he had educated himself sufficiently to be competent to teach. He has followed farming all his life. In 1840, he was married to Susan M. Kerr, a native of Parke County, Ind., and daughter of James Kerr. To this union seven children were born—Reuben R., James, Samuel P., Mary J., Susan N., Rhoda C. and Clara. Politically, he is a Greenbacker; was first an Old-Line Whig, then a Democrat. For forty years he has been a member of the Christian Church. He was a Deacon in the church for thirty years, and in 1873 was appointed Elder. He was Trustee of Dick Johnson Township two terms. He has never sought office, but has frequently been asked to run for office in both his county and township.

JAMES A. WINN was born in Orange County, N. Y., on April 9, 1835, and is the eldest of three children of Charles and Phœbe (Roe) Winn. He emigrated with his father to Ohio in 1851. There they lived three years, when they moved to Clay County, Ind., in the autumn of 1854, and settled in Dick Johnson Township, on the farm where he now resides. His father died October 5, 1862. The country was new and unimproved when Mr. Winn came to the county, and he has killed deer in what is now Dick Johnson Township. In boyhood, he received a common school education. On September 24, 1863, he was married to Angeline Carter, daughter of Joseph D. and Ellen Carter, an old and much respected couple, long residents of Clay County. Three children have been born to this union, viz., Ellen R., born October 29, 1866; Joseph C., December 19, 1868; Zora L., December 12, 1875. Mr. Winn is a Greenbacker in politics; is a member of the Grange. He has a good farm of 160 acres, 100 of which are under cultivation, with good farm buildings and a plenty of stock.

ELDER FRANCIS B. YOCOM was born in Montgomery County, Ky., December 6, 1807, and is the sixth and the only one living of twelve children of William and Sarah (Stewart) Yocom, the father emigrating to Clay County, Ind., in 1833, and settling near Williamstown, on land purchased of the Government. Our subject has been a resident of the county nearly all his life. He has represented his county three times in the Legislature; was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention which amended the constitution, in 1850, and was Deputy Sheriff for twenty-seven years in his county, his brother being Sheriff. For over fifty years he has been an active member of the Christian Church, he entering the ministry in 1829. He belonged to the Western Indiana Conference. Fifty of the best years of his life have been spent in the cause of Christianity. Politically, he has been a life-long Democrat, his first vote having been cast for Andrew Jackson. He only received a common school education, but by hard study made himself competent as a teacher, and

taught three terms before he came to the county. Mr. Yocom has been twice married. His first marriage was to Rhoda Webster, daughter of Daniel Webster, an old and respected citizen of Clay County. To this union were born five children, viz., Daniel W., Reuben J., William T., Sarah J. and Rhoda A. His wife died May 8, 1847. In 1848, he married Mrs. (Adams) Garrigus. Four children were born to this union, viz., Mary, Rachel, Francis and Armilda A., only the last one of whom is living. These are the most important events in the life of one of the most prominent men in Clay County.

LEWIS TOWNSHIP.

JOHN R. BLEDSOE, Trustee of this township, is the sixth son of Isaac and Margaret (McBroom) Bledsoe, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, and of English and Irish descent respectively. He was born in Greene County, Ind., October 11, 1842, whence he removed with his parents to Ogle County, Ill., in 1848, where he remained two years, then returned to Indiana, where he abided until his eighteenth year, when he began the blacksmithing trade, which he now conducts. With but limited advantages in youth, he has studied and observed, until he has now a fair education, having already taught a writing school. In 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was made a Corporal and served until July, 1865, having been engaged in the campaign of Gen. Sherman, from Resaca to Atlanta. July 20, 1864, at the battle of Peach Tree Creek, he received a gunshot wound through the arm, which disabled him for a time. He was next in Gen. Hooker's division, and has been for seven days without laying aside his gun. April 23, 1868, he married Isora, daughter of James T. and Elizabeth (Tucker) Foreman, to which marriage succeeded two children—Rachel L. and Dilla. Mrs. Bledsoe died February 5, 1875, and September 28, 1880, he married Sarah Trinkle. In 1874, Mr. Bledsoe was elected Justice of the Peace in Vigo County, and in 1882 Trustee of this township. He is possessor of sixty-three well-improved acres, with good dwelling, barn, etc. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and W. M. of Lodge No. 29, also a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and an earnest Democrat.

REV. DR. ABSALOM BRILEY was the eldest son of James and Melinda (Newkirk) Briley, the former a native of South Carolina and of English descent, the latter of Kentucky, and of German lineage. He was born February 21, 1823, being the first white child born in what is now Lewis Township, Clay County, Ind. He was reared upon a farm, and at the neighboring schools acquired the rudiments of an education, to which he has added by extensive reading, and is now a learned and intellectual man. As a practicing physician, he stands at the head of the profession in Lewis Township. The Doctor is also a regularly ordained Elder in the church of the United Brethren in Christ, and his sermons are noted for their purity of diction and power of eloquence, and his opinions on all subjects of local or general interest receive the consideration to which their merit entitles them. As a farmer, he owns and

manages 130 acres of fine land, well improved and stocked. His library is probably the most extensive in Clay County, containing, in addition to a fine selection of medical works, a large quantity of classical and miscellaneous reading. In August, 1842, Dr. Briley was married to Mary Ann Carroll, who bore him four children, viz., Marinda L., Albert G., Sarah E. (deceased), and an infant, unnamed (deceased). Mrs. Briley died January 5, 1848. August 2, 1849, Dr. Briley married Martha A. Stewart. Seven children have been born to this union, viz., Flavius J., Florina P., Lena E., Margaret A., Zene T. (deceased), Evaline M. and Laura B. In the winter of 1866, the Doctor contracted articular rheumatism, which deprived him of the use of his lower limbs. Politically, Dr. Briley is a Republican; has been since the organization of the party. He is universally respected.

GEORGE W. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, is the fourth in the family of Daniel and Polly Ann (Ballard) Brown, natives of Kentucky and of English descent. He was born in Hendricks County, Ind., January 23, 1842, attended the public schools of the day, and was reared on the farm of his parents. In the spring of 1871, he came to and settled on the farm he now occupies. February 2, 1864, he married Johanna, daughter of John and Mary Jane (Hatchett) Shirley, by which union he became the father of eight children—Madison O., Emma A. (deceased), Robert J., Viola May, Ira (deceased) and Irene (twins), Daniel W. and John H. Mr. Brown has been successful, and has redeemed from the wilderness a good farm and home, containing many and varied improvements. In 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace, but did not serve. He is a member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M. He is a liberal patron of all progressive and charitable measures. In politics, he is Democratic, and gave his first Presidential vote for Gen. McClellan.

WILLIAM M. BRUSH, farmer, was born in Rockcastle County, Ky., February 7, 1819, and is the eldest son of John and Mary (or Polly) Brush, natives of Kentucky, and of Dutch-Irish descent. His parents settled in Harrison Township, this State, in March, 1831; remained one year; removed to Owen County, and thence, in 1857, to Iowa, where they afterward died. William's opportunities for learning were very meager, but the best was made of what he had, and he has improved himself by systematic reading. October 3, 1841, he married Anna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Cooprider, a union productive of eight children—John W., James K. P. (deceased), Mary Elizabeth, Henry J., Eliza Ann, Miles F., William C. and Elzora (deceased). Mr. Brush was Trustee of Harrison Township, whence he moved, in September, 1879, to this township, and located on his present farm in 1881. He has 160 acres of land on the Eel River bottoms, 100 of which are cultivated; it contains a good residence, barns, fencing and the like. Mr. Brush has been a successful man. In 1866, he began the first circular saw mill in Harrison Township; continued the same for five years, and then resumed farming. In 1880, he served as census enumerator for this township. He is a strong Republican, having voted for John C. Fremont in 1856. He and wife are devout members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM L. BUCKALLEW, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Crawford County, Ind., June 6, 1827, and is the eldest son of James and Mahala (Holt) Buckallew, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, and of Scotch and Welsh descent respectively. His parents removed to and settled in Harrison Township the year of his birth, and in 1835 came to

this township, where they both ended their lives. William was brought up on the home farm, and commenced life on his own account at twenty-two years of age, having acquired sufficient knowledge to teach in the public schools. October, 1850, he married Elizabeth Goble, a union cemented by three children—James D., Sarah E. and Joel T. Mr. Buckallew is a member of Jasonville Lodge, No. 530, A. F. & A. M., in which he has held many offices. In 1852, he was elected Justice of the Peace of this township, and re-elected three succeeding terms. In 1865, he was elected Assessor; in 1866, Township Trustee for three years; in 1878, County Commissioner, and re-elected in 1882, which office he now holds. Mr. Buckallew has been successful in his efforts, having the ownership of eighty-two splendid acres, after having given forty to each of his children. His land is well cultivated, improved and stocked. He is a Democrat, and a worthy gentleman and citizen. Mrs. Buckallew belongs to the Baptist Church.

JOHN BURNS, farmer and stock-raiser, is the oldest son of Henry and Jane (Stuart) Burns, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent, and was born in Washington County, Penn., July 28, 1832, whence he came to this State in 1855, and settled a short distance from his present home site. He soon after removed to Greene, and thence to Clay County, and located where he now resides. John was reared to farming, received a fair education, and taught two terms after removing to this commonwealth. September 28, 1854, he married, in Pennsylvania, Caroline Coulson, to which union were born four children—Henry C., Annie M., Susan C. and Uriah C. Mrs. Burns died June 5, 1874, and March 21, 1875. Mr. Burns married Melinda J. Cochran, daughter of Asa and Pherby Mahan. Mr. Burns was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until March 4, 1864, having contracted rheumatism while on duty. He votes the Greenback ticket, and in 1876 was a candidate for County Commissioner, two years later for Township Trustee, and still later for Township Assessor. Mr. Burns is the possessor of a handsome farm of eighty acres, all in good cultivation, improved with residence, barns, fencing and the like, and also well stocked with horses, cattle and sheep. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL BUSH, farmer and stock-raiser, is the seventh child of Guy and Elizabeth (DeFoe) Bush, natives of New York and Kentucky respectively. He was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 17, 1838, whence his parents moved to Missouri in 1842, remained four years, and returned to this State and settled in this township, adjoining the farm now occupied by our subject. Guy Bush died about 1845. Mrs. Bush is yet living on the old farm place, seventy-six years of age. Daniel was reared on the farm, where he remained until he was of age, with but little schooling. March 23, 1862, he married Mary Ann, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Frakes) Pierson, which union produced three children—Tilman Otis, Earnest Guy, and Harland Clifford (deceased). Mr. Bush inherited \$50 from his father, with which he purchased a horse, the basis of his fortune, which by his own exertions he has acquired. He is the owner of 280 acres, making one of the finest farms in the township, containing many necessary improvements and well stocked, among which are some of the finest blooded animals. He is a liberal, benevolent man, an excellent citizen and a strong Democrat, who cast his first vote for President for Stephen A. Douglas.

BENJAMIN COPPOCK, farmer, is the only child of John and Mary (Duncan) Coppock, natives of South Carolina, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 15, 1832, whither his parents had emigrated, and whence he was brought to this township in 1842. He was reared to the plow, and from the neighboring schools he acquired the rudiments of an education. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Eighty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the war was ended, having participated in the battles of Thompson Station and Cassville, Ga., whence he was sent to the convalescent camp at Chattanooga, and again assigned to duty in Gen. Sherman's great campaign and march to the ocean, and was discharged at Alexandria. Mr. Coppock has been thrice married—November 24, 1853, to Zeresh Puckett, who died February 27, 1873, having borne eight children—Jemima, Rebecca Ann, Mary M., Ida May and Thomas B., living, together with Nancy Jane, Joseph and an infant, deceased. July 22, 1875, he married Elizabeth Mattox, from whom he was subsequently divorced, and July 30, 1882, he married his present wife, Mary (Cutsaw) Coppock. Mr. Coppock is a member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and was the first Master Mason made therein. In 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served ten years consecutively. In 1880, he was made Township Assessor, which office he now holds. In politics, he is a Democrat.

EUGENE CORSAW, stock-raiser and farmer, is the only son of William and Eliza (Hanscom) Corsaw, natives of Michigan, and of French descent, and was born in Detroit June 1, 1845. In 1852, he moved to Gosport, Ind., with his father, and later to Worthington. When fifteen years of age, he began life for himself by working alternately as a farm hand and on the canal. January 3, 1862, he married Anna Coopriider, to which union have been born seven children—Jonathan, William (deceased), Elzora, Effie May, Laura Bell (deceased), Francis M. (deceased) and Dellxena. After laboring on the canal, Mr. Corsaw rented a farm for some years, and in 1880 purchased and occupied his present home. It comprises seventy-seven acres, all under cultivation, well improved, handsomely stocked, and equipped with all necessary appurtenances. Mr. Corsaw inherited about \$300; the remainder of his possessions he has earned by his thrift and diligence. In politics, he is a rigid and straight-out Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

HENRY W. CRIST, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Clark County, Ind., August 17, 1821, and is the third son of Nicholas and Nancy (Biggs) Crist, natives of Kentucky, and respectively of German and Irish descent. In 1831, his parents removed to Vigo County, where the mother died, and whence the family thereafter removed to this township in 1836. Henry's youth was divided between farm work and school, but he obtained an average education. February 18, 1843, he wedded Lucinda Liston, by which marriage they had nine children, of which number seven are living—Marvin B., Marcus D., Nancy Margaret, Mary Maranda, Sarah Evaline, Louisa Ellen and Joseph Cary. Mrs. Crist died March 2, 1866, since which his daughters have been his housekeepers. By hard labor and well-directed economy, Mr. Crist has been enabled to secure himself and family against poverty in the possession of 160 acres, one hundred of which are in high cultivation and with all needed improvements. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he gave his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk.

MILTON C. DELL, farmer and merchant, the eldest son of Thomas and Jane A. (Waller) Dell, natives of Ohio and Maryland respectively, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, January 1, 1839, whence his mother removed to this State in 1863, and purchased and settled on the farm which Milton now occupies. While in Ohio, he attended the public schools, and subsequently became a teacher; he also taught successfully in this State for about eight terms, but gave up the profession in 1873. May, 1864, he enlisted in Company F, Sixty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served four months, and was discharged, and later re-enlisted at Terre Haute in Company F, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged July, 1865, having, while at Raleigh, N. C., contracted catarrh, which yet afflicts him. About 1868, he entered the mercantile trade, and in which vocation he is now engaged. April 20, 1873, he married Katie A. James, thereby becoming the parent of three children—Carrie, Mollie and Mattie. Excepting his faithful wife, Mr. Dell received no assistance on the voyage of life. He is now the owner of an eighty-acre farm, well stocked, cultivated and improved, and furnished with the necessary machinery and implements. Mr. and Mrs. Dell are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSIAH RAMSEY ERNHART, farmer, is the third child of Henry and Jane (Heynote) Ernhart, natives of North Carolina and Georgia, and of German and Scotch descent respectively, who emigrated to Putnam County, Ind., in 1830, thence to Clay County in 1840, and settled on a farm where both closed their lives. Josiah was born in Washington County, Ind., August 14, 1823. He attended subscription school, worked on the farm, and at the age of twenty began life for himself. He has been twice married; first, October 1, 1842, to Nancy, daughter of Wiley and Elizabeth Sanders, with an issue of five children, four of whom died in infancy, and one, Nancy Jane, who lived to be thirty-five; Mrs. Ernhart died in 1849, and February 8, 1858, he married Nancy Jane McCaffey, which alliance resulted in one child, Franklin. In 1864, he purchased and located on 160 acres, and from the wilderness which it then was he has made a garden and added the varied improvements necessary to constitute a good farm as well as home. Mr. Ernhart belongs to the old Predestinarian Baptist Church.

JAMES G. FOREMAN, stock-raiser and farmer, is the third child of Joseph and Susannah (Cox) Foreman, both natives of Kentucky. He was born in Spencer County, Ky., February 27, 1825, whence, in the spring of 1855, he emigrated to Indiana and purchased and settled on the land now occupied by him. In youth, he attended a few terms of school and worked on the farm. September 23, 1847, he married, in Bullitt County, Ky., Elizabeth, daughter of William and Anna (Shaw) Tucker, also natives of Kentucky, by which union there were born eleven children—Isora (deceased), Burnett, Aaron Decker, James William, Joseph Ellington, Liler Huffman (deceased), Mary Ann Voorhies (deceased), Benjamin Collins, Theophilus Elmer, Bland Sloan and an infant (deceased). Mr. Foreman is a self-made man, and now possesses 165 acres of land in the highest cultivation, with many improvements and well supplied with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He is a radical Democrat. He was made a Mason in Kentucky, and is now a member of Lodge 29, A. F. & A. M., of Vigo, and has filled the chair of W. M. Mrs. Foreman is a devout member of the Baptist Church.

FRANCIS MARION GARRETT, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vigo County, Ind., and when four years of age was brought by stran-

gers to this township, where he resided with William Cary Liston until about twenty years of age. In 1822, Mr. Liston and family removed to Shelby County, Ill., where our subject lived on said gentleman's farm, but where his opportunities for learning were very meager. This defect he afterward made up by study, reading and observation. July 3, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers; served until October, 1864, and was honorably discharged. During his service, he participated in all the battles of that regiment prior to 1862; after which he was some time sick, and then transferred to the Fifteenth Veteran Reserve Corps, in which service he had his feet badly frozen while driving an ambulance. In the spring of 1865, he enlisted in Company H, Third Illinois Cavalry, and served as Commissary Sergeant till the close of the war. In 1866, he began the blacksmithing trade, followed the same ten years, and then resumed farming. February 3, 1870, he married Sarah J., daughter of William and Amanda Stout, which union gave being to four children—Leora Dilzena, Viola R. (deceased), Maud Leonore (deceased) and Clara R. Mr. Garrett has a well-stocked and well-improved farm, all of which is self-obtained. He is a member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

DANIEL GOBLE, farmer and coal operator, eldest son of Daniel and Eunice (Pound) Goble, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of English descent, was born in Montgomery County, Ind., November 26, 1825. His parents moved to Clay County in 1839, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, who remained with said parents until he was twenty-five, and acquired sufficient education to teach a subscription school. March 4, 1850, he married Margaret Critchfield, which union gave being to these children—Elizabeth E., Thomas I. (deceased), George Walter, James G. (deceased), Joel J. (deceased), Mary Margaret and Elijah P. In 1868, Mr. Goble was elected County Appraiser, which office he held two years; he also served the same period as Township Assessor. He came to this district when it was but a wilderness, to develop which no man perhaps has done more than he. He has now 120 acres of land, 100 of which are in good cultivation, well improved and finely stocked. Beneath a portion of his land has been discovered a rich, deep vein of bituminous coal, with even more and better indications. Mr. Goble is politically an uncompromising Democrat, and religiously he is a member of the Baptist Church, as is also his wife.

OLIVER GRIFFITH, pioneer farmer of Clay County, Ind., is the third child in the family of Bartlett and Patience (Dalton) Griffith, natives of Kentucky, and of Irish descent. Oliver was born in Harrison Township, this county, February 11, 1838, where he resided until 1856, after which he removed to this township. He was bred to the farm, his parents having died when he was very young, and his education was much neglected. October 29, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served until February 3, 1863, when he was honorably discharged, for disability, after participating in the battles of Fort Pillow and Memphis, and also many skirmishes. December 6, 1863, he married Sarah, daughter of John and Nancy (Hollinsworth) Chambers. Their union was favored with four children—Thomas Gilbert (deceased), John Franklin, Claude E. (deceased) and Richard Harland. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Baptist Church, and most worthy and devoted people. The former has

made his way unaided to competence and public regard. He owns a fine farm of 130 acres, which has, as improvements, a good residence, productive orchards, substantial fencing, etc. Mr. Griffith is a patron of education, and a thorough and active Republican.

HENRY HARMAN, stock-raiser and farmer, is a native of York County, Penn., born November 19, 1825, and is the third of the family of Jonas and Sarah (Murphy) Harman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Tuscarawas County, where they afterward died. Henry lived at home until he was twenty-two years old, where he obtained some schooling and was brought up a farmer. March 22, 1853, he married Mary Helwig, a union cemented by four children—Mary E., Sarah C., Christina V. and Minnie M. Mr. Harman has been a successful business man, a result due wholly to himself. He has a superior farm of 133 acres under good cultivation, with fine residence, barns, orchards, fencing and a good stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. He has also a farm of forty acres, one mile southeast of his home. May 8, 1854, he arrived in Owen County, this State, and bought a farm in Harrison Township; this he afterward sold and purchased his present farm in this township. Mr. Harman is a member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., of which he has been Steward, J. D. and Treasurer. He is a rigid Democrat, and has served as Constable. His first Presidential vote was for Gen. Taylor. Mrs. Harman is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church.

DAVID A. HILL, farmer and stock-dealer, is the eighth child of the family of David H. B. and Sarah (Fogwell) Hill, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, and of Prussian and English descent respectively. David A. was born in Greene County, Ohio, June 1, 1838, whence his parents moved to this State and settled in Allen County. In 1847, his father died, and David remained at home until his twentieth year, in the pursuit of schooling and in labor at the plow. August 18, 1858, he married, in Allen County, Ind., Rachel A. Sites, a union productive of six children—Ida May (deceased), Charles Emri (deceased), Buena Vista, Capitola, Mary Catherine (deceased) and Summit. In 1861, Mr. Hill rented land in Clay County, and afterward purchased land where he now lives, having 220 acres, 116 of which are cultivated and improved, also stocked, and with good residence and buildings; he has also 120 acres in Greene County, Ind., together with some town property, all acquired by his united effort and management. He is a radical Democrat, and cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Hill is a liberal-minded and public-spirited citizen.

REV. WILLIAM JEFFRES was born in Clermont County, Ohio, December 22, 1821, and is the fourth child of James and Margaret (Reece) Jeffres, natives of Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and of English and Irish descent respectively. In 1835, his parents emigrated to this State, and located in Perry Township, where both ended their days. William received an average education, was reared on a farm, remained at home until after his majority, and taught one term of public school. When about twenty-six years old, he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, studied for the ministry, and in 1871 joined with the New Light denomination, by which he was ordained; but after removing from the New Light jurisdiction, he re-united with the Methodists, of which sect he is now a local minister. May 9, 1844, he married Sarah Knight, to which union were born the following

children: Martha Ann, James H., Daniel (deceased), Hail C., John J. and Walter E. Mrs. Jeffres died in 1858, and September 26, 1862, he married his present wife, Unity J. Warner, by which alliance has been born one child—Jane Victoria. August, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1862, after taking part at Fort Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, having contracted an affection of the eyes. February 14, 1865, he re-enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was detailed as Chaplain. While in charge of a commissary train, he was permanently disabled by the breaking of a bridge. In 1880, he was a candidate of the Greenback party for Representative of Clay County; now, however, he votes with the Republicans. Mr. Jeffres is the owner of a good farm of 120 acres, constituting a comfortable home. He is an extremely temperate man, and a good citizen.

ROBERT CARNAHAN KING, farmer and educator, is the third of a family of Thomas and Margaret (Carnahan) King, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent. Robert was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 17, 1844. He attended the public schools, was reared on a farm, and remained at home until he was twenty-five years of age. After teaching two terms of school, he entered Harlem Springs College, and finished his education at Hagerstown (Ohio) Academy. In 1869, after coming to this State, he became First Assistant of the Spencer Graded School, and afterward taught two terms of public school. September 10, 1871, at Carrollton, Ohio, he married Jennie R. Moore, a school teacher, the fruits of which marriage were five children—Carl Clyde, Aba Berne (deceased), Grace Elizabeth, Flora Leanna and Wayne Adelbert. In 1871, Mr. King returned to this State, and until 1876 engaged in school teaching. He was then elected Assessor of Jackson Township, and later Superintendent of Owen County, and President of the Board of Education. In 1881, he became an agent of the St. L., I. & E. Railroad, in procuring right of way, and next general agent in a publishing house. In 1883, he located on his farm, and divided his time between agriculture and teaching, having 150 acres, largely in the coal belt of the county, cultivated, improved and stocked. Politically, Mr. King is a radical Democrat.

EWING LANNING, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eighth of the children of John J. and Mary (Beasley) Lanning, natives of North Carolina and Indiana respectively. He was born in this township July 14, 1838, where he lived until 1861, when he removed to Vigo County, and remained eight years, after which he returned to the home farm, on which he now resides. He received a commonplace education at the subscription schools, which he has improved by constant and judicious reading. August 28, 1860, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah and Mary (Frakes) Pierson, who left at her death six children—Clinton J. (deceased), Mary Effie (deceased), an infant (died unnamed), Melbourne, Wade (deceased) and Ewing W. April 19, 1882, he married his present wife, Josephine, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Stout) Boston. Mr. Lanning is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having in his local lodge, No. 29, held the office of Steward. In 1874, he was elected Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve. Mr. Lanning is a man whose perseverance and industry have secured for him a competence, in a superior farm of 134 acres, all in high cultivation and with modern improvements; it is also stocked with superior varieties of stock. Mr. Lanning

is an uncompromising Democrat, and gave his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. and Mrs. Lanning are members of the Baptist Church.

FRANCIS M. LANNING, farmer and stock-raiser, was born on the farm which he now owns and occupies February 2, 1846, and is the only son of John and Jane Craveston (Stout) Lanning, natives respectively of North Carolina and Kentucky. After living at home, Francis married Sarah, daughter of Elijah and Mary Pierson, a union which was fruitful in one child—Claude Amensaco. Mr. Lanning has a good farm of 108 acres, with varied and important improvements; he has also a quantity of excellent stock, and is a successful stock-raiser. He is a straight-out Democrat, having cast his first Presidential vote for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Lanning received but little help from his father, so that he has made his farm, stock, implements, etc., by his own thrift and labor. He and wife are prominent members of the Baptist Church at Friendly Grove.

GILBERT LISTON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Vigo County, Ind., January 23, 1831, and is the eldest son of Joseph T. and Sarah (Welch) Liston, natives of Indiana and Ohio, and of English and Welsh descent respectively. His parents removed to this township in 1838, and purchased and settled on a farm near the present residence of our subject, where they both died, the father aged sixty-five, the mother aged sixty-four. His two great-grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war, and his paternal grandfather was a soldier of 1812, having acted as a scout of Gen. Harrison. Gilbert Liston fought in the Union war, and September 5, 1861, enlisted in Company F, Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served three years, the latter part of which was as Orderly Sergeant, and was honorably discharged. He took part at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and others, including Gen. Sherman's Atlanta campaign, throughout which service he was but one month in the hospital. In November, 1851, he married Eleanor H., a daughter of Elijah M. and Rebecca Stout, which union gave birth to seven children—Elijah Mathew, Joseph Thomas, Sarah Ellen (deceased), Mary Etta (deceased), William, J. Gilbert and James Rufus. In 1875 and 1876, Mr. Liston served as Township Trustee, and in the latter year ran for County Commissioner. He was formerly a Whig, but since 1861 has been a Republican; his first Presidential vote was given for Gen. Scott. He has a fine and well-improved farm of 260 acres, with a rich line of stock.

JOHN M. MAJORS, farmer and stock-raiser, is the only son of Wright and Atha R. (Duncan) Majors, both of English descent, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of South Carolina. John was born in White County, Ill., February 1, 1831, whence his parents removed to this State in 1843, and settled in Owen County. Our subject attended the neighborhood schools, and was brought up on the home farm, where he remained until his majority. In February, 1865, he enlisted at Terre Haute in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served until nearly the close of the war; was honorably discharged, but still suffers from the effects of pneumonia contracted during camp life. He was wedded in Clay County to Nancy M. Smith, by which marriage they became the parents of six children—Atha E., an infant (deceased), Rebecca Jane, Thomas M., Mahala Ann and Dessa May. In 1873, Mr. Majors purchased and settled

on his present farm, comprising 160 acres of fruitful, cultivated, improved and well-stocked land, some of which contains valuable strata of coal. In political matters, Mr. Majors is a radical Democrat, but liberal or independent in local affairs. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

REV. GEORGE W. MARLOW, Missionary Baptist minister, and farmer, eldest son of John and Lydia Marlow, natives of Maryland, and of Irish descent, was born in Sullivan County, Ind., April 23, 1832; was reared on the home farm, and after a good public school education, studied for the ministry, for which he was ordained in 1863. His first charge was Mount Pleasant Church (then at Friendly Grove), Lebanon, Second Prairie Creek (which church he organized), Salem, Union, Pleasant Run, Bethel, First Prairie Creek, Friendly Grove, Douglas County, and Oregon. He has administered the rite of baptism to nearly 500 persons, and performed the rite of marriage 180 times. He is a prominent member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and has acted as J. W. June 8, 1851, he married Sarah A. Plew, with an issue of seven children—William F., John C., Mary L., Sallie L., James A., George V. and Marvin E. Mr. Marlow's only aid to prosperity has been his faithful spouse. He is owner of a good farm of forty acres, which is well stocked, cultivated and improved. As a minister, he is well read in theologic literature and Bible learning, as well as all that pertains to the good man and efficient worker. He has no regular charge, but makes his own appointments and supplies vacancies.

NELSON W. MARSHALL, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest son of Isom and Ellen (Ollis) Marshall, natives of Kentucky, and of Irish and English descent respectively. He was born in Washington County, Ind., March 4, 1839, was reared on a farm, and is a self-made and educated man. January 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served until April 8, 1865, and was honorably discharged, after having participated in forty engagements. In 1864, by order of the Post Commander, he, together with twenty-two others, was vaccinated, of which number twenty died from the ill effects of the operation, our subject escaping with a permanently disabled arm. November 19, 1865, he married Sarah E. Chambers, by which union they have had six children—Mary E., Charles Clinton, Ota (deceased), James Clifford (deceased), Uriah S. (deceased) and Ivan R. Mr. Marshall is a prominent member of Post 196, G. A. R., and also an earnest Democrat. He has a well-stocked and well-improved farm of 143 acres, and a comfortable home.

DAVID J. MARVEL, farmer and plasterer, is the third of the children of Robert and Sarah (Williams) Marvel, natives of Delaware. David was born near Centerville, Ohio, June 10, 1831, whence his parents came to this State in 1833, and settled in Hendricks County, where our subject resided until 1867, when he removed to Iowa, thence returned Indiana, and in the spring of 1870 settled on the farm on which he now lives. He was reared on a farm, and lived with his parents until he was twenty-two years of age, with but little schooling—perhaps three months in all—yet he has acquired a practical education by observation and experience. February 16, 1854, he married Amanda Brown, a union favored with ten children—Sarah, Mary F., Victoria May, Joanna M., Ada (deceased), Louie J. (deceased), Sylvester P., Dora May, William Morton and Robert Winfred. September, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-

ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served one year and was discharged for disability, after having participated in all the battles from Louisville to Cumberland Gap. In his youth he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he works occasionally still. In politics, Mr. Marvel is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM MUIR, farmer, is a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, was born March 9, 1818, and is the seventh of the nine children of Thomas and Margaret (Thompson) Muir, natives of Scotland. Thomas Muir was a weaver, and when William was nine year old he was placed at the loom and taught the art of weaving silk and cotton fabrics. He also attended a night school, and thus obtained some education. Later in life, he was engaged in weaving and finishing broché shawls, at which he continued until 1840, when he was induced to visit America, where he landed after a stormy passage of sixty-five days. He then made his way to Germantown, Wayne Co., Ind., where his brother resided, and where he followed weaving for two years. In 1842, he moved to Indianapolis, established one of the first looms there, and operated three for eight years. After this time he engaged in merchandising for three years; then engaged in gardening and farming until 1864. November 9, 1845, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Henry and Phebe Warman, and a native of Wayne County, Ind., to which union were born six children, of whom three are living—Thomas R., Sarah (wife of Alfred Bungler), and Margaret V. (wife of Frederick Peavey). In April, 1864, Mr. Muir removed to this county, and located where he now resides, and which land he had owned for a number of years. He owns upward of 1,800 acres, the greater portion of which is in Lewis Township and the balance in Greene County, Ind. The land is well improved, cultivated and stocked, he being now engaged in breeding some thoroughbred short-horn cattle. Mr. Muir has been a hard worker, and is a successful farmer, but he has formerly suffered from ague; now suffers from rheumatism, having been crippled for thirty years. He is an active politician, once a Whig, later a Democrat, and now voting for the man rather than the party. He is an enterprising and liberal citizen, a supporter of charitable and religious movements, and highly esteemed by all who know him. His wife is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN NEAL, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Henry and Mary (Duncan) Neal, natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, and of Irish and Welsh descent respectively. John was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 26, 1816, and was reared on a farm, and at the age of sixteen, with little learning, was turned upon the world. July 20, 1837, he was married to Elizabeth Love, and in November of the following year removed to this State and to the land now occupied by him. Of Quaker parentage, he was a birthright member of the sect, but by his marriage was dismissed therefrom. About 1840, he united with the United Brethren Church, and later with the Christian denomination, of which he became a minister, but, from a bronchial trouble, discontinued preaching. Mr. Neal is a man of ability, of versatility and honesty, and has "played many parts." He has baptized probably 1,500 persons, performed 300 marriages, and for thirty years averaged three discourses and traveled from three to thirty miles during each week. He has labored as a carpenter and undertaker, having made alone not fewer

than 500 coffins. He has educated himself, and reared and instructed a numerous family; and lastly, has had his share of mortal misfortune. His farm comprises 160 acres of cultivated and improved land, well furnished with good stock and provided with farm implements. He is the parent of twelve children—Mary Ann (deceased), Amanda, Barbara, Louisa, Elihu, Henry, Sarah E., Lydia (deceased), Susanna, Wilson, John A. and Arabel F. (deceased). Mr. Neal is a Democratic voter, whose political war experiences are voluminous and interesting.

MAHLON NEAL, farmer, miller and merchant, is the third in the family of Henry and Mary (Duncan) Neal, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina, and of Irish and Welsh descent respectively. Mahlon was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 30, 1820. He received but sparsely of education, having attended for a time a subscription school, the tuition for which was paid by him in hauling wood. In September, 1842, he moved to this State and settled on his home land. January 5, 1843, he married Mary Ann Love, a union which gave issue to eleven children—Henry T., James B., Albert, Mary Ann (deceased), Mahlon R., Barbara M., Caleb, Eliza Isabel, John B., Harriet E. (deceased) and William Alonzo (deceased). After the death of his first wife, he wedded, July 29, 1879, Nancy Jane Shepherd, by which marriage they had two children—Florence May and Mary F. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Neal are prominent members of the Church of Christ, in which the former is an Elder, a fluent speaker and an influential Christian. Without means and assistance, Mr. Neal has accomplished a life success by thrift and energy. He is the owner of a paying mill property, a fine farm of 300 acres in high cultivation, and with good stock and varied improvements; he has also a controlling interest in 1,200 acres of excellent coal land in Clay County, and a large stock of general merchandise at Jasonville, Ind. Mr. Neal was Trustee of this township for ten years, and County Commissioner one term. He voted for Gen. Fremont in 1856, and is a staunch Republican.

HENRY B. NEAL, farmer, stock-raiser and educator, is the seventh child in the family of Thomas C. and Mary (Mattox) Neal, natives of Ohio, and respectively of English and Irish extraction. Henry was born in Clay County, Ind., February 24, 1854; was reared on a farm, attended the graded and normal schools, and became a thorough educator. At the age of twenty-two, he began life on his own account, and June 5, 1879, married Celestia A. Tipton, which union was favored with an issue of two children—Gracie Pearl (deceased) and an infant unnamed. When nineteen years old, our subject taught his first school, and has since taught about fifteen terms. Mr. Neal has a farm of sixty acres, all in good cultivation, with important improvements, and well stocked with horses cattle and hogs. He is a hard-working and uncompromising Republican, but a generally respected man and a valuable citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Neal are members of the Christian Church.

HAZEN PEAVEY, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest son of Joseph L. and Mary (Drew) Peavey, natives respectively of New Hampshire and Maine. He was born in Carroll County, N. H., March 23, 1824, and there resided until his seventeenth year, when he went to Boston as a "bell-boy," then as clerk at Dover, N. H., thence to Bangor, thence to Boston, where an experiment in the provision trade cost him his first \$1,000; afterward, at New London, Conn., he was clerk at the Federal House; he also had positions at Stafford Springs, and was stew

ard at Willard's Hotel, Washington; he was proprietor of a hotel at Jacksonville, Fla., and cashier of a hotel at Old Point Comfort, and later proprietor of the Brock House at Enterprise, Fla. We next find him at Old Point Comfort, then at New York as cashier of the Gramercy Park House. In 1861, he was for six months sutler of the Fourteenth United States Infantry. He then engaged in farming and sheep-raising in Illinois, and after two years returned to Washington and was cashier of the Ebbitt. In 1866, he opened the Waddawanack House at Stonington, Conn., but in 1867 purchased and settled where he now lives. November 27, 1851, at Cape Cod, he married Celia W. Crocker, with an issue of two children—Walter H. and Nellie D. Being left a widower, he wedded, November 11, 1866, at Richmond, Ind., Sophronia J. Forkner. With but little education, yet much brains and energy, he has made a grand success. He has 385 acres of well cultivated, improved and stocked land, where he is finally located, a great-souled, liberal gentleman and worthy citizen.

WILLIAM PHIPPS, farmer, is the youngest son of Benjamin and Lethe (Williams) Phipps, natives of North Carolina, whence, in 1834, Benjamin Phipps removed to Harrison Township. William was born in Lawrence County, Ind., August 1, 1824, and resided at home in Harrison Township until 1863, when he came into this township and located at what is now known as Phipps' Ferry. When he was sixteen years old, he was orphaned and compelled to act for himself with but a very spare education. He went to work on the canal and on a farm. September 26, 1843, he married Sarah Griffith, who died about 1851, leaving four children who quickly followed her. About 1856, he wedded his present wife, Mrs. Angeline (Huff) Dayton, by which marriage were brought into being eight children, two of whom only—Mary Jane and Sarah Angeline—are living. Mr. Phipps has attained his present state of independence by careful proceeding and continued industry, the precious fruits of which he may now enjoy. In March, 1878, he purchased and occupied his farm of eighty acres on Eel River bottom, which place is well cultivated and improved, stocked with horses, cattle and hogs, and furnished with necessary implements. Mr. Phipps is a radical Democrat, having given his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk.

JEPHTHA D. PORTER, farmer and stock-raiser, is the second in the family of Samuel and Ethelinda (Brown) Porter, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to this State in the fall of 1864 and located on a farm near Bowling Green, whence, in 1881, they removed to this township and now reside engaged in milling. Our subject was born in Shelby County, Ky., March 28, 1848. He acquired a good English education, fitted himself as a teacher and taught two terms. February 8, 1865, he enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 27. During his service, he was promoted to the grade of Second Lieutenant, and was honorably discharged as such. When only fourteen years of age, in 1864, he enrolled in the Provost Guards and acted as guide to the Union army during Jenkins' raid, and was in the battle which routed that officer. While viewing the enemy's movements, he was accidentally wounded by a gunshot through the body; he was at the time standing on a freight-car. October 12, 1870, at Bowling Green, Ind., he married Martha A., daughter of James and Lydia Black, to which union were born three children—Carl (deceased), James William and Ollie Bell

Bessie. Mr. Porter is a Democrat, and was a candidate for County Auditor, which office, however, the Supreme Court decided was not vacant. He now owns, manages and controls a farm of 260 acres, well cultivated, improved, stocked, and containing good residence, good barns and good fencing. He also possesses a fine Eel River bottom farm of 120 acres.

CHURCH PUCKETT, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Joseph and Zerish (Mattox) Puckett, natives of North Carolina and Tennessee respectively. His parents removed to Clay County, Ind., and settled in this township in 1842. Church Puckett was born in Vigo County, Ind., August 22, 1837, was reared on a farm, and from the neighborhood schools acquired a fair English education. He has been three times married—first, in May, 1855, to Mary Ann Neal, who died about four months later. In November, 1857, he married a second wife, Mary Jane North, who gave up life in the spring of 1877, having borne six children—Joseph (deceased), Henry, Mary Elizabeth, John Thomas (deceased), Amanda Jane and Hannah Ellen. April 24, 1881, he married his present wife—Sallie E. Cochran. In 1878, Mr. Puckett was elected Trustee of this township, which office he held for four years. He inherited from his father, who died in 1869, a small property, to which, by labor, economy and good management, he has materially added, having now a finely cultivated and improved farm of 56 acres, the same being supplied with some excellent stock and the necessary implements. Mr. Puckett is a thorough and active Democrat.

WILLIAM THOMAS PUCKETT, lawyer, farmer and stock-raiser, is the third of the family of David and Leanna (Baber) Puckett, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia. He was born in Clay County, Ind., February 15, 1857, and resided on the parental farm until 1881, having attended the common and graded schools, with the result of a first-class English education. In the autumn of 1878, he began the study of law with Judge Carlton, at Terre Haute, and was admitted to practice at Brazil in January, 1882, since which period he has been partly engaged thereat, and is now Deputy Prosecutor for Clay County. Although he has given a portion of his time to agriculture, he purposes to give in future his whole attention to his great profession. He is the owner of a good farm of sixty-three acres, all under cultivation, and underlaid with rich deposits of bituminous coal. As a lawyer, he is well read, energetic and astute, a fluent speaker and a ready debater. March 10, 1881, he married Eliza Isabel Neal, which union has given being to one child. Mr. Puckett is a Democrat, and cast his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Hancock.

GEORGE REED, retired farmer, is the second son of Levi and Sallie (Helmstetler) Reed, natives of North Carolina, and of Scotch-English descent respectively, who emigrated to this State in 1823; settled in Lawrence County, and resided there for ten years, where the mother died in 1832. The next year the father removed to this township; entered eighty acres of Government land, on which he lived and where he died in 1848. George was born in Roan, Davidson Co., N. C., October 18, 1818. When about nineteen years of age, he entered forty acres of Government land on Eel River, which he has cleared and improved, and to which he added until he has now 432 acres of land, which he has adorned with fences, buildings, orchards and the like. Mr. Reed has improved by reading and later study the education he received in youth, as he has made the circumstances of his life, by his own efforts. He is

a stalwart Republican, but gave his first vote for W. H. Harrison. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a worthy citizen, and a patron of every benevolent and public enterprise.

GAUDENCHY DULUCKY SANDERS, farmer and stock-raiser, the third of the family William and Rebecca (Hughes) Sanders, was born in Clay County, Ind., March 27, 1849. His parents died when he was about one year old, from which time until he was eleven years of age, he lived with his grandfather, and from the public schools learned something of reading and writing. March 1, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteers (Thirteenth Cavalry), and served until the close of the war. In addition to many skirmishes, he participated in the battles of Decatur, Nashville, Huntsville, Mobile and others. In May, 1864, he was captured, and after three days made his escape, while his captors were reveling on the spoils of a distillery. In 1866, he drove wagon teams through Colorado and Montana, and for the succeeding four years he "whacked" bull teams across the plains. He saw Kit Carson, and afterward attended the funeral of that noted scout. He was more than once the bed-fellow of the Hon. William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), and enjoyed the acquaintance of the famous A. W. Edwards, and was present when the Sioux and Arapahoes lifted that hero's scalp. August 10, 1876, he married Maria M. Terhune, with an issue of two children—Martha Ellen and Olga May. Mr. Sanders is a member of Vigo Lodge, No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and he and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SAMUEL H. SANDERS, stock-raiser and farmer, is the fifth of the family of Joseph and Eda (Brock) Sanders, natives of Indiana and Ohio, and of Irish and German descent respectively. He was born at Lockport, Ind., March 9, 1824, from which point his parents removed to this township in 1832, and purchased land on which they settled, and on which they and six of their children died and were buried. He was reared a farmer, and later married Hannah, daughter of Jesse and Susanna Neal, who left at her death two children—Jesse L. and Eda Sarena (both deceased). After his marriage, Mr. Sanders engaged in farming. He now owns 420 acres of fine land, about half of which are on the Eel River bottom, and nearly all under fence and good cultivation; this land is also well stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Two years after the death of his first, he married a second wife, Elizabeth Brock, which marriage gave issue to eight children, two of whom only survive—Martha and Margaret Lucinda. This wife also died August, 1882. Except perhaps \$200 received from his father's estate, Mr. Sanders has made his own fortune, which he has begun to enjoy. In politics, he is an uncompromising Democrat.

DAVID SHEPHERD, stock-raiser and farmer, is the sixth son of Stephen and Sarah (Porter) Shepherd, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, and of Scotch and Irish descent respectively. David was born in Sullivan County, Ind., in 1823; his education was wholly neglected, but by application and observation he has acquired a practical knowledge of books and business. He resided with his parents until his majority, when he began working on the W. & E. Canal, and later on a farm in Illinois. In 1853, he returned to this State, and entered his present land. March 19, 1854, he married Christina Badders, which alliance gave being to eight children—Sarah E., Mary L., William T., Anderson

W., Stephen R. (deceased), David A. (deceased), Delanie L. and Henry H. In September, 1854, Mr. Shepherd moved to Illinois and raised one crop, and then removed to Clay County. At the time he entered this land the district was a wild, and unaided he acquired a competence in a fine farm of 325 acres, 275 of which are cultivated and improved, together with a supply of stock of many kinds; he also owned 130 acres in Sullivan County. In 1878, he lost \$3,500 in the burning of a barn and its contents. Mr. Shepherd is a strongly grounded Democrat, but cast his first Presidential vote for Gen. Taylor. He and wife belong to the Christian Church.

ELLJAH M. STOUT, retired farmer and stock-raiser, is the fourth son of William and Mary (Van Dyke) Stout, natives of Virginia, and probably of German-Irish descent. He was born in Spencer County, Ky., September 14, 1811, came to this State in 1835, and settled where he now resides. During his youth, he attended school some time and worked upon the farm, and later, April 24, 1832, married Rebecca Craveson, by whom he had three children born to him—Eleanor Harriet, Sarah Ann (deceased) and Mary Jane. Mr. Stout has made good success in life, and that, too, almost without aid of any kind. Politically, he is now a member of the Independent party, his first Presidential vote having been given to Henry Clay. Mr. and Mrs. Stout are members of the Baptist Church, of which the former has been a Trustee for upward of forty years.

JOHN STROME, miller, is the fourth of the family of Joseph and Sarah (Miller) Strome, both of German descent, and natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, who removed to this State in 1851; remained in Owen County a short time before removing to this township, where they now reside—the father aged sixty-seven, the mother sixty-three. John was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 3, 1850; was reared on the farm and worked for his parents, as he has never ceased to do, and consequently received but small advantage from the schools. May 10, 1882, he married Josephine Stark, by which marriage they have been given one child—a girl, deceased. What property Mr. Strome possesses he has made from his own exertions. He has a farm of sixty-five acres, tolerably well improved. He also possesses a half interest in the Eldorado Mills, of which he is manager. He commenced the milling business in 1871, first as learner, then as worker, then as tenant, and finally as half-owner. He is a rigid Democrat, his first Presidential vote having been given for Horace Greeley. Mr. Strome is a member of Martz Lodge, No. 360, I. O. O. F., and he and wife are members of the church—he of the Presbyterian, and she of the Baptist.

WILLIAM TENNIS, farmer, stock-raiser and stock-dealer, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, November 5, 1838, and is the eldest son of John and Nancy (Rowles) Tennis, natives of Ohio and of English extraction. His parents removed to this State in the spring of 1852, and located in Sullivan. William attended school in Ohio and Indiana, worked on the farm, and in 1859, in this county, married Amanda J. Maddox, who died April 16, 1867, leaving three children—Thomas Jefferson, James and Emily. He next married, October 24, 1870, Margaret Pipher, which union gave issue to five children—Joseph Green, Henry Clay, George H., Edward J. and Ross. In 1870, Mr. Tennis removed to his present home, comprising 100 acres of excellent, well-improved, stocked and cultivated land. In 1872, he was elected Justice of the Peace, at

which he served for eight consecutive years, and never had a judgment reversed. In 1878, he made the race for the nomination of Recorder, but afterward withdrew. While serving as Justice he obtained a sufficient knowledge of law to enable him to practice in his way, and in which he has done most satisfactorily. He is a Democrat politically, but universally esteemed as a man and a citizen. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and now S. W. of Jasonville Lodge, No. 530. Mr. and Mrs. Tennis are members of the Christian Church, of which he is a Trustee.

EDWARD H. WATKINS, farmer and stock-raiser, is the youngest son of William and Margaret Watkins, natives of Ireland, and was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 6, 1831, where he resided until 1852, when he removed to this State; worked at carpentering until 1861, and then located in Vigo County, and alternated between the bench and the farm. In 1866, he removed to this county and settled where he now lives—one of the finest farms of 200 acres—at that time a wild of swamp and wood, but now improved with good buildings, stock and fencing. Mr. Watkins has been twice married, the first time April 3, 1862, with Miriam, daughter of James and Margaret Moon, who died after one year; the second time with Martha, daughter of Thompson and Nancy McKee; from this union there descended eight children—John W., Henry F., George F., Mary, Newton E., Etta, Essa and Hattie. By industry and integrity Mr. Watkins has acquired an excellent property, the achievement due to himself. Politically, he is a stalwart Democrat, but yielding in local affairs. He gave his first Presidential vote for James Buchanan.

MESSER G. WATSON, farmer and stock-raiser, is the sixth of the children of Nathan B. and Mary (Littlejohn) Watson, natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina and of Irish and German descent respectively. Messer was born in Owen County, Ind., August 9, 1853, whence his parents removed to Clay County in 1866, and settled on a farm now owned and occupied by our subject, who at the age of twenty-one years began life for himself. February 25, 1875, he married in Greene County, Ind., Josephine Perkins, from which union sprang one child—Zella Ethel. Mr. Watson is a prominent member of Jasonville Lodge, No. 530, A. F. & A. M. In the spring of 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he is now holding. He is an uncompromising Republican. Mr. Watson has been a school teacher, having taught his first term of school in 1874, and continued the same for every winter until 1880. He now devotes his entire time to farming, having a comfortable place of forty acres, with good residence, barns, stock and fencing. He is a much respected citizen, and Mrs. Watson is a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN M. WOODROW, merchant, miller and farmer, is the eldest son of Joseph and Sarah (Moore) Woodrow, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, who removed to this State in 1855, settled in Greene County, and engaged in milling and farming. John was born in Beaver County, Penn., December 25, 1847, and after serving his father until his majority, devoted himself to the business of the Eldorado Mill. In 1877, he engaged in mercantile business at Coffee, in this township, where he is now Postmaster. December 17, 1868, he married Caroline, daughter of Christopher and Sarah Trinkle, to which union were bestowed two children—an infant (deceased) and Henry Otis. By industry and energy, Mr. Woodrow has secured a competence in the possession of a large stock

of merchandise, besides a good farm of 130 acres under the best of cultivation and with the best improvements—orchards, dwelling, barns, etc. Mr. Woodrow is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, an uncompromising Republican and a worthy citizen.

WILLIAM K. WORTH, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest son of John and Sarah (Kent) Worth, natives of Ohio, the former of Scotch, the latter of English extraction. William was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 21, 1826, whence he came to this State in the fall of 1857, and purchased the land on which he now resides. He was reared on a farm until nineteen years old, but received no schooling—a disadvantage to him through life. April 9, 1848, he wedded, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Sarah Ann Jones, by which marriage he had eleven children born to him—Philip (deceased), Adaline, Josephine (deceased), Missouri, Dian and Leander (twins), Isabel, Mahala, William Edward (deceased), James Albert (deceased) and Rosa. Mr. Worth is a member of Lodge No. 530, A. F. & A. M., of which he is a Steward. He is also an adherent of twenty-four years' standing of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Worth has been fortunate in securing for himself and family a life-time competence. He has a good farm of 120 acres, well stocked and improved. He is a Republican, but voted for Franklin Pierce in 1852, and for John C. Fremont in 1856.





HISTORY OF OWEN COUNTY.

BY JAMES W. ARCHER.

ANTIQUITIES.

THAT the White River Valley had been a favorite habitation for men in pre-historic times, is proven by the existence of many mounds along and in its neighborhood, and also near the various streams in the county. In the vicinity of large springs and wherever an adequate supply of pure water could be easily reached, are found unmistakable evidences of a large pre-historic population. Quite a number of large mounds, and many small ones, are found near Gosport, and all down the valley of White River through the county are found many mounds. Some of them have been opened, and implements of polished stone, flint and pieces of rude pottery have been found. In others, large deposits of bones have been found, indicating burial places. In others, indications of fire, with fragments of bone partially burned, indicating religious or sacrificial mounds—places of worship. Heaps of shells from the river and large creeks are found in others. On the uplands, in many places, many flint implements are found—many broken and many entire—indicating that severe battles may have been fought in those places. In Clay Township, on the farm owned now by John D. Fox, there is a large field in which several bushels of these flint arrow and spear points and battle axes of stone have been found, and in all probability that field was at one time the place where a bloody battle was fought between races of men of whom all knowledge has perished except these implements of stone and flint. Many burial places of these pre-historic people have been uncovered. The bones differ in shape. Of what is apparently the oldest remains, the bones of the arms and legs are slightly curved, indicating an agricultural and laboring people—a people who worked with heavy tools of some kind, who bore heavy burdens, as is proven by the heavy stones transported to considerable distances, and of which are constructed receptacles for their dead. This first people seem to have gathered the bones of their dead, perhaps at stated periods, carefully cleaned each separate bone, and then deposited them in great quantities together in a stone vault covered with stone and then covered over with earth, some of which is of different character from the immediate locality, and evidently transported from the neighboring hills. A second and different race of people seems to have succeeded this first probably peaceful and laboring people. The bones of the second race are straight, thus showing a race of hunters and fishers, and also probably warlike, as the probabilities are this second people conquered the first, as they occupied the original mounds and seem to have had different habits. They buried their dead differently. The skeletons of this second people

are found whole, sometimes two or three together, sometimes twenty or thirty or more buried together in a circle, with the feet toward the center and heads outward, and covered over with earth. Near Freedom, on Section 16, a very remarkable burial place was found. There was a large quantity of bones found, covered with flag stones laid peculiarly. The covering with the flagging seems to have been commenced at the top of the low mound, and the next lower tier overlapping the upper, just the opposite way from laying the shingles on a roof. Many very valuable and interesting relics of these pre-historic races found in this county, and which ought to have been retained, have been given away to people from other States and other counties. I have been trying for some years to gather together these relics as many as I could get, so as to keep them in the county as part of its early history, but the people seem to prefer to give them away to others, who have gathered and sent out of the county several barrels of most valuable relics of these lost races.

The Indians, our immediate predecessors, came next as occupants of this country, but they have no traditions respecting the former inhabitants. Their old men told the first settlers here that they had no knowledge of the former inhabitants. They knew of them no more than we, who only read their history in their mounds, bones, and implements of flint, stone, and rude pottery. So perish men and nations from the face of the earth. And who can say that, with all our boasted civilization, we, too, may not pass into oblivion, and as time progresses and the intellect and inventive powers of man develop, that a thousand years from this time a people may possess this land, who, upon unearthing some of our implements and habitations we think so complete and so admirable, will wonder how a people so ignorant and so barbarous could have lived. As the Mound-Builder walked and carried heavy burdens on his flattened head and on his back, as the later Indian had his pony and canoe, as we of the present age have our various kinds of steam machinery, railroads, steamships and telegraph, so the next century may surpass us—but in what, and what shall be their achievements? Who shall say?

INDIAN HISTORY.

That all of what is now Owen County was a favorite resort of the red man is well known. There was everything here to be desired by the Indian. The rich alluvial soil of the White and Eel River Valleys, and the valleys of the numerous creeks of the county, were covered with the rich, sweet nutritious pea-vine, the open glades with a dense growth of sweet native grasses, the nut-bearing trees bore in great profusion, open spaces of the richest grounds were cleared and planted to corn and beans to make their famous dish of "succotash." On the uplands the wild plums, grapes, black and red haw, dewberries, blackberries, raspberries and other fruits and berries grew and ripened in their season in the richest profusion, and all kinds of game, from the monster buffalo to the smallest ground squirrel, lived and rioted in plenty of the choicest food. Buffalo, bear, deer and wild turkeys were everywhere plentiful, fat, and easily taken; beaver, otter and muskrat were numerous in the streams, and fish of the choicest varieties crowded each other in the various water-courses of the county. Is it any wonder that the red man resented the intrusion of the white man on this, his so richly endowed home? Is it to be wondered at that the red man stubbornly contested every inch of the territory he loved so well, or that he scalped, tomahawked and burned at the

stake the hated pale face who, with his unerring rifle, could far outreach his own arrow—who, equally as brave as himself, steadily conquered by his superior intelligence? The white man, conquered, and, wresting this country from his red brother, drove him to the far West, to seek a new home beyond the "Father of Waters," the great Mississippi River. The tribes who formerly owned this country were the Miamis, Pottawatomies, Eel River Indians and Delawares. I remember seeing, when a very small boy, a great number of these Indians on their way to the West to their new homes. The common Indians, braves, squaws and papooses, were very dirty and filthy, but the chiefs and their squaws were very gaudily dressed, and profusely ornamented with paint and brass and silver gewgaws of all sorts.

While on a visit to the Indian Territory two years ago, I saw at the great International Indian Fair at Muscogee, a grand-daughter of Johnny Cake, a famous old Delaware chief, who had his home formerly in the valley of White River. She said she had often heard her father and mother talk of their former beautiful home in this country, and had always regretted its loss, considering it far superior to their present home in the Indian Territory. During the war of 1812, my grandfather, John Dunn, and grand-uncles, Capt. Williamson Dunn and Dr. David H. Maxwell, passed through what is now Owen and Monroe Counties, and grandfather John Dunn was so pleased with this place that he then determined that when this county should be opened for sale of land and settlement he would buy land and make his home here, which he did, as related in another place in this history. After the settlement here in 1816 and 1817, there was no more Indian fighting in this immediate neighborhood, and the settlers, with their wives and children, were not molested by the Indians. By the use of firearms, and the nearly equally deadly fire-water (whisky), the Indian had been entirely conquered here, and while he had the will, doubtless, to scalp, murder and burn, as of old, he lacked the ability and knew it.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND PRODUCTION.

Owen County is bounded on the east by Morgan and Monroe Counties, south by Greene, west by Clay and north by Putnam. The county is twenty-three miles east to west and twenty-one miles south to north, and contains 393 sections of land, including the rivers—251,520 acres—the county being less than a square, twenty-one by twenty-three miles, by thirty-six sections along the southeast border, which is in Monroe, and fifty-four sections at the northwest corner, which is in Clay County. Bowling Green, the old county seat of Clay, is in this corner cut off of Owen, and the old settlers used jocularly to say they had to cut off a corner of Owen and give it to Clay, so they could get a place for a county seat.

White River is the chief water-course in Owen County. It enters the county near the center at the east line, and follows a southwest course, leaving the county about ten miles east of the southwest corner. This river has in many places wide valleys of a rich alluvial soil, which produce fine crops of all the grains and grasses. The bluffs of White River are, as a rule, precipitous, built up of stone from 50 to 100 feet thick, of limestone from the eastern boundary to near Freedom, and below that of sandstone. At Gosport, the Keokuk beds of limestone are found, which is the lowest geological stratum in this county. In this stone is found

imbedded many geodes and partings of chert. This is a very durable stone, standing exposure to the weather well, and is utilized for the foundation walls of buildings, cellar walls and other rough, rubble masonry. It is full of very beautiful shells in some of its strata. The next stone of economic value southwest is near Mill Creek, where the outcrop of the oölitic or white quarry limestone is found. This stone is overlaid with a shelly limestone, which is easily burned and makes a very excellent lime. The quarry or oölitic stone is used for all kinds of building purposes. It lies in massive ledges, works well under the stone-cutter's tools, saws easily and well, can be quarried in blocks of any size, and is very valuable. In the exhaustive examination, and the most thorough and critical tests for stone of which to construct the new State House now in progress at Indianapolis, Ind., the State House Commissioners pronounced this stone equal to the best. It bears a crushing pressure three times greater than the famous Portland stone of England, of which St. Paul's Cathedral in London is built. There are several quarries of this stone now in operation, and it is being shipped all over the State, and to several other States, to be used in the construction of costly buildings. This stone is especially adapted to the construction of piers and abutments for railroad bridges, withstanding the action of frost and water for ages, and owing to its superior elasticity beyond all other durable stone, being less affected by the vibration of passing trains, less displacement of the stones in the structure of railroad work occur. The time is not far distant when this stone will be a source of great profit to its owners.

Next comes the St. Louis limestone near Spencer. Three or four quarries of this stone are now in operation near Spencer. It is known in market and specified by architects as "Spencer Stone." It lies in ledges of from two to twelve inches in thickness, is bedded with a fairly smooth bed above and below, works well under the mason's hammer, and is easily and cheaply prepared for the wall. As a material for all kinds of rubble masonry, both below and above ground, it is not excelled in the State. It is now being extensively used for the entire structure of churches, business houses and private residences, and gives perfect satisfaction wherever it has been used. The principal quarry which has been operated for several years is upon the land of B. Dickerson, one-half mile below Spencer. The lands of B. Dickerson, D. R. Beem, W. M. Franklin and the Archer farm are underlaid with this stone, and it is here in inexhaustible quantities and easy of access.

The Kaskaskia limestone comes next. This stone is found at Cataract, and thence southwardly through the county by Fender's Hill, four miles west of Spencer, and Jackson's Hill, south of Freedom. This stone is of little economic value except for road material. It breaks irregularly under the mason's hammer, and is hard to work, and does not stand the weather as well as other stones in the county. The Chester sandstone comes next, and then the massive conglomerate, which extends south and west through the county. The Chester sandstone is extensively quarried in places for local use, and is used in buildings of all kinds, barns, dwellings, etc. It is very durable and works easily under the stone-cutter's tools. The great conglomerate is either heavily bedded or massive. It splits easily, can be quarried in large-sized blocks, works easily under stone-cutters' tools, is fire and weather proof. It is an excellent stone for all building purposes, and in time will be of great value to the county.

There are some other varieties of stones which are used locally, and are valuable. Immediately over the St. Louis stone on B. Dickerson's land, there is a thin, laminated limestone which is fire-proof, and in the early days was quarried and hauled many miles for the back and jambs of the old-fashioned fire-places. It is now superseded by fire brick for that purpose.

Eel River comes into the county near the northeast corner, runs in a large loop or bend through the north part of Taylor Township, near the center of Jennings Township, through the northeast corner of Jackson Township, and out of the county; circling back again just without the borders of the county north and west, it enters Owen County again, in the southwest corner of Jefferson Township, and leaves the county in the same township. In this county, in the bottoms or valleys of Eel River, are many fine farms, very productive. At Cataract, in Jennings Township, Eel River, within a distance of three-fourths of a mile, by two plunges, falls eighty-one feet through a deep, narrow channel worn through the limestone. The first fall is a perpendicular plunge of twenty-five feet. The fall to the lower cataract is very rapid, and at the lower cataract the river takes another perpendicular plunge of thirty feet. The scenery around and in the neighborhood of these cataracts, is very beautiful, and they are a favorite resort of visitors and pleasure parties from all directions. The water-power at the upper fall was partially utilized by building a flouring-mill, wool-carding machinery, saw mill, etc., about 1843, by Theodore C. Jennings, who commenced in the wild woods and built up a very extensive business, which is still continued by other parties. The affluents of Eel River are Jordan, Six-Mile and Fish Creeks. These streams have some wide bottoms, upon which are many very rich and productive farms, and before the days of steam afforded power for numerous flouring and saw mills.

The affluents of White River, in Owen County, are McCormick's, Wyatt's, Big and Little Raccoon on the south, and Limestone, Mill, Rattlesnake and Fish Creeks on the north side. These streams also have some wide and very fertile alluvial bottoms, and in early times afforded power for numerous mills, which are now nearly all superseded by steam mills for sawing and grinding.

The soil of Owen County is diversified. The bottoms of White and Eel Rivers and their affluents are all of a rich alluvial character. In Taylor and Harrison Townships, there is considerable flat land; the soil is of a dark color, very productive in all the grasses, and good for small grain. Southwest of that, in the Steele neighborhood, and in Wayne and Montgomery Townships, the face of the country is rolling, underlaid with limestone, the natural soil for blue grass, which it grows in perfection. The uplands in Jennings, Jackson, Morgan, Lafayette, Franklin, Clay and Washington are of a heavier clay soil, very strong, and, where properly farmed and cared for, very productive in all kinds of grasses and grain, and excellent for fruits of all kinds. The "Flat Woods," southeast of Spencer, seem to have been the bottom of a large lake, and here is found the deep, rich "black soil," which seems to be practically inexhaustible, and grows enormous crops of corn, wheat and grass. In the southwest part of the county, in Marion and Jefferson Townships, in the coal measures, the soil is different from any other in the county, and in the hands of our thrifty, industrious, intelligent German farmers, yields larger crops and a finer quality of wheat than any other part

of the county. It gives a good yield and good quality of grass. The county all over produces a fine quality of fruits of all kinds, both large and small. A vast amount of very fine timber, of oak, walnut, ash and poplar, has been destroyed in the clearing-up of the county; much has been sold for shipment, and much yet remains uncut. Many of our farmers are learning to save their timber, instead of wasting it, as heretofore.

Block and bituminous coal of the best quality is found in large quantities in the southwest part of the county. In Marion and Jefferson Townships many mines have been opened, and are now being operated. Kaolin has been found in several places, but not in beds of sufficient extent to pay for working. Iron ore of a fine quality is found in various places in the county. Fire clay of excellent quality is found in unlimited quantity; paint clays of different colors have been found; clays for the manufacture of brick and tile are found all over the county. Our facilities for the manufacture of fire brick, pottery, drain tile, and the best of brick are unlimited, and ought to be utilized. A firm has just commenced the manufacture of drain tile and pressed brick, at Spencer, on the lands of Calvin Fletcher, just north of the public school building. The firm proposes to furnish tile and brick in any quantity which may be required.

Our mineral springs in several places in the county have well-attested curative properties, and merit the attention of those interested in curative waters.

The high hills on the divides between the water-courses in the county are specially adapted to fruit culture. The temperature on these high lands is higher and more even during winter weather than the lower lands, and secure greater protection for the tender fruit buds than the colder air lower down. Owen County will one day become a great fruit-producing county. All over the county on almost every quarter section are found never-failing springs of the purest and coolest of water. Clear, pure and life-giving, it gushes from the rocks or boils up from the sands on almost every farm in the county—cool in summer and warm in winter, for man and beast.

Taking into consideration the coal, stone, timber, kaolin, fire and paint and other clays, our rich and varied soils which yield everything required for man and beast, there is no reason why Owen County should not take high rank amongst the wealth-producing counties of Indiana. The inhabitants of Owen County are noted for intelligence, sobriety, hospitality and high social qualities. Churches and schoolhouses are numerous in every township in the county; our people are home-loving and law-abiding; we have less litigation than any of our neighboring counties; if it were not for many cases brought for trial from other counties around us, our courts and lawyers would have much idle time on their hands. Go into any part of Owen County where you will, you will find an industrious, generous, hospitable people, who will open their doors and give you of the best they have with a pleasant welcome, which cheers the heart and sweetens the homeliest fare. We can show more handsome, intelligent girls to the square mile than any county in Indiana, who can get up a "square meal" in first-class style at short notice, and then entertain their company in the parlor with music and intellectual and cultured conversation. We are no less proud of our boys, who can plow a straight furrow, make a full hand in the harvest, can make rails and

build fences, and then can analyze the soil they till, can tell you the chemical constituents of the grains and grasses they grow, write you a fair article on almost any subject, or solve you a problem in algebra.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The territory of which Owen County is a part originally belonged to the Miami, Pottawatomie, Delaware and Eel River tribes of Indians, and was ceded to the whites by the chiefs of these tribes by the treaty of Fort Wayne September 30, 1809. Owen County was settled first by the whites in 1816, and for a number of years subsequent to that time large numbers of Indians gained their subsistence by hunting and fishing in the bounds of what is now Owen County. When the first white settlers came to this county, the forests abounded with game of all kinds, and the streams were full of the finest fish, a veritable paradise for the hunter. With very little trouble, the early settler could supply the inmates of his cabin with an abundance of the finest bear meat, venison and wild turkey, and with his "gig" or fish spear, as true to his aim in water as his unerring rifle on land, he could quickly take all the fish he wanted, taking choice as to size and kind.

The extensive rich alluvial "bottoms" of White River were covered with a dense luxuriant growth of wild pea-vine, which afforded unlimited range for game of all kinds. Wild turkeys and deer were frequently shot by the early settlers while standing in their cabin doors. The first white settlers in what is now Owen County was Philip Hart, who settled where Calvin Fletcher, Esq., now lives, adjoining Spencer on the northeast. Philip Hart came here in October, 1816. He brought with him his family, consisting of his wife Susan and seven children. An unmarried man, James Bigger, came with Hart, and afterward married one of the Hart girls. In the fall of 1816, John Dunn, Gen. Bartholomew, the Beems and some others bought land in this county at the land sales at the old Post Vincennes. On the 5th day of February, 1817, John Dunn came here with his family, consisting of his wife Margaret, or "Peggy," as she was called, and six children. He crossed the river with teams and stock on the ice at "Mayfield's Eddy," and camped on the snow at the spring at the foot of the "narrows," above Spencer. Samuel W., his son, was then thirteen years of age, and is yet living. Margaret, his daughter, my mother, who is yet living, was then six years of age. Samuel and his father at once commenced cutting logs for a cabin; assisted by Philip Hart and James Bigger, they got up the walls and a roof of clapboards on in a few days. They scraped the snow out of the cabin, built a fire-place and chimney of "cat and clay," built a big fire and moved in on the dirt floor, with neither door, nor window shutter, and often in after days, when they lived in a fine residence surrounded by all the comforts of life in plenty, I have heard Grandmother Dunn say that she never felt so rich and happy in her life, either before or after, as when she moved into that cabin and had her little children under its shelter. Grandfather bored holes in the logs at the proper distance from the ground, secured the ends of round poles in the auger holes, the others on forks driven in the ground, then placed boards, split of oak, across the poles, and the beds were then placed on top of the boards. Sweet and refreshing sleep visited them thus in such rude surroundings. John Dunn lived on the river bank, and soon made a large canoe, which was used for ferriage purposes. The men were busy clearing ground of

the timber preparing for a crop, and the women attended the ferry. My mother became an expert with the canoe paddle, and ferried many persons across White River ere she had reached her "teens." She retained her knowledge of the use of the paddle for many years as I can testify. I was her first born child, a very mischievous boy, tradition says, and I often hunted for a soft, easy place to sit down upon by reason of that same "proficiency with the paddle," which my mother had retained, and with which, no canoe being handy, on particularly mischievous provocations she "paddled" me.

Gen. Bartholomew bought the land where Benjamin E. Allison and Henry Keene now live. Richard Beem bought the land upon which the most of what is now the town of Spencer is located. John Bartholomew came and brought his family in April, 1817. He built his cabin on the south side of the hill upon which Henry Keene now lives. Thomas, John and Robert McNaught came then also. Thomas bought and settled upon the land which his son, Gen. Thomas A. McNaught, now owns and lives upon. On the 25th of March, Neely, Enoch and Levi Beem, sons of Daniel Beem, came and made their camp upon a mound south of Spencer, which mound is now in the Riverside Cemetery. Neely Beem brought his wife and infant daughter, two weeks old, along with him. That infant grew to womanhood, and became the mother of Laura A., wife of Gen. T. A. McNaught. Enoch Beem was about seventeen, and Levi about fourteen years when they arrived here. Their father, Daniel Beem, was sick, and was left at the old home in Jackson County, Ind. These boys lived in their camp until they had cleared and planted ten acres in corn. They then built their cabin on the mound above mentioned. In the spring of 1817, there came to this Dunn settlement, as it was called, Isaiah Cooper, Jacob McIntire, Dudley Milner, Richard Kirby, William Anderson, Robert Blaine, George McHenry and Hugh Barnes, with their wives and children. These men all made crops here in 1817. They had to clear their lands from the green timber; then scratch up the ground as well as they could amongst the green roots and stumps with a "jumping shovel," a rude shovel plow with a colter attached to the beam of the plow, and fastened at the lower end to the point of the shovel; the lower end of the colter rounded in front, so when it struck a root it would jump out of the ground and over the root. They then dug around the stumps with their hoes, and thus got enough loose dirt to cover the seed. The soil was so rich that they raised good crops with this primitive culture. They were late getting their crops in the ground, and on the night of October 3, 1817, there came a heavy frost and hard freeze, which frost bit their immature corn very badly. They had to gather it hurriedly, husk it out quickly and spread it out on the "lofts" of their cabins and on platforms in the open air, in order to dry it as much as possible. When it did dry, it turned black and smelled badly. This bad corn was the best they could get, and was worth \$1 per bushel. In order to get it into eatable shape, they had to pound it into meal in mortars, which were made by cutting four feet off a good sized tree, then burning a cavity in the end of the log of sufficient size to hold the desired amount of corn, then with a wooden pestle pounding the corn into meal fine enough to seive. The seive was made by stretching a green deer hide over a rude hoop of wood, and fastening the hide to the hoop. Then after the hide had dried, holes were punched through it with a pointed red-hot iron made for the purpose. Where



Yours Truly
James W. Archer

there was a large family to provide corn bread for, a fork was set in the ground, a long, springy hickory sapling was cut of a sufficient length, the butt end fastened to the ground, the center of the sapling resting in the fork previously set for the purpose, the heavy wooden pestle hung by a nice straight grape-vine to the small end of the sapling; the mortar was then set up on end and placed in proper position under the pestle. In working this labor-saving apparatus, the operator pulled down the heavy pestle and the spring in the sapling greatly assisted in raising it again, thus saving the strength of the operator and expediting the pounding of the grain into meal. These mortars were used until one William Baker built a little "corn-cracker" of a mill, run by water power, on Raccoon Creek. He also put up a bolt, turned by hand, to bolt the wheat he ground, thus making possible to the good housewives the much-longed-for "hot biscuits" of the older settlements they had left behind. Now the good wife could set before the lord of forest and stream the steaming and savory "Johnny-cake" or "corn dodger," hot biscuit, sweet, fresh butter from the milk of cows fed on the sweet and fragrant peavine of the river bottoms, rich milk, honey from the stores of the wild bees of the forest, rich, juicy venison steaks, roasts from fat bears' hams, and choice fish from the rivers, all cleanly prepared with willing hands, and proudly set out upon the puncheon table covered with a flax linen table-cover of her own make.

In 1818, quite a large number of settlers came in—Thomes Allan, Elijah Chambers, James Galletly, Joel Shields, John Moore, Hugh McDonald, Abraham Henderson, William Boalds, Martin Hardin, James Blair, John Franklin, William Latta, Alexander Eason, Peter Teal, Andrew and Jessie Evans, Eli Tarbutton, Alexander McBride and others whose names I have failed to get. Nearly all these men brought their families with them, and permanently settled here. Although many of these names have not been heard here for many years, they are all familiar to all the old settlers yet living. They have died and their descendants have moved away farther west, and but for the records would be entirely forgotten. Many others have left long lines of descendants here, who will perpetuate very many of the names which occur in the records of the early settlement of this county. John Hudson, some of the Steeles and others had made quite a settlement up in "Town 11," which is now in Montgomery Township. The Gosses, Alexanders and others had a good settlement at Gosport. The Speases, Arneys, Fiscuses and others had quite a little settlement in what is now Jefferson Township.

SEAT OF JUSTICE.

The people now began to talk about a county organization, and the location of a county seat of justice. The Dunn settlement was the most numerous of any in the county, but other places were talking county seat, and the matter had to be got into shape. A petition was circulated and signed by the citizens, praying the State Legislature to organize their county, and locate their permanent seat of justice. John Dunn was the messenger chosen by the people to bear their petition and present it to the State Legislature, then in session at Corydon, Harrison County, which place was then the capital of the State. He started on his journey, while the people impatiently awaited his return. He returned at night. Before daylight next morning, he arose and went to report the result of his mission to Daniel Beem and family, who were deeply

interested. His cabin was at the foot of the "Narrows" above Spencer, and he went across what is now Spencer, then an unbroken forest, to the Beem cabin on the mound, as before described, now in the Riverside Cemetery. The Beem family were all asleep, and Grandfather Dunn fired off his rifle, standing just beside the "cat and clay" chimney of the Beem cabin. That sound always started these old stout-hearted pioneers into wide-awake fighting trim from the soundest sleep. Instead, however, of the war-whoops and scalping-knife of the murderous savage, Uncle Daniel Beem met the outstretched hand of their messenger to the State capital, who bore the joyful news that the State Legislature had granted their prayer, and that their county would soon be organized. The Commissioners appointed were Gen. John Milroy, John Allen, John Engle, William Bruce and Toussant Dubois. Their location of the county seat was on the John Dunn land in the bend of the river, south of the narrows, where the storage houses of the Spencer Ice Company now stand—one hundred acres on the west side of the river, and fifty acres on the east side of the river, and the name chosen for the town was Lancaster. From some difficulty, or misunderstanding, the land was deeded for the proposed county seat by John Dunn, and a new location had to be made. The Commissioners for the second location were John Tipton, James Ward and Patrick Callan. They reported at a special session of the County Commissioners, at the house of John Dunn, on the 12th day of February, 1820. These Commissioners had accepted a donation of $70\frac{1}{2}$ acres from Richard Beem, $21\frac{1}{2}$ acres from Isaiah Cooper, 10 acres from Philip Hart, and 30 acres across the river, from John Bartholomew, 132 acres in all, which was accepted by the County Commissioners and the permanent seat of justice was so located.

ORIGIN OF NAMES.

The county had been named "Owen" in memory of Maj. Abraham Owen, a gallant Kentucky officer who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. When the question of a name for the county seat came up, on motion of Capt. John Johnson, late of Freedom, the new county seat was named "Spencer" in memory of a Capt. Spencer, who was another brave soldier of Kentucky, and was also killed at the battle of Tippecanoe. It is said the suggestion for this name came from Gen. Tipton, who was present and was a great friend of Capt. Spencer.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first wedding in the county was a double one. James Bigger and Thomas Allen married on the same day two of Philip Hart's daughters, by virtue of a marriage license obtained at Vincennes, this territory being in the jurisdiction of Knox County, but I have not been able to ascertain the date.

The next wedding, as is supposed, was of a young man by the name of Joseph Pinkard and a girl who lived in the family of John Mitchell, in the neighborhood of where Zebedee Parish now lives in the township of Montgomery. Joe lived with John Hudson on the Zebedee Parish farm. The couple were engaged, the morning of the wedding-day arrived, but Joe had no shoes. There were no stores to go to in those days for supplies, and Joe was in a bad fix. John Hudson had some leather of his own tanning of the natural tan color not blacked. The cows had wandered away in the range and had failed to come up at

milking time the night before, and at breakfast had failed to put in their appearance, so John Hudson proposed that if Joe would go hunt and bring home the cows he would make him a pair of shoes by the time set for the wedding. Joe was only too glad of such a bargain. He mounted the old mare and started to hunt for the cows. Noon was the hour set for the wedding. Noon came, but Joe came not. It was a cloudy day, no guiding sun was to be seen, and Joe was undoubtedly lost in the woods. Mr. Hudson sent Ninian Steele over to Mitchell's to explain to the expectant bride why her lover was absent. The poor girl was much distressed; the country was full of Indians, who, though apparently friendly, were known to be treacherous; the woods were full of wild animals; bears and panthers were often seen, and who could tell what had befallen her lover? We may imagine Joe's feelings, poor fellow, as the time passed away and he at last realized that he was lost. No one unless he has experienced it can tell the feelings of a man lost in the woods; the utter helplessness and bewilderment which comes over a man at such a time is indescribable. So Joe now felt. The hour of his long-expected happiness had arrived, and now when at this blessed moment he should have held his happy bride in his arms, he was hopelessly lost in the woods, and she—oh, what was she doing? He rode this way and that, seeking to find his way out of the trackless forest. With no sun to guide him, he wandered further away from home and love, when a happy thought struck him. Perhaps if he turned the old mare loose she had sense enough to go home by herself. In the almost desperate hope that she would lead him to home and happiness, he turned her loose. The old mare finding herself at liberty, turned around and started off in a direction opposite to the one Joe had been guiding her; she started off leisurely through the woods, Joe following. She traveled along very nicely for a little while, until hearing some noise in the woods which startled her, she set off in a gallop and Joe after her in a dead run. Through bushes and briars, over logs and brush, on he ran. It was a "ground-hog case." If he lost sight of the mare, he was a "goner." He ran a good race—he was running in a good cause. The old mare was nearly out of sight; he had run so long that his breath came in great sobs. He was just about to fall from exhaustion, when the clearing opened up to his despairing eyes and Joe was found. But, sad to relate, in his frantic haste to get "out of the wilderness," he had lost his only hat. When he got to the house, the shoes were finished and ready. One extremity was covered, but the other was bare. He had as well gone to meet his bride in the morning bare-footed, as now bare-headed. Young Ninian Steele took pity on him, loaned Joe his Sunday hat, he wearing his old one to this, the first wedding he ever attended.

The first wedding recorded in the old marriage record, No 1, of the county, is of Pitman Chance to Nancy Hicks, October 4, 1819, the ceremony performed by Jacob McIntire. Justice of the Peace.

The first white child born in Owen County was John R. K. Dunn, son of John and Margaret Dunn. He was born December 12, 1817.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Hugh Barnes, a Methodist preacher, at the house of John Hudson, in 1818. The first ferry boat on White River was built and operated by John Dunn in March, 1818, and the first persons ferried over in the new boat were the Goss family, then on their way to settle at what is now Gosport. The county was organized in 1818, by act of the State Legislature, and the first court

was held at the house of John Dunn on the 1st of March, 1818, Hon. Amory Kinney, President Judge; Hugh Barns and Joseph Freeland, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Andrew Evans, Sheriff; John F. Ross, Prosecutor for the State; John Mitchell, Thomas McNaught and John Milner were the first County Commissioners; John Bartholomew was the first County Treasurer. There were three townships in the county only, at first organization, namely: Washington, Franklin and Montgomery, and the western boundary line of Owen was the eastern boundary of Vigo County.

The first taxes levied were in 1819, as follows:

FOR STATE PURPOSES.

On first-rate lands, \$1 on each 100 acres.
 On second-rate lands, 87½ cents on each 100 acres.
 On third-rate lands, 62½ cents on each 100 acres.
 And on bond servants, \$3.

FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

On first-rate lands, 50 cents on each 100 acres.
 On second-rate lands, 43½ cents on each 100 acres.
 On third-rate lands, 31½ cents on each 100 acres.
 And on horses, 37½ cents per head.

EARLY OFFICERS.

The bond of the first Treasurer, John Bartholomew, was \$20,000, with John Hudson, Philip Hart, Isaiah Cooper, John McNaught, Robert McNaught, Hugh Barns, Adam Brenton, David Johnson, Joseph Freeland, Jacob McIntire, James Bigger, George McHenry, Thomas Allen and William Baker as his sureties. Elections were ordered to be held for 1819, at the houses of John Dunn, in Washington Township; Moses Hicks, in Franklin Township, and John Hudson, in Montgomery Township. Samuel Fain was appointed County Agent for the year 1819, with a \$20,000 bond signed by Jesse Evans, David Fain, Hugh Barns, William Alexander, Joseph Freeland, John Freeland, David Lukenbill, Philip Hart, John Hudson and David Johnson as his sureties. An election for Justices of the Peace was ordered to be held on the last Saturday in April, 1819 — for one Justice of the Peace in each township. In May the following persons were appointed to serve as the first grand jury in Owen County, namely: Adam Brenton, Richard Morris, James Atha, John Latta, David Lukenbill, Jacob McIntire, David Fain, Isaiah Cooper, Benjamin Croy, Abner Alexander, Elijah Chambers, Richard Kirby, Robert Patterson, David Thomas, James Bigger, Alexander McBride, William Anderson, John McNaught, Robert McNaught, Thomas Bull, John Parroshaw, William Baker, Joseph Skidmore, Luke Vaughn, Jesse Evans, Moses Hicks, James Pugh, Caleb Stansberry, Peter Zeal, John Dunn, John Johnson, John Hudson, Samuel Fain, Thomas Allen and John Bartholomew, thirty-five men good and true. At the same time there was appointed the following-named traverse jury, to wit: William Alexander, William Latta, Cassius Edwards, Daniel Harris, Berry Jones, Daniel Hall, Samuel Hicks, Daniel Beem, Thomas Bush, Joshua Mathena, John Hasket, Hugh Endsley, William McDaniell, William W. Cooper, William Lindsay, Owen Roach, James Steele, Thomas Harvey, Samuel Risley, John Gregory, Thomas Smith and Obadiah Turpin, twenty-two men good and true, making a total of fifty-seven men for the grand and traverse juries. These jurors were paid 75 cents per day each. James Galletly

was allowed \$8.50 for surveying the town of Lancaster, Daniel Harris and Abner Alexander \$2.50 each for carrying the surveyor's chain, and David Johnson for marking boundaries of the same. Samuel Fain was allowed \$20 for his services as County Agent for the year ending September, 1819. For an officer who had to give a \$20,000 bond, this salary of \$20 per year looks very small. Robert D. Milner and Thomas McNaught had been elected County Commissioners, and resigned their offices; John Johnson, James A. Steele and Jesse Evans were appointed to fill their places until the next general election. It has been said that a certain class of politicians "seldom die and never resign." The above action shows that some of our fathers at least were not of that class. John R. Freeland, the County Clerk, was allowed \$25 for his services as Clerk of the county for one year. If that was all the Clerk's office was worth per year now, there would not be such a fight for it as now occurs every four years. William Alexander was the first Lister (what we now call Assessor) of the county, and was allowed \$20 for services in 1819. Andrew Evans, Sheriff, was allowed \$22 for his services for 1819.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD.

The County Board ordered the construction of a temporary court house on the following plan: "A double log house, one room to be 20 feet square, the other 16x20, with a passage between of 12 feet, all to be covered under one roof, the logs to face 8 to 12 inches, the story 10 feet high, foundation to be raised 6 inches above the ground on rock, to be covered with a good clapboard roof, a puncheon floor to be laid in each, each room to be chinked and daubed on the outside. One door and one window in each room, the shutters to be made of plank and hung on iron hinges." That iron hinge specification was the beginning of extravagance in public buildings. The hinges to the doors of the settlers themselves were all of wood, and fastened with a wooden latch or a pin which fitted into an auger-hole bored at a proper place to receive the pin, to secure the closing of the door. The house was to be finished on the following May, which would be May, 1820. This house was located on Lot No. 98 in Spencer, and was the first house built in Spencer. One room of the old court house is still standing there. It has been weather-boarded over the logs, and has been a residence for many years.

At the same session, John Dunn was appointed County Treasurer. The first Supervisors of Roads were now appointed. There had been no regularly laid out road, only roads of convenience, running anywhere and in any way, were mere paths through the woods. Several roads were located at this first term of the Commissioners' Court. The roads were to be chopped out and opened sufficiently for the free passage of four-wheeled wagons. The first Supervisor appointed was William P. Anderson, of the road leading from Spencer down the river to the township line, dividing Townships 9 and 10. The hands allotted to him were Robert D. Milner, Richard Kirby, John Moore, Joseph Rhoades, William W. Cooper and Isaiah Cooper. Moses Hicks was Supervisor of the road from the line dividing Townships 9 and 10, on down the river to Section 16. The hands allotted to him were John Latta, William Latta, James Pugh, Christopher Wyatt, Thomas and Richard Bush, Samuel and Joseph Hicks, Joseph and William Britton, Cassius Edwards, James Gregory, Thomas Harvey and James Bigger.

Samuel Jackson was Supervisor of all the road below the line of Section 16 to the line between Greene and Owen Counties, and all the hands below Section 16 were allotted to work under him. John Dunn, Philip Hart and John Bartholomew located the road from Dunn's Ferry toward Terre Haute to the county line. David Johnson was appointed Supervisor, with the following hands to work under him: Arthur Johnson, Enoch Beem, Adam Lamb, John Foster, Jesse Evans, Andrew Evans, Philip Hart, James Galletly, Daniel Mull, John Van Camp, Samuel Van Camp, John Dunn, Eli Tarbutton, Michael Smith, Thomas F. Johnson, William S. Boalds, Reuben McDaniel and all others in the bounds of the neighborhood. It was ordered by the board that this road toward Terre Haute should be opened from ten to fifteen feet wide, and in all respects passable for wagons. A public well was ordered to be dug of a sufficient depth to afford plenty of water; to be well walled with stone; to be provided with a sweep, and a bucket with iron bands.

At the May season, 1820, Eel River Township was organized, boundaries fixed and election ordered to be held at the house of Samuel Risley. Adam Lamb was allowed \$51.35 for building the temporary court house before mentioned. This could not have been so imposing a structure as the million and a half court house of our neighbors in Marion County; but our early settlers, doubtless, felt very proud of it when they had it ready for occupation by their courts, and their Judges of that day presided over their courts with as much or more dignity than our neighbors' Judges above named preside, under the shadow of their gilded goddesses of justice, blindfolded with a golden band over their eyes, and holding aloft the scales of justice in a gilded hand.

John Dunn was allowed \$9.87½ cents for whisky, furnished the county on the day of the sale of town lots, in the town of Spencer. The spirited bidding must have made our fathers thirsty. At the special session held August 11, 1820, it was ordered by the board that a jail of the following dimensions be built on the public square, to be 18x36 feet; the timber to be of oak, black walnut, locust and coffee-nut; the logs to be hewn one foot square for walls, floors and ceilings. My first recollection of this old jail dates back a good many years. Many who are yet living well remember John Foster. "John the Rauncher" he called himself. He was a noted character, a man of naturally a fine mind; he had read a great deal and had a most wonderful memory, but unfortunately for himself, he loved whisky; he got drunk every time he came to town. When drunk he would preach, pray and recite chapter after chapter from the Bible; being entirely peaceable and harmless, he was never molested by any one, but he always had an attentive audience in "us boys." One day, however, his friends concluded that if he should be put in jail it might shame him into sobriety. Accordingly an officer arrested him, and after trial before the Justice for drunkenness, he was put in jail. I was a little boy, then, and we boys all followed John to the jail. He was put inside, the door locked, and the officials left him. We boys, however, could not leave him; we peeped through the cracks between the logs at him. He sat on the floor with his back to the partition wall and facing toward us; his hands were locked around his knees, his head bowed down upon his arms; he was a picture of the most abject misery. He said, finally, "Raunch, are you in jail?" Repeating the question until the sense of his deep disgrace became unbearable, he raised his head from his knees, spread his hands high above his head, turned his face upward and in

tones of the most agonizing supplication cried out: "Oh, Lord God of the Rechabites, out of the belly of hell I cry." His countenance expressed the most perfect picture of deep disgrace and earnest supplication I ever saw. The experiment was a failure. It did not stop John from drinking.

At the regular session, August 14, 1820, the first tax for road purposes was levied as follows:

On first rate land.....	\$1.50 on each 100 acres.
On second rate land.....	\$1.30 on each 100 acres.
On third rate land.....	.93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each 100 acres.

At the November term, 1820, it was considered by the board that the allowance made John F. Ross by the Circuit Court for services as public prosecutor was exorbitant (\$75 being the allowance made), therefore it was ordered that he be allowed \$30 for said services. The sturdy pioneers had not yet learned how lawyers charged for their valuable services. Hugh Barns was allowed \$18 and Joseph Freeland \$10 for services as Judges of the Circuit Court. These men were Associate Judges, and while court was in session, sat one on each side of the Presiding Judge. In rendering decisions, the Presiding Judge would consult first one and then the other of the Associate Judges, and then announce the decision of the court. As the Associates usually agreed with their Presiding Judge, the lawyers used to say they had 100 Judges—a one and two naughts. Philip Hedges was ordered to purchase a table and to prepare benches sufficient for the court and jurors; also a desk and book-case for the clerk. At the February term, 1821, of the Commissioners' Court, Morgan Township was organized and elections ordered to be held at the house of John Latham, Jacob McIntire, Inspector. Philip Hart was appointed County Treasurer for 1821. At this session it was ordered that the timber on the public square in Spencer be cleared off; all trees under six inches in diameter to be grubbed out, and all above six inches to be cut not more than six inches above the ground; brush, chips, chunks, etc., all to be cleared off, and all the timber falling out to be cleared up, and the whole square to be made clear of timber. Philip Hedges received the job, and cleared it all off for \$25. This was done sixty-two years ago. We who now live in Spencer would gladly pay \$1,000 to have that same timber standing now in the court house yard. One quarter of an acre for the jail, and fifty feet square for an estray pen was ordered to be cleared off by the 1st of April following. The tax levy for 1821 was on town lots 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each \$100 value; poll tax, 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head on work oxen, and 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head on horses. The County Agent was ordered to bring suit against Adam Lamb for failing to build the temporary court house according to contract. The ferry at the foot of Marion street was established at this session. Lewis Noel was the contractor to build the new jail, and at this term received his first county order in payment for \$44.93. At the August term, Noel was allowed \$339.60 for building the jail. At the November term, Levi Beem was allowed \$2 for guarding James and Robert Robertson one day. As it was now growing cold, Daniel Harris was appointed to build a chimney to the new court house. It was directed to be built of "cat and clay;" the fire-place to be eight feet wide, back and jambs to be of rock as high as the mantel. The expenditures of the county was this year advertised in three of the most public places in the county, but the old records fail to state the amount. At the February term, 1822, Thomas Allen was al-

lowed \$7.59 for whisky furnished the county at the second sale of lots in the town of Spencer. It seems that whisky was an absolute necessity at the sale of lots in the new county seat of justice. These old records are interesting, but I must pass over many of them. The new brick court house (the one still standing and in use by our courts and county officers) was built in 1825 by Philip Hart, contractor. Anderson B. Mills and Findley B. Johnson are, perhaps, the only persons now living who worked on the construction of this building—Mr. Johnson as a carpenter, and Uncle Anderson carrying brick, finishing the second story. Joe Witham, Elisha Mills, William Edwards and Anderson B. Mills attended the masons, carrying to them the brick and mortar. Uncle Anderson and John Hicks, who lived near Freedom, Owen County (lately deceased), were the only men of many who tried to and could carry (or "tote") fifty bricks to the top of the building at one load. In those days when men were respected according to their strength and endurance, this was a feat to be proud of.

Philip Hedges kept tavern on the corner where Dr. Schell's brick block now stands. His sign of Gen. Jackson in full regimentals, painted with the bluest of blue, and the "yallerest of yaller," was a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," to the proud possessor. Anderson B. Mills says the first court he ever attended in Spencer (he has attended many since) just south of where the court house fence now stands, was under a large beech tree. The tree stood beside the first public well. Judge Wick was on the bench, and it was a bench too, not a fine cushioned chair with rollers under the legs, and a screw attachment underneath by which the Judge easily faces his chair in any direction without rising; but it was a veritable bench, a puncheon split out of a good oak log, hewed with the broad-ax, smoothed off with the drawing-knife, and round dog-wood legs inserted in two-inch auger holes. That was truly a Judge's "bench."

Craven P. Hester, then a young man, was prosecutor, and sent a man to State Prison for two years for stealing an ax. Axes were scarce and a very important part, in fact an indispensable part of a settler's outfit, and no doubt they made an "awful example" of this fellow. About this time there came out here from Virginia one George Thompson, a brother-in-law of A. B. Mills. George was a shoe-maker, and a good one, too, as well as an excellent man. He went to work at his trade in Spencer. Naturally he visited his sister, Mrs. Mills, who lived on the other side and down the river some five miles from Spencer. After one of these visits, as he was returning to Spencer, he saw along the path he was traveling, a "'possum" track in the snow. A Virginian was never known to miss a chance to catch a "'possum," so George followed up the track for some distance, until he found that the "'possum" had gone into a hole in a tree. The hole was of a pretty good size, so George thought he would look in and see where his "'possum" was. He put his head to the hole but it was not so large as it looked; but he wanted that "'possum," so he pushed and worked until he got his head in; it was so neat a fit that but very little light could get in; he could not see very well; he looked up and down and twisted his head to look round to the side, when "yow-ow," went the "'possum" right at the end of his nose. George flew back to get out, expecting every moment to feel the "'possum's" teeth in the end of his nose; but he couldn't get out; his ears pulled up against the edge of the hollow inside and held him fast. He pulled and twisted, but every time

his ears doubled up against the edges of the hole and held him fast, and all this time the "'possum" was snarling and growling as if he intended to try one snap at poor George's nose anyhow. George said afterward in telling the story, that he suffered terribly; he thought he could never get out; he had gone a considerable distance from the path; he was afraid to "holler" for fear of the "'possum," and if he did "holler" nobody could hear him; with his head in that hole, his voice would be smothered in the tree; he thought how, after it would be too late for him, his body would be found dead, and his nose and face eaten off by that starving "'possum," shut in that tree by his head, and compelled to eat him or starve. These horrible thoughts went trooping through his brain until, becoming desperate, he determined to pull his head out or—off. He braced himself for a mighty effort, and straining every nerve, he pulled and pulled for life; little by little the skin on his ears began to give, when by one last and supreme effort his head came out (not off), but minus the skin of his ears. George thought "'possum meat not much 'count nohow."

But—a stop must come somewhere to these reminiscences. I could go on, page after page, telling you of the musters, of the old-fashioned elections on the first Monday in August, of the log rollings (the spring after I was eighteen years of age I rolled logs thirty-one days). The corn "shuckings," the quilting, the old plays of the youngsters at night, after the day's shucking or chopping of the boys, and the quilting of the girls was over; when the old folks went home early, but the boys and girls didn't "go home till morning;" of how sweet and beautiful the girls were; of how gallant and brave some of the boys were, and how backward and bashful some of the others were who could never find a good place to put their hands and feet, and who could not have mustered up pluck or courage enough to kiss a girl to save their lives, and just loved them to death, too, all the time; of the grand old fishing sprees we used to have when whole neighborhoods would join with "racks," or brush drags and sweep the river for miles, catching wagon loads of choice fish; of the big time they had one day in Spencer, when Jonathan Franklin, a very quiet, peaceable man, whipped the bully of "Jordan;" of the times when "Town 9" thought they could any time and all the time whip "Town 11," and once in awhile "got left;" of the good old days when on election days the rival candidates would roll out barrels of whisky, and knock in the head—the Democrats in front of "Jim Young's" grocery, and the Whigs in front of Finley Johnson's cabinet shop—one side crying "Here's your Democrat whisky," the other answering "Here's your good old Whig whisky," each party flocking to their respective whisky, tin cups passed into the barrels empty and out full, until the drinkers got full, and then the fights the whisky made. We boys climbed up into the surrounding trees to see the fun and keep out of danger; of the days of flat-boating down White River in the spring of the year when the high water came; when the Wamplers, Alexanders and Gosses, of Gosport, and the Allisons and Dunns, of Spencer, loaded great flat-boats, of 100 feet in length, with corn, wheat, pork, lard and other produce of the county, and floated it away down the river, to New Orleans, to market. I could come down a little later, and tell of the doings of my own schoolmates of forty years ago. I could write page after page of the doings of Bill Young, Sam Dowdall, Ike Green, Bud Kelly, Sole and John Kelly, John and Ike Johnson, John

Will, Ed and Judge Allison, Bob and Tom McNaught, Ed and Bill Hunt, Aleck and Thomp Abrell, Curg Wood, Josh and Marion Franklin, John and Mar Blair, Tad Moore, Pete Hussey, Joe Eason and the never-equalled and never-to-be-forgotten John Coleman, and how he, at a wedding of one of the McNaught girls, ate the whole of the "custard," about four gallons, provided for the entire party, and then asked one of the girls who waited on the table if they "had any more of that," pointing to the empty bowl, and the consternation of the hosts when they found that John had eaten all the choicest dish of the dessert. John Coleman is yet living, and declares that, in all his life, that four-gallon bowlful of custard was the best thing he ever tasted, and since then he has never had half enough custard at one time. Whenever he attended a gathering after that they always watched him, and handed to him his allowance on a separate dish

I might write pages of the doings of the fun-loving Southport girls; of their wit, their beauty; of the good times we used to have together; of the dances we used to have at Andy Pirtle's and Jim Eason's; of Mag, Julia and Nancy Hussey, Susan and Mag Moore; Lizzie and Dolly Hunt, Cath. McNaught, Louise and Ada Eason and others; how one Christmas Eve we had a dancing party at Sion W. Bray's on the hill south of Spencer, where Henry Keene now lives; how, after dancing until about 2 o'clock in the morning, Mag Hussey, Mag Moore, Cath. McNaught and myself went into the kitchen and confiscated a fat roast goose (which Mrs. Bray was saving for her Christmas dinner), an armful of pies and cakes, and which about a dozen of us devoured outside the yard fence in the road, and of Mrs. Bray's disappointment and vexation when she discovered the loss; of the mysterious disappearance of choice watermelons, which left in the night, and many other mischievous pranks; of the loyalty of the boys and girls to each other; of the gentlemanly deportment of the young men of "our set;" that, with all our fun and mischief, a breath of scandal was never set afloat. With what loving and tender recollections the boys and girls of that set speak of each other to-day, and on all occasions when we meet. I might come yet a little further down, and write of Ben Emory Allison, Jack Freeland, and "Yank" Sullivan, Jim Johnson, and their associates, but it is useless for me to try to write of them; no mortal pen could do them justice; only in the great hereafter, some one with a pen made from a quill plucked from an angel's wing, with brain cleared from the clouds of mortality, can write their history. Of these old schoolmates and associates, many have "gone before," and we see them no more; some we left reposing in the "Sunny South," filling a soldier's grave; others have died at home in the midst of their families; of those left alive, some distinguished themselves in battles in the late war—one in particular, Thomas A. McNaught, a brave and gallant officer. Gen. Crocker told the writer McNaught was the best skirmish officer in battle he ever saw, and that he fired the first shot at the Mexicans at the battle of Buena Vista, he being one of the extreme advance posts of Gen. Taylor's army. He is yet living, a veteran of two wars, and bears the distinguished rank of Brigadier General—a rank to which no other son of Owen County attained. May he live many years yet, and enjoy his well-won honors. Others of those old boys are Judges, bankers, lawyers, manufacturers, mechanics and farmers, all honorable and useful men in the communities in which they live. Those beautiful and sprightly girls are gray-haired

grandmothers now, many of them honored and respected, yet their eyes brighten and smiles come to their faces when we meet and talk over old times. If their grand-daughters grow up and make as good and useful women, it is all we could ask for them. In writing of those our old associates, a thousand tender and pleasant memories throng the mind, but these are perhaps out of place in such a history as this, and this part of the subject must be closed, with the warmest greetings and heartfelt good wishes to all the old boys and girls of Owen County, to whom I owe so many pleasant hours and so many happy memories.

OTHER EARLY EVENTS.

The first "meeting house" in Spencer was built in 1824 on the lot upon which Capt. C. Patrick built his own residence. This church was built of logs, with clapboard roof, puncheon floor, and hewed puncheons for seats. The preacher for this "meeting house" was Hugh Barnes, a man who was well fitted for the position he was called to fill at an early day. This house was also used as a schoolhouse, and James Galletly taught school in it. My mother went to school to him and remembers him well. Many of us much younger than she also remember the sturdy old Scotchman. He was a man of varied attainments, and was a very useful member of the community—school teacher, Surveyor, architect, and a fine scholar, his services were largely in demand. Another Scotchman came at a later day, Alexander McClellan by name, a scholar and a gentleman. He and Mr. Galletly often were together, both of them ardent admirers of Robert Burns, and I have spent many hours a delighted auditor, when a boy, in the company of those two old Scotchmen, listening to their tales of their beloved Scotland, and hearing them recite Burns' Poems hour after hour. They seemed to have committed to memory everything Burns had ever written.

The first merchants in Spencer were James M. H. Allison and Samuel Howe. They bought their goods in Louisville, Ky., and had them hauled out here by four and six-horse teams. I well remember the old "wagoners," as they were called—William Brady, Francis Hickman, Jonathan Bivans, and others. When they drove into Spencer with their four and six-horse teams before an immense Virginia wagon, with bear-skin housings over the shoulders of each horse, and with three musical bells attached to the hames of each of the leaders, it created a sensation and attracted all of us boys, as the grand procession of a circus and menagerie does the boys of to-day. These teams hauled to Louisville the deer skins, coon skins, all kinds of fur skins and feathers, etc., taken in trade for goods, and thus the barter went on.

The first tavern in the county was in Spencer, kept by Philip Hedges, sign of Gen. Andrew Jackson in full regimentals. Amongst the first of my recollections is of that to me gorgeous and wonderful sign, the first I ever saw. The sign was painted in the highest style of the art at that time. It was painted in the bluest of blue, and the yellowest of yellow; it was the pride of the county, and the wonder of all beholders. For fear that Hedges or some other "tavern keeper" might overcharge the good people of Owen County for entertainment for man and beast, the County Commissioners established at their first session the following:

BILL OF PRICES FOR TAVERNS FOR THE YEAR 1819.

For French brandy, per one-half pint.....	50 cents.
For French brandy, per gill.....	25 cents.

For rum, per one-half pint.....	50 cents.
For rum, per gill.....	25 cents.
For gin, per one half pint.....	50 cents.
For gin, per gill.....	25 cents.
For whisky, per pint.....	25 cents.
For whisky, per one-half pint.....	12½ cents.
For wine per quart.....	\$1.75.
For less quantity, in proportion	
For one warm meal.....	25 cents.
For cold check.....	12½ cents.
For horse standing to hay with a sufficient quantity of corn or oats.....	25 cents.

The first brick house built in the county was by Philip Hart, where the fine residence of Calvin Fletcher now stands near Spencer, and the old brick which Hart made is now part of the material of the new residence. The remainder of the material of which this splendid residence is composed, is of the brick from the "Old Seminary," which was torn down several years ago. The first blacksmith in the county was James Bircham; first carpenters, James Lathrop, Philip and Findley B. Johnson; first tanner, James M. Archer; first lawyer, Thomas F. G. Adams. There are quite a number yet living who remember the convivial habits, brilliant wit and fervid eloquence as well as the free-and-easy ways of "Tom Adams." The first Doctor was Amasa Joslin, who married Mary Ann Allison. The old Doctor has left many representatives of his name in the county. S. Joslin, our grain and coal man, is one of his sons. Dr. Amasa Joslin came here in 1820. The principal ailment of the people, was one very prevalent in all the new settlements, the chills and fever, or as the early settlers called it the "fever'n ager." During the fall and spring months, the rich alluvial soil of the valley of the White River bred miasma at a rapid rate, and "shaking" was the fashion. The almost invariable prescription was calomel and jalap. I can well remember Dr. Joslin, and can distinctly recall the long, thin yellow faces of those who used to call at the Doctor's office for a "dost of calomy and jolop," or a "dost of calomy and alloways" (aloes), which was frequently substituted.

The first taxes collected in this county were in the year 1819; total amount, \$51.36.

The records of the county at this time were kept in small books and without system, and are very incomplete. Many of those small old books are lost, and for this reason many things of interest in the early history of this county are entirely lost, and can never be replaced. I have tried to get that which I thought of interest. The space I am expected to occupy in this book is small, but I could fill up far more space. What I have got, I have tried to get as true and accurate as possible, and where any gap occurs it is where I could get no reliable data. In a little old pasteboard-back book, evidently home made, which is labeled "Annual Summary Register of Oweu County," I obtain the following facts:

COUNTY EXPENDITURES—1819.

To John Mitchell, County Commissioner, for services.....	\$ 28 00
To Thomas McNaught, County Commissioner, for services.....	30 00
To John F. Ross, Prosecutor, for services.....	75 00
To John R. Freeland, Clerk, for services.....	50 00
To Andrew Evans, Sheriff, for services.....	98 25
To William Alexander, Lister, for services.....	20 00
To Richard Morris, Circuit Court Bailiff.....	3 00
To twelve Grand Jurors, two days, 75 cents each.....	18 00

Total amount of orders chargeable to 1819.....\$348 75

1820—James A. Steele, John Johnson, Jesse Evans, County Commissioners; Hugh Barns, Joseph Freeland, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Andrew Evans, Sheriff; John Mitchell, Lister. Total amount orders chargeable to 1820, \$550.26.

1821—John R. Freeland, Clerk; Andrew Evans, Sheriff; John Dunn, Treasurer; Joseph Freeland, Hugh Barns, Associate Judges; John Johnson, Samuel Risley, County Commissioners; Montgomery Leonard, Lister. Total amount orders chargeable to 1821, \$425.53½.

1822—John R. Freeland, Clerk; Andrew Evans, Sheriff; William Linsay, Lister; James A. Steele, Samuel Risley, William Baker, Commissioners. Total orders chargeable to 1822, \$463.25.

1823—John Johnson, Thomas Bush, Philip Hedges, Commissioners; Isaac Naylor, Commissioners' Attorney; Daniel Harris, Reuben McDaniel, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Thomas Allen, Sheriff. Total orders chargeable to 1823, \$532.50.

1824—Paid to James Galletly for ascertaining the center of the public square, \$1.50; paid to same for drawing plan of court house, \$7.50.

1824—Philip Hedges, Edmund Jeans, Amon P. Howe, Commissioners; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Thomas Allen, Sheriff; Philip Hedges, Coroner; Daniel Harris, Associate Judge; twelve jurors on first Coroner's inquest in the county, \$9.00. Total orders chargeable to 1824, \$395.95.

1825—John Dunn, William Bull, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Thomas Allen, Sheriff; Daniel Harris, Lister. Total orders chargeable to 1825, \$312.61¼.

1826—John Dunn, William Bull, Associate Judges; John R. Freeland, Clerk; Thomas Allen, Sheriff; Montgomery Leonard, Treasurer; Daniel Harris, Robert M. Wooden, Listers; John Dunn, County Agent. Total orders chargeable to 1826, \$360.10½.

The next in this book, is seven orders for various services at the March term, 1827, when the record is resumed by Thomas C. Johnson as Clerk, February 8, 1833. He starts in with a new method of keeping the record which is less labor for the Clerk, but does not give the information which the late Clerk John R. Freeland's method gave. The record from March, 1827, to February, 1833, was not to be found. Before leaving the very satisfactory records of John R. Freeland, and in order to preserve the names of those who assisted in the location of the towns of Lancaster and Spencer, the county seats, I give the following extracts, from the same old pasteboard-back book:

Expense of laying off the Town of Lancaster—

To John Milroy, Commissioner	\$21 00
To Thomas Allen, Commissioner.....	33 00
To Toussant Dubois, Commissioner.....	30 00
To William Bruce, Commissioner.....	30 00
To John Ingle, Commissioner	30 00
To James Galletly, for surveying.....	8 00
To Daniel Harris, Chairman.....	2 50
To Abner Alexander, Chairman.....	2 50
To David Johnson, for marking	2 50
To Samuel Fain, agent.....	20 00
To Andrew Evans, for supplying State Commissioners.....	40 00

Total.....\$210 00

The above total, which is the footing on the old book, is a wrong addition—\$219.50 is the true amount.

Expense locating the Town of Spencer—

To payment to John Tipton, as State Commissioner.....	\$39 00
To payment to James Ward, as State Commissioner.....	39 00
To payment to Patrick Callan, as State Commissioner.....	36 00
To payment to Samuel Fain, for recording bond.....	50
To payment to Samuel Fain, as agent.....	25 50
To payment to Samuel Fain, for recording four bonds.....	2 00
To payment to Samuel Alexander, for carrying chain.....	5 00
To payment to John R. Freeland, for carrying stakes for town.....	1 00
To payment to Andrew Evans, for services in laying off town.....	3 00
To payment to James Bigger, crying sale of lots.....	10 00
To payment to John Dunn, for services in laying off town..	11 50
To payment to Thomas Allen, for services in laying off town.....	8 50
To Arthur Johnson, for services in laying off town.....	3 50
To Enoch Beem, for services in laying off town.....	7 75
To James Bigger, for services in laying off town.....	14 50
To James Galletly, for surveying Spencer.....	70 00
To James Bigger, for recording town plat.....	3 72
To John M. Young, for clerk for sale of lots.....	5 00
To Andrew Evans, for clerk for sale of lots.....	5 00
To Joshua Matheny, for ferrying on the day of sale of lots.	
To George Ham, from Spencer to Southport.....	1 25
To George Hamilton, for surveying.....	1 00
To Samuel Fain, 3 per cent on \$971.....	29 13
Total.....	\$533 85

To John Dunn, for whisky at sale of lots.....	\$ 9 87½
To John Johnson, for whisky.....	1 12½
To Samuel Fain, for advertising and letting public well....	1 50
To Andrew Evans, for advertising and letting jail.....	1 50
To John Dunn, as Treasurer, ½ per cent commission on \$46,	1 50
To Philip Hedges, for clearing the public square.....	25 25

1822.

To James Galletly, for surveying Southport.....	\$16 75
To James Bigger, crying second sale of lots in Spencer.....	5 00
To Thomas Allen, for whisky.....	7 59
To James Bigger, crying third sale of lots in Spencer.....	5 00
To John Johnson, for whisky.....	1 50
To John Dunn, for whisky.....	1 25

In the latter part of this old book, in the handwriting of John R. Freeland, is the following exhibit of the county finances, for the years stated :

1819.

Cr. Revenue of 1819. Gross amount.....	\$ 51 36
Dr. Commission.....	3 08
Dr. Delinquents.....	5 37½
Net Cr. To Cash to County Treasurer.....	42 90
Dr. To Expenditures, Total.....	345 84

Owen County, Dr. to 1819. Total amount, \$305.84.

1820.

Dr. To Expenditures. Amount Total.....	\$ 554 76
Cr. By Revenue for 1820.....	76 87
Dr. To Commission.....	4 71
Dr. To Delinquents.....	19 87½
Cr. By net payment to Treasury.....	52 28

Owen County, Dr. to 1820. Total amount, \$502.48.

1821.

Dr. To Expenditures. Amount Total.....	\$ 425 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cr. By Revenue. Gross Amount.....	162 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. To Commission.....	9 77
Dr. To Delinquents.....	48 37
Cr. By net payment to Treasury.....	52 28

Owen County, Dr. to 1821. Total amount, \$320.20.

1822.

Dr. To Expenditures.....	\$ 463 25
Cr. By Revenue. Gross Amount.....	256 59
Dr. To Commission.....	15 39
Dr. To Delinquents.....	199 09
Cr. By net payment to Treasury.....	42 10

Owen County, Dr. to 1822. Amount total, \$421.15.

1823.

Dr. To Expenditures.....	\$ 532 70
Cr. By Revenue. Gross Amount.....	377 44
Dr. To Commission.....	22 64
Dr. To Delinquents.....	56 12
Cr. By net payment to Treasury.....	298 68

Owen County, Dr. to 1823. Total amount, \$434.02.

1824.

Dr. To Expenditures.....	\$ 395 95
Cr. By Revenue. Gross Amount.....	332 05
Dr. To Commission.....	21 68
Dr. To Delinquents.....	45 64
Cr. By net amount paid to Treasury.....	264 73

Owen County, Dr. to 1824.....\$102.91.

1825.

To Expenditures.....	\$ 312 61
Cr. By Revenue. Amount gross.....	330 91
Dr. To Commission.....	19 85
Dr. To Delinquents.....	33 02
Cr. By net amount paid to Treasury.....	278 04

Owen County, Dr. to 1825. Total amount, \$34.57.

The above method of book-keeping would hardly meet the present requirements of the County Auditor.

The next record found, in or about the Auditor's office in relation to county affairs, is the Commissioners' Order Book, No. 2, 1833 to 1839. Hon. Amory Kinney was Circuit Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, of which this county was a part. Term, April 15, 1833, William Dunning and Alexander Eason, Associate Judges. The County Commissioners were Elijah Chambers, Wiley Williams and Frederick Hauser.

Commissioners' Court, September term, 1832—Wooden Hester and Howard, were licensed to vend foreign merchandise in the town of Gosport, for one year, for which they were charged \$10. Col. John Franklin (father of Hon. William M. Franklin) was allowed \$38 for services as Road Commissioner, to locate the State road from Wood's Ferry to Greencastle, Ind. He was afterward made Commissioner and Superin-

tendent of the expenditure of \$1,500 of the 3 per cent fund, to improve the same road.

James M. H. Allison wa taxed \$10 for one year's license to vend foreign merchandise in Spencer. George Duignan, the same tax for the same purpose. Dr. Amasa Joslin, the County Agent, was ordered to make improvements on the public well, "this court believing the same to be of public utility to the citizens of this county, and that this court will order payment for said contract."

November term, November 5, 1832—Present, Elijah Chambers, President of the Board, Wiley Williams and Frederick Hauser. William Altom, Thomas Hellum and Shedrick Stockton were exempted from payment of poll tax, they being over sixty years of age.

Noah Allison was taxed \$10 for license to vend foreign merchandise. It was ordered that — Lacey be appointed County Surveyor, for the county of Owen. Isaac Chambers was allowed \$11 for building an estray pen in Spencer, and for gate and hangings for the same.

January term, 1833—Buckner Dickerson and Richard Walden were allowed \$4.32½ each, as chain carriers. Nathan Burchfield 90 cents for marking, and Jesse J. Burton \$3.12½ for surveying the State road from Spencer to Terre Haute. James M. H. Allison was appointed agent for the Owen County Library, and required to give bond in the sum of \$450.

A map of the State road from Spencer to Bowling Green is recorded on page 21 of this book (order book No. 2), signed by John Dunn, Jesse McIntire and Henry Allen, Commissioners. A ferry-boat was ordered built for the county, of the following dimensions: "The gunnels to be forty-seven feet long, of good sound yellow poplar timber, and two feet deep seven inches thick at the bottom, and two and a half at the top; pins to be of white oak, stern and bow pieces to be of oak of sufficient size, framed in the gunnels, one wide streamer bottom, to be covered with yellow poplar plank two inches thick; floor to be laid with poplar plank one and one-half inches thick and one foot wide; three good ash oars."

March term, 1833—It was ordered that from and after this date, any person producing a wolf-scalp over six months old, shall be allowed \$1, and each wolf-scalp under six months old, 50 cents. George W. Moore was appointed County Treasurer for one year; bond \$20,000.

Jacob Harsh was appointed Pound Keeper, and ordered to procure a lock for said pound, at the expense of the county. Thomas Landers got the first money for wolf-scalps—\$2 for two wolf-scalps. Abner Frasier was appointed Collector of State and County Revenue for one year; bond \$5,000.

Joseph G. Stevenson was appointed Commissioner to receive and lay out the three per cent fund on the State road from Wood's Ferry to Spencer.

ASSESSMENT FOR TAXATION FOR THE YEAR 1833.

On first rate land per acre.....	\$	15
On second rate land per acre.....		12
On third rate land per acre.....		9
On town lots 1½ per centum on valuation.		
On horses, asses and mules, each.....		50
On stud-horses and jackasses, at the rate they severally stand by the season.		
On oxen per head.....		37 5
On all watches, each.....		50



Respectfully
Yours
W.M. Franklin

On brass clocks, each.....	50
On four-wheel pleasure carriages, each.....	2 00
On two-wheel pleasure carriages, each.....	1 50
On Goss & Alexander's Ferry.....	4 00
On Brenton's Ferry.....	8 00
On John W. List's Ferry.....	6 00
On Franklin's Ferry, near Spencer.....	4 00
And on each poll.....	37 5

September term, 1833—John Conn took his seat as Commissioner. Thomas Allen was taxed \$5 for the privilege of keeping a tavern in Spencer one year. A fence was ordered built at the court house “of plank or paling, beginning at the northwest corner of the court house; thence west from said house twelve feet; thence south opposite the southwest corner of the court house; thence twelve feet to join the corner last mentioned, to be substantially done, and a gate four feet wide in front of the front door.” Thomas F. G. Adams as County Agent was ordered to purchase at the expense of the county one acre of ground for a graveyard, and lay the same out in lots and sell one half. This acre of ground is the present “Old Cemetery,” located on the northwest corner of the new “River-side Cemetery.”

November term, 1833—Commissioners' Court: Elijah Chambers, President; Frederick Hauser, John Conn, Commissioners. At this term, the road from Gosport west to intersect the Spencer & Bowling Green road, in Section 30, in Morgan Township, was established on the favorable report of James A. Steele, Abner Alexander and Oliver Cromwell, Viewers. James Galletly was allowed \$5 for services as surveyor, laying off lots in the public graveyard. Allowances were made for Jacob Harsh and Jacob Waddle, chain-carriers, and Parson B. Roberts, stake-driver at the graveyard. Samuel W. Dunn was authorized to have and keep a ferry at the upper end of Terre Haute street. Elijah Chambers, President of the Board of Commissioners, was allowed \$32 for one year's services. Frederick Hauser the same amount, and John Conn \$11 for services to date. Thomas C. Johnson, Clerk, was allowed \$45 for services as Clerk, and ordered to publish a complete and detailed statement of receipts and expenditures of Owen County for the year ending November 6, 1833. The following preserves the price of the old-fashioned “post and rail” fence: “James Halbert was allowed \$38.12½ for furnishing and putting up ninety-nine panels of posting and railing, and two gate posts around the public graveyard.” Hussey & Edwards were taxed \$10 for license to vend foreign merchandise one year in Gosport.

January term, 1834—Jackson Township was organized at this term. James M. H. Allison was appointed agent for the County Seminary. A road in Morgan Township from the southeast corner of Section 11, Town 11, Range 5, was ordered opened and made in order for traveling, to where it intersects the State road leading from Spencer to Bowling Green, in Section 5, Town 10, Range 4. This term of the Commissioners' Court ended on the 7th of January, 1834. An act of the State Legislature, approved February 1, 1834, to “regulate the mode of doing County business in this State.” It was provided “that in each of the counties of Harrison, Orange, Monroe, Parke, Hendricks, Johnson, Putnam, Owen, Clay, Spencer and Green, the qualified Justices of the Peace of said counties shall constitute a Board of Commissioners in their respective counties, and shall be known by the name and style of the ‘Board of Commissioners of ——— County,’ and as such shall be entitled to all the

rights, incidents, powers and privileges, and subject to all and singular the duties, incidents and requirements to which by the act to which this act is amendatory, the existing Board of Commissioners in the aforesaid counties is entitled and subject to, except as hereinafter provided."

In accordance with the above law, on the 3d day of March, 1834, the first board under the new law met, were qualified and took their seats as members of the "Board of Commissioners of Owen County." The following-named persons constituted the new board, to wit: Delana R. Eckels, Isaac Heaton, Abraham Littell, Samuel Oram, Thomas Harvey, James W. Haltom, Joseph Landrum and Isaac Teal. Isaac Heaton was elected President of the Board, to serve as such for one year. The board elected Basil Champer, County Treasurer for one year. George W. Moore, the outgoing County Treasurer, reported total revenue collected, \$1,539.74; total expenditures, \$1,316.62.

Basil Champer filed his bond as County Treasurer, with Thomas Allen, James M. H. Allison and Isaac Westfall as sureties. The first order the County Treasurer received was to "sell the lumber provided for fencing the court house door, and that he report his doings thereon." So it seems that the twelve feet wide court house door was not built after all. Hon. Alexander Eason, Associate Judge, was allowed \$4 for two days' services in hearing an application in Chaucery of Thomas F. G. Adams vs. Beem's administrators. Now comes Joseph Whiles, Esq., and presents his commission as Justice of the Peace, and being duly sworn takes his seat as a member of this board.

May term, 1834—Before fixing the rate for taxation for the ensuing year for county revenue, the following-named Justices of the Peace appeared and took their seats as members of this board: Isaac Heaton, President; James Bolden, Henry Littlejohn, Joseph Cochran, Samuel Oram, Isaac Teal and James Killough. George Hicks received an order for \$1 for a wolf-scalp. To show the difference of cost of assessing the different townships in 1834 and 1883, I give the allowances for the years mentioned:

Wayne, 1834, Aaron McCarty.....	\$ 7 00
Wayne, 1883, Benjamin F. Hart.....	120 00
Montgomery, 1834, John Craddick.....	7 00
Montgomery, 1883, Jefferson Crow.....	92 00
Washington, 1834, William B. Etheridge.....	10 00
Washington, including Spencer, 1883, Benjamin E. Allison.....	300 00
Clay, 1834, Symmes Butler.....	4 50
Clay, 1883, Isaac W. Noel.....	104 00
Franklin, 1834, Ralph Van Horn.....	6 50
Franklin, 1883, W. D. Terrill.....	136 00
Jefferson, 1834, Joseph Whiles.....	6 00
Jefferson, 1883, Jonas M. Fulk.....	120 00
Morgan and Jackson, 1834, Oliver Cromwell.....	6 00
Morgan, 1883, W. C. Randall.....	96 00
Jackson, 1883, Alexander W. Haltom.....	108 00

Total for the eight townships in 1834.....\$ 47 00

Total for the eight townships in 1883..... 1,076 00

There is a great difference in the cost of the assessment in the two periods above indicated, but the Assessors of 1883 earned their money fully as much as the Assessors of 1834.

John Ridgely, a colored man, was allowed 12½ cents for wood furnished this court, and "now upon motion of said Ridgely, by Adams, his attorney, said allowance is offered to the county, which is now accepted

by the board." In those days, no negro had any "rights which a white man was bound to respect," and no negro could be recognized as speaking in his own proper person to any court, so Old John, being wrathful over his allowance of $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents, when his bill was at least $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, felt his dignity as an American citizen of African descent outraged to a sufficient extent to hire Tom Adams to speak in his stead, and give the county his $12\frac{1}{2}$ -cents allowance. Those of us who remember the swearing capacity of Old John Ridgely, can easily believe that he swore at that County Board, when he got away to a safe distance, until things turned blue. It was ordered that the south half of the Public Graveyard be appropriated to the use of the public.

September term, 1834—The President being absent, Delana R. Eckels was appointed President *pro tempore*. It was ordered that "the Sheriff be fined \$1 for neglect of duty and not attending at this court as he should in duty bound." James A. Steele was appointed School Commissioner; bond \$10,000, signed by Zachariah Glover, Samuel Steele, John Hudson, Andrew Modrell, William Glover and Isaac Westfall as sureties.

John Sedwick was allowed \$4 for services as surveyor in locating a road from James Harrah's to Clay County. Lewis Johnson, Jonathan Wright, Hezekiah Gooden, Isaac Littlejohn and Little Berry Vest were allowed for services as chain carriers, etc., in locating the same road. Thomas B. Dale was Deputy Sheriff at this time. "Upon motion of Delana R. Eckels, Esq., ordered that it be certified to all whom it may concern, that Basil Champer is a young man who is known to the court to be a man of honesty, probity and good demeanor, preparatory to taking a license as an attorney and counselor at law, in the State of Indiana."

Samuel Scott was Sheriff; Thomas C. Johnson, Clerk. The State road, from Bloomington, Monroe County, to Spencer, as located by Aquilla Rogers, was ordered opened and made ready for travel.

November term, 1834—At this term Isaac Heaton and Amasa Joslin, who had been appointed to ascertain the condition of the County Library fund, made their report. Amongst other items they report that, at the second sale of lots, amounting to \$2,402.06 $\frac{1}{4}$, they were paid for in county orders, which were afterward redeemed at 50 cents on the dollar. By this it seems there was some bad financiering about that time. Delana R. Eckels resigned his office as Justice of the Peace.

Whole receipts in treasury for 1834.....	\$1,766 33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whole expenditures for 1834.....	1,291 91 $\frac{1}{2}$

January term, 1835—Present, Isaac Heaton, President, Abraham Littell, Thomas Dunning, James Boldon, Isaac Teal, William Asher, Joseph Landrum, Thomas Harvey, Messer Secrest, John Hudson, Joseph Cochran, Samuel Oram and Henry Littlejohn, Esqs. John M. Young, Commissioner to build a bridge across Mill Creek, reports, cash paid James Whitcomb, attorney fee, \$15. James Whitcomb was then a young lawyer practicing at the bar of our courts; he was afterward Governor of Indiana and United States Senator for this State.

March term, 1835—James Hensley was allowed \$224.10, with interest from February 2, 1832, for work done on the court house in Spencer. Basil Champer was re-appointed County Treasurer for the ensuing year. Lots 21, 22, 23 and 24 were chosen as the site of the County Seminary, and those lots were ordered to be deeded to the Seminary Trustees.

Messer Secrest was licensed to keep a grocery in Spencer, taxed \$10 for one year, Delana R. Eckels and Samuel Scott his sureties; bond \$500. John Galletly and Levi Beem were appointed Fence Viewers for Washington Township for one year. Ordered that "there be notice given in the several townships in this county, in at least one of the most public places in said townships, that there will be a meeting of the citizens of Owen County, at the court house in Spencer, on the second Saturday in June next, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society in said county, and that the Sheriff give notice by written advertisement as aforesaid." Lindsay C. Abrell having been elected a Constable of Washington Township and declining to serve, Hiram Thomas, elected, and Alexander Kirk, appointed, were sworn in as Constables for said township.

September term, 1835—Micaiah Freeman, Esq., takes his seat as a member of this board. Ordered by the board, "that Henry Littlejohn and George Mayfield be appointed to examine so much of Eel River as lies in Owen County, and, if in their opinion the sum of \$30 will be of special benefit to the public for the navigation of said stream, the said Littlejohn is hereby appointed to superintend the clearing out of the obstructions in said stream, and \$30 is hereby appropriated." Good gracious! what extravagance! \$30 to clear out the obstructions to navigation in "so much of Eel River as lies in Owen County." What do you Eel River folks think of that amount appropriated to clean out your snaggy little river? George Mayfield was appointed to "repair the 'debtors' room' in the county jail in a sufficient manner to the safe-keeping of prisoners."

January term, 1836—Delana R. Eckles was allowed \$12 for assessing Washington Township. Robert M. Wooden, Sheriff of Owen County, was fined \$1 for contempt in Justice Messer Secrest's court.

March term, 1836—Present, Thomas Dunning, James Boldon, David Fulton, John Hudson, George Mayfield, Messer Secrest, Samuel Oram, Joseph Landrum, Thomas Harvey, Henry Littlejohn, James W. Haltom, David Crockett, Francis Ashbrook and Joseph Whiles, Esqs. John Hudson was elected President. It was ordered that "when any member of this board has a motion to make, that they arise to their feet." The board now began to feel dignified, even if its grammar was bad. Ordered "that Robert M. Wooden, the Sheriff of Owen County, be fined \$5 for a contempt of this court, and that he stand committed until fine and costs be paid or replevied." Those of us yet living, who remember Col. Bob Wooden, can imagine the stand he would take if he thought the dignities of his office were not properly recognized and respected. He would have died at the stake rather than yield an iota of his rights. The Colonel was rather convivial in his habits, and on all ordinary occasions was a jovial, genial companion, but touch the dignities of his official position and he would not stir a step for the President of the United States. Peace seems to have been made, however, between the board and the Sheriff, as at the end of this order in a different hand writing, is appended this additional sentence: "By order of the board, the fine of \$5 above is set aside and remitted for good cause." Basil Champer was re-appointed Treasurer. His report for the last fiscal year showed:

Total receipts from all sources.....	\$2,259 21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total expenditures.....	2,157 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

Joseph Cochran, Esq., files the receipt of Isaac Westfall, Trustee of

the County Seminary fund, for \$1, it being a fine collected for assault and battery on the body of Moses Carter by Jackson Reynolds, August 3, 1835.

Thomas Allen was appointed "to select as good a half-quarter section of land as he can find suitable for erecting a Public Asylum for Owen County, as near as may be practicable to the county seat, and that \$108 of the estray and road moneys now in the treasury be and the same is hereby appropriated for said purposes." It was further ordered "that he be authorized to purchase a pre-emption right, if any such can be had on reasonable terms."

Isaac Westfall, Trustee of the Seminary fund, receipts for a fine of \$1 from William Scott, for "profane swearing," and another fine from the same person of \$2 for "aiding and abetting an affray."

May Term, 1836—E. and J. Goss were taxed \$10 for a license to vend foreign merchandise in Owen County for one year. The following Constables for the different townships filed their bonds and were sworn in: Jesse Morris, Wesley Raper, Frederic Sapp, Thomas B. Dale, Green Chance, James Wallace, Hiram Thomas, Eli Abernathy, William H. Fritts, Elijah Burbridge and Joseph R. Snodgrass. Thomas Sandy and Joseph A. Goss were licensed to keep a grocery one year in Owen County; fee \$10. At this term, the board changed the method of the assessment of taxes upon lands. Instead of taxing first, second and third rate lands as had been done heretofore at a certain rate for each, a fixed rate per head upon horses, mules, oxen, etc., the board levied at this term 5 cents on each \$100 valuation, and 50 cents on each poll for State purposes, and for county purposes 20 cents on each \$100 valuation and 50 cents on each poll, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each \$100 valuation for road tax.

The township of Grayson was organized at this term, and its boundaries described, which is the same territory now in Marion Township. Thomas Allen reported that he had bought for \$108 the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 8, Township 10 north, Range 3 west, which piece of land was the first "Poor Farm" owned by Owen County. Martin Snoddy is mentioned as Coroner, and is now appointed Commissioner of the "three per cent fund," Basil Champer, surety; bond in the sum of \$2,000. The settlement of Thomas Allen, the outgoing Commissioner, showed the total receipts of the "three per cent fund" to be \$1,028.81.

It was ordered at this term that "there is hereby appropriated five per centum of the gross amount of the State revenue of Owen County for the use of common schools in said county for the year 1836."

Zachariah Landreth and Wells Ward were appointed Constables for the new township of Grayson.

January term, 1837—Harrison Township was organized and its boundaries described. Aaron Fender and William Ward take their seats as members of this board. Now is filed and ordered to be recorded the following report, to wit:

To the Honorable Board of Commissioners of Owen County: We proceeded to view so much of Eel River as lies in this county, and are of opinion that \$30 will be of great benefit and utility. (Signed) HENRY LITTLEJOHN.

John R. Freeland was appointed County Treasurer for the ensuing year, from March, 1837; bond, \$5,000, with James M. H. Allison and Thomas Allen, sureties. The \$30 Eel River appropriation was ordered to be expended in bridging and causeway of the road on the west side

of Lick Creek, on the New Brunswick & Bloomington road. And thus the snags have remained in Eel River from that day to this. Navigation has not been made possible, no subsequent appropriation having been made for that purpose. But for the failure of the above appropriation, Eel River might have been a navigable stream for all these past and gone years, and year by year our Congressmen might have been fighting "for the old flag and an appropriation" for Eel River, which is a far more respectable stream than many others are which have been put down in the river and harbor appropriation bills in Congress for thousands of dollars.

The County Agent was ordered to give notice in the *Indiana Journal* and *Democrat* papers, published at Indianapolis, Ind., of the public letting of a contract for certain repairs to the court house in Spencer, and for the building of a cupola on said court house, "to equal in *style* the one at Martinsville in Morgan County." Old residents of Spencer will recollect Henry W. Jones, a humpbacked tailor. He was a very small man, but he had a temper big enough for a giant, and with the exception of Ben Leonard could outswear anybody about Spencer. I find amongst other fines recorded as received at this term, one against Henry W. Jones for profane swearing, February 16, 1837; also a fine of \$1 against John Galletly for "breach of Sabbath, offense committed July 13, 1834." Little Berry Vest, for assault on the body of John Foster, \$1. William Jones, \$1 for contentious language. This offense must be the "provoke" of the present. James and Alexander McBride were fined \$1 each for assault and battery on the body of Little Berry Vest. All the above is from the docket of Findley B. Johnson, Esq., who is yet living, and bids fair to enjoy yet many years of life amongst the people where he has lived so long.

May term, 1837—George E. Tingle is now serving as Associate Judge. The County Agent was ordered to contract for the construction of a public well on the public square in Spencer, "deep enough to afford a sufficiency of *watter* at all seasons, with a good bucket and sweep to draw the *watter* with." Allen Wilson's bid of \$1,300 for completion of the required repairs and a cupola on the court house, "equal in *style* and finish to the one in Martinsville," was accepted. Bond, \$2,600, with David Crockett and John Wilson, sureties.

The Sheriff was ordered to procure one wooden bucket and one tin cup, and six common chairs for the use of the courts of this county. No fancy ice water jars and revolving chairs about the court house in those days. David Kerr was appointed Collector of State and County Revenue for the ensuing year.

Abner Frasier was allowed \$77.50 for assessing the taxable property of Owen County for the present year. It seems by this allowance that the Township Assessors had been superseded by a County Assessor.

September term, 1837—Present, Thomas Duuning, President *pro tem*. Henry Littlejohn, David Fulton, Aaron Fender, Francis Ashbrook, Shubal B. Boling, Joseph Landrum, James Beck, Stephen F. Hancock, David Crockett, Andrew Arney, Henry Jackson, Mosser Secrest, Thomas Harvey and Samuel Oram, Esqs., and Martin Snoddy, Sheriff.

Little Berry Vest was allowed \$77 for digging, walling and furnishing the public well in Spencer. Thomas Allen was allowed \$60 for extra services as Sheriff. The first mention is now made of Orrin H. Gallup. He was allowed 25 cents as Clerk at the August election. All old residents well remember the peculiar characteristics of Squire Gallup.

November term, 1837—Zachariah Beaman and Findley B. Johnson appear, and take their seats as members of this board. The first appearance of the well-known back hand of Isaac E. Johnson, who was the son of Thomas C. Johnson, Clerk, is on the records of this term of the Commissioners' Court. The Circuit Court had at the previous term ordered the Sheriff to proceed to improve the court house in a certain manner, and at this term of the Commissioners' Court, Messer Secrest moved that the Sheriff be ordered to proceed in accordance with said instructions of the Circuit Court, and make said improvements, which motion was overruled. This action of our fathers bears witness of their firmness and independence. At that day the "Circuit Judge" was looked upon by the community, and he considered himself the "biggest man in sight," and his suggestions and orders must be obeyed. Our fathers who had charge of county affairs had to provide means to pay these bills for repairs. Considering them useless or needless, they quietly sat down upon the great big Circuit Judge.

Total receipts of Owen County from November 7, 1836, to November 7, 1837.....	\$1,790 44½
Total expenditures of Owen County from November 7, 1836, to November 7, 1837.....	1,754 77½

Amongst the receipts of fines recorded at this term, I find the State vs. William Combs for assault and battery on the body of John Holmes, on the 20th day of September, 1837; fine, \$1; docket of Squire James Boldon. Uncle Billy Combs is yet living; has represented this county in the State Legislature, and is one of our solid men. I would not have believed this if I had not found it on the record.

January term, 1838—Ralph Van Horn and Andrew Arney appeared, qualified, and took their seats as members of this board. The Sheriff was ordered to purchase for the use of the court house "a good, large, ten-plate stove." This was a long step forward into the new fashions. The old-fashioned fire-place, which had heretofore warmed their Honors, the Judges, the lawyers, litigants and spectators, must now give place to the new-fangled stove for heating purposes. The county was now beginning to put on style. With a cupola "equal in stile and finish to the one at Martinsville," a ten plate stove, a wooden bucket and tin cup instead of a gourd, six common chairs instead of hewn puncheons for seats for the Judges and lawyers, our fathers must have felt as proud as a boy with his first pair of red-topped boots. Messer Secrest was allowed 75 cents for cutting a hole in the chimney to receive the pipe from the new stove in the court house. John R. Freeland, re-appointed County Treasurer; David Kerr, re-appointed Collector of State and County Revenue.

TAX LEVY FOR 1838.

For State revenue, 50 cents on each poll and 15 cents on each \$100 valuation.

For county purposes, 75 cents on each poll and 20 cents on each \$100 valuation.

On each traveling caravan, menagerie, or other collection of animals, or show of wax figures or circus exhibited to the people for money, there was assessed the sum of \$50 for each day's exhibition.

Ordered that the Clerk of this board strike from the assessment rolls now filed all polls assessed against persons of color.

September term, 1838—William D. Farly appears as a new member of this board.

James Young received license to vend foreign and domestic groceries and spirituous liquors for one year; tax \$20; bond \$500. Samuel Scott and Messer Secrest, sureties. This is getting down now to my own spiritual experience. Many a high old time we boys have had in Jim Young's grocery. There used to be a dozen or so of us who were rather wild boys. John Wi——, no, that won't do; I plead guilty myself to being a *leetle* wild in my young days, but I dare not name the other boys; they are now grandfathers, staid, sober men, pillars of the different churches, away beyond and above suspicion of ever having indulged in such things. If I should name them, I am very much afraid they would "go back on me." There are lots of the old boys yet living with whom I have had many a "nip" in Jim Young's grocery, but we finished sowing our wild oats many years ago, and are now all of us, I am glad to say, sober, moral, temperate men; yet it *was* fun in those days, wasn't it boys?

November term, 1838—William D. Alexander licensed to vend foreign merchandise at Gosport for one year.

Receipts of revenue to November 6, 1838.	\$1,991 27 $\frac{1}{4}$
Expenditures to November 6, 1838.	\$2,418 53 $\frac{1}{4}$

January term, 1839—Jesse Walker and Larkin R. Scott appear as members of the board.

William Leak was licensed to keep a grocery in Spencer for one year. George Duignan and Findley B. Johnson appear as his sureties. Westfall & Steele licensed to vend foreign merchandise for one year at Spencer.

Peter H. Hussey was selected from the applicants in Owen County as a student to the Indiana College for the term of two years. Many of us remember the brilliant but unfortunate "Pete Hussey."

The board rented the "county's stove," at \$1 per month, to John Young (a merchant of Spencer), "provided he shall return said stove in as good order and repair as he finds it, and shall set it up in good order in the court house on the morning of the first day of each court, there to remain until each court shall be through." I can well remember the moving of said stove back and forth, to and from the court house to John Young's store.

Little Berry Vest and George A. Ritter were allowed \$24.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ for locks, doors and grates for the county jail. They were blacksmiths, and manufactured the above themselves. The old jail key was a curiosity.

The board inspected the county jail, and reported that Martin Snoddy, the Sheriff, had fully obeyed orders in the repairs to the jail ordered by them to be made.

The county was now divided into two assessment districts, dividing the county east and west on the line between Congressional Townships 10 and 11. John R. Freeland was appointed Assessor for the First District, south of the line, and William R. Hudson for Second District, north of said line.

Basil Champer was fined \$1 for profane swearing. Rachel, Peggy and Polly Ann Kirkman were fined \$1 each for assault and battery, but the record fails to show whom these ladies assaulted and battered. Chasteen Moore, Alexander Kirk, Michael Skidmore and Allen Hastings were fined \$1 each for assault and battery and for profane swearing.

If our authorities were now to exercise the proper vigilance, arrest and fine all profane swearers, from five years old and upward, it would swell the school fund enormously.

March Term, 1839—John R. Freeland re-appointed County Treasurer.

May Term, 1839—Henry Secrest and Delana R. Eckels allowed \$5 each for professional services in a suit against Alexander Gooden *et als*. John Hyden was allowed \$40 for going to the State of Ohio and bringing to justice William Martin, a horse-thief.

TAX LEVY FOR 1839.

For State purposes, 50 cents on each poll and 30 cents on each \$100.

For county purposes, 50 cents on each poll and 17 cents on each \$100.

James Wallace was allowed \$12 for aiding the Sheriff in transmitting William Martin, a convict, to the State Prison, and Samuel W. Dunn was allowed \$1.50 "for the use of a beast of his, six days, to carry said convict to the State Prison."

David Kerr re-appointed Collector of the Revenue.

This ends the extracts from the old record of the County Commissioners' Courts. The next book I failed to find, and, it is possible the readers of this history, are glad of it, and wish, perhaps, I had failed to find the volume from which the foregoing extracts are taken. The reason I have given the extracts above is to show to future generations something of the methods of doing county business in the early days; and in looking over these old records, seeing the names of those old pioneers, once so familiar to my ear in my boyhood, and many of them now never heard, makes me linger over these things longer than I ought, perhaps.

In these days of steam and lightning, the old slow ways are forgotten, cast behind as things of no moment, and yet those rough, rugged and most of them uncultured men were making history. They filled their place in their age of civilization; they were preparing the way, and making the rough places smooth for their descendants; they were rough backwoods men, it is true; they wore homespun clothes; their wives and daughters wore linsey dresses and linen made by their own hands; yet the men loved liberty and the women loved virtue. Votes were not bought and sold in those days as now. The courts were not crowded with applicants for divorce, and plaintiffs in cases for breach of promise of marriage, bastardy and seduction. Rapes were acts horrible and unknown, and if our advancing civilization had brought along with it the devotion to principle, the love of truth, honesty and upright dealing in business, love for, and pride in, the, to them, priceless right of suffrage, which those pioneers had and practiced, it would have been far better for society now.

I take a few extracts from an old Circuit Court record:

Owen Circuit Court, April term, 1833—Hon. Amory Kinney, Judge; Erasmus H. McJunkin, Prosecutor. On motion of Craven P. Hester, R. N. Kirnand and Paris C. Dunning, Esqs., were admitted to practice as attorneys. Also that Delana R. Eckels be admitted to practice as an attorney. The first case on the docket is, "The State of Indiana vs. Richard Walden, alias Dick, a man of color, for retailing." The next, "Moses Kinney vs. William Duckworth, for slander." Elisha M. Huntington, was appointed Prosecutor *pro tem*. James Galletly was appointed County Surveyor April 17, 1834.

Owen Circuit Court, October term, 1834—Hon. Isaac Blackford, Judge; Stephen C. Stephens, John T. McKinney, Associate Judges; John Cowgill, Prosecuting Attorney. On motion of Delana R. Eckels, Basil Champer was admitted to practice October 16, 1834. On Tuesday, October 18, 1834, is recorded the usual resolutions of respects upon the death of the Hon. Alexander Eason, late Associate Judge of this court.

April term, 1838—Mason Hulett and George E. Tingle were admitted to practice as attorneys. Amon P. Howe, John Dunn and Henry Secrest were appointed examiners of common school teachers for Owen County. William Leak, a grocery-keeper in Spencer, killed one James Carter with a heavy hoe, by striking him on the head and crushing in the skull. Leak was arrested, and gave bail in the sum of \$2,000, with George Duignan, Stephen Barns, Isaac Barns, Ambrose Foster and William Wells as his sureties. At the March term, 1839, said William Leak was thrice solemnly called and came not; his bond was therefore declared forfeited.

On motion of John S. Watts, Esq., Willis A. Gorman, Esq., was admitted to practice as an attorney. David McDonald, Judge, at March term, 1839.

This will end the extracts from these old records. To illustrate the growth of the county, I have copied from the records the list of taxable property, valuation and amount of taxes, for the years 1843, 1852 and 1882.

For the year 1843:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Value of Lands.	Value of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Total value of Taxable Property.	Total Amount of Taxes.	Polls.
Wayne.....	\$ 46,007	\$ 32,888	\$ 9,479	\$ 23,630	\$112,004	\$ 621 49	137
Montgomery..	55,257	36,658	611	14,525	107,051	684 09	203
Washington..	61,324	30,870	24,219	20,774	137,187	795 23	193
Morgan.....	15,912	9,333	.....	1,890	27,135	207 83	79
Jackson.....	24,057	11,196	.....	1,289	36,542	278 14	105
Harrison.....	21,572	12,306	394	5,214	39,486	226 22	54
Clay.....	26,761	19,508	1,548	6,736	54,554	380 55	129
Franklin.....	56,657	16,820	856	7,606	81,939	493 15	131
Jefferson.....	32,600	11,763	.....	6,587	50,950	357 32	122
Grayson.....	10,728	4,621	.....	1,834	17,183	172 81	83
Lafayette....	9,219	4,941	.....	1,300	15,460	150 90	71
Total....	\$360,094	\$190,904	\$ 37,107	\$ 91,385	\$679,490	\$4,367 73	1309

For the year 1852:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Valuation of Lands.	Valuation of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Valuation of Personal Property.	Total Valuation of Taxables.	Total Taxes.	Polls.
Wayne.....	\$ 78,638	\$41,610	\$45,037	\$216,794	\$882,034	\$2,208 64	193
Montgomery..	56,661	37,842	769	56,902	152,174	956 00	138
Washington..	101,602	61,283	28,464	151,569	342,918	2,098 74	266
Morgan.....	45,554	30,924	571	43,057	120,106	803 86	148
Jackson.....	39,901	31,396	.....	32,990	100,287	659 07	114
Harrison.....	32,777	16,630	200	24,449	74,106	439 11	46
Clay.....	46,192	37,465	2,654	60,879	147,190	970 53	170
Franklin.....	77,567	47,339	2,134	56,633	183,673	1,149 37	163
Jefferson.....	83,057	61,081	.....	51,005	195,143	1,238 52	187
Marion.....	54,480	23,975	930	43,163	122,548	808 87	142
Lafayette....	45,378	23,813	1,961	37,292	108,444	737 48	143
Jennings.....	35,998	21,282	490	19,816	77,586	500 92	81
Taylor.....	40,277	23,843	685	32,238	104,043	619 57	67
Total.....	\$734,082	\$458,483	\$83,895	\$833,792	\$2,110,252	\$13,190 68	1,858

For the year 1882:

NAME OF TOWNSHIP.	Valuation of Lands.	Valuation of Improvements.	Value of Lots and Improvements.	Value of Personal Property.	Valuation of R. Ft. Property.	Total Taxables.	Total Taxes.
Wayne.....	\$ 193,500	\$ 34,890	\$115,660	\$ 190,640	\$61,340	\$ 596,300	\$ 9,055 37
Montgomery	141,360	38,300	.....	72,490	.....	252,150	3,012 93
Washington	422,850	59,100	316,500	461,140	38,290	1,297,880	13,406 62
Morgan.....	155,571	40,450	.....	83,530	.....	279,550	3,628 55
Jackson	95,360	25,310	.....	56,480	.....	177,150	2,625 30
Harrison....	107,910	16,740	.....	39,110	18,290	182,230	2,537 76
Clay.....	166,140	55,740	.....	94,230	.....	305,110	4,350 27
Franklin....	237,420	42,700	.....	116,720	44,790	442,080	7,459 92
Jefferson....	321,150	75,430	.....	135,990	28,180	560,750	8,083 50
Marion.....	268,890	98,440	.....	223,940	.....	591,270	7,499 83
Lafayette....	148,350	31,860	.....	70,870	.....	251,080	3,737 00
Jennings....	80,900	34,350	.....	57,280	.....	172,530	2,121 30
Taylor.....	133,940	25,550	.....	73,440	18,580	251,640	3,775 50
Total...	\$2,463,310	\$578,860	.....	\$1,674,860	\$224,470	\$5,375,460	\$71,293 85

The above tables show a fair and healthy growth for our county.

Our taxable property increased in the nine years from 1843 to 1852, from \$679,490 to \$2,110,252, a total increase in nine years of \$1,430,762, which is an average yearly increase of \$158,740.

From 1852 to 1882, thirty years, we increased \$3,265,208, an average yearly increase of \$108,840.

Our total taxes were, in the year 1819, \$51.36; in 1843, \$4,367.73; in 1852, \$13,190.68; in 1881, \$84,904.30; in 1882, \$78,293.85.

Entire stationery bill for county officers, including all books, blanks, etc., was, in 1881, \$906; in 1882, \$910. The contract has been let for 1884, for \$681.66.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

The old records were not kept very carefully, and the first continuous chain extends back to 1847. James Galletly, 1819; — Lacey, 1832; Nathaniel Clark, date unknown.

John Getty was County Surveyor from.....	1847 to 1851
William McCormick was County Surveyor from....	1851 to 1854
Henry Grim was County Surveyor from.....	1854 to 1858
William Troth was County Surveyor from	1858 to 1860
William M. Kinnaman was County Surveyor from...	1860 to 1866
William Troth was County Surveyor from.....	1866 to 1868
James King was County Surveyor from.....	1868 to 1877
George D. Phillips was County Surveyor from.....	1877 to 1880
Joseph F. Rogers was County Surveyor from.....	1880 to 1882
George D. Phillips was County Surveyor from.....	1882 to present.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

Thomas C. Johnson, Clerk and ex officio Auditor to.....	1848
Isaac E. Johnson same to.....	1854
John J. Cooper elected Auditor.....	1854 to 1862
Andrew J. Hays elected Auditor.....	1862 to 1866
George D. Phillips elected Auditor.....	1867 to 1871
William H. Troth elected Auditor.....	1871 to 1875
Frank H. Freeland elected Auditor.....	1875 to 1879
Nathaniel D. Cox elected Auditor.....	1879 to 1883
Thurston Dickerson elected Auditor.....	1883, present Aud.

SHERIFFS.

Andrew Evans.....	1819 to 1822
Thomas Allen.....	1822 to 1826
Samuel Scott, Democrat.....	1833-34

Thomas Allen.....	1835-36
Martin Snoddy.....	1837-38-39
Lindsay C. Abrell, Democrat.....	1843 to 1845
George Dittmore, appointed, Democrat.....	1846
George Mayfield, Whig.....	1847 to 1851
James F. Miller, Whig.....	1851 to 1855
John H. Johnson, Whig.....	1855 to 1857
John M. Coleman, Democrat.....	1857 to 1861
Thomas I. Wells, died in office, Democrat.....	1861
Albert Childress, appointed to vacancy, Democrat.	
Richard T. Abrell.....	1862 to 1865
Isaac S. Lucas.....	1865 to 1869
Richard T. Abrell.....	1869 to 1874
Hamilton Moffatt.....	1874 to 1878
Lycurgus H. Wood.....	1878 to 1882
Samuel N. Chambers.....	1882 to —
Samuel N. Chambers, present incumbent.	

RECORDERS.

Thomas C. Johnson, Whig, to.....	1848
Isaac E. Johnson, Whig, to.....	1855
David Harris, Democrat, to.....	1863
David N. Horn, Democrat, to.....	1871
Emanuel Fulk, Democrat, to.....	1875
George W. Keller, Democrat, to.....	1879
Jacob Kiphart, Democrat, to.....	1883
Frank M. Staley, Democrat, present incumbent.....	1887-

COUNTY TREASURERS.

John Bartholomew.....	1819
John Dunn, Whig.....	1820
Philip Hart.....	1821
Montgomery Leonard, Whig.....	1826
George W. Moore, Democrat.....	1833
Basil Champer.....	1834 to 1836
John R. Freeland.....	1836 to 1840
George Parks, Democrat, from.....	1847 to 1856
Jacob Harsh, Whig, from.....	1852 to 1856
George Dittmore, Democrat, from.....	1856 to 1858
Harrison O. Halbert, Republican, from.....	1858 to 1862
James W. Dobson, Democrat, from.....	1862 to 1864
Jacob V. Wolfe, Democrat, from.....	1864 to 1868
Vincent E. Williams, Democrat, from.....	1868 to 1872
Daniel Harbaugh, Democrat, from.....	1872 to 1876
George W. Ellis, Democrat, from.....	1876 to 1880
William F. Megenhardt, Democrat, from.....	1880 to 1884

COUNTY CLERKS.

John R. Freeland, first Clerk.	
Thomas C. Johnson, Whig.....	1830 to 1848
Isaac E. Johnson, Whig.....	1848 to 1854
Basil Meek, Democrat.....	1854 to 1862
Inman H. Fowler, Democrat.....	1862 to 1870
James S. Meek, Democrat.....	1870 to 1878
Noel W. Williams, Democrat.....	1878 to 1882
James King, present Clerk, Democrat.....	1882 to 1886

CORONERS.

George J. Grimes, Democrat.....	1849 to 1851
Anderson B. Mills, Democrat.....	1851 to 1856
William E. Franklin.....	1856 to 1858
Anderson B. Mills, Democrat.....	1858 to 1874
George W. Edwards, Greenbacker.....	1874 to 1876
Nathaniel D. Cox, Democrat.....	1876 to 1878
Samuel N. Chambers, Democrat.....	1878 to 1880
Elisha N. Mullinix, Democrat.....	1880 to 1884

THE COUNTY PRESS.

The first newspaper published in Owen County was in Gosport, about 1842 or 1843, called the Gosport *Chronotype*; John R. Kerr, editor. It was devoted to foreign, State and home news; was a four-column folio. About the year 1846, one Joseph Reed established an office and began the publication of a newspaper, neutral in politics, which paper he named the *Western Chronicle*. He did not succeed very well, and some time in 1847 or 1848 the paper passed into the hands of William M. Franklin and William E. Taylor, both rising young lawyers at that time. They changed the name of the paper to the *Republican*, made it a Democratic newspaper, and the organ of the county Democracy. They sold the office to a Greene County party, after they had published it about a year, and the office was moved to Greene County, Ind. About 1850, Madison H. White commenced the publication, at Spencer, of a newspaper called the *Busy World*. This paper suspended, after publication for about two years, for lack of patronage. What politics it had leaned toward the Whig party.

The *National Weekly Guard* was established about 1853 or 1854; David W. Lusk, editor and proprietor; was Democratic in politics. Mr. Lusk published this paper at Spencer, for about two years, when he removed, press, material and all, to Shawneetown, Ill. John F. Harner came to Spencer in September, 1858, and established the *Owen County Journal*. Mr. Harner was a practical printer, he having worked in the office of the *Louisville Journal* for many years. This paper was a success from the start, and was neutral in politics. The Democrats at Spencer formed a stock company and bought the *Journal* from Mr. Harner, and it became a Democratic newspaper, and the organ of the Owen County Democracy. James W. Archer was installed as editor, and edited and conducted the *Journal* through the "Douglas campaign," and advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas for President. Jacob V. Wolfe and John C. Robinson afterward occupied the chair editorial of the *Journal*, and it was afterward sold to John F. Harner, its first owner. He continued it as the organ of the Democratic party in Owen County until in the fall of 1874 he sold it to John Wayland, Esq., who came here from Ohio. Mr. Wayland continued the paper as a Democratic journal, and made it more successful financially than it had ever been. He was a good editor, and his wife was (and is yet) a brilliant writer, and during his ownership and its publication the *Owen County Journal* was very popular. It deserved and had the confidence and support of the Democratic party of the county in the largest degree of any paper ever published in the county. Mr. Wayland sold the *Journal* to Messrs. Walker Schell and Luther H. Smith in 1880. This partnership was short, Mr. Smith purchasing the Schell interest. Luther H. Smith was not a printer himself, and placed his brother, George E. Smith, in charge of the *Journal*, in whose charge it has been to the present.

During the fall of 1874, John W. Cooper & Co. commenced the publication of the Gosport *Tribune*, neutral in politics. In January, 1875, the press and material were removed to Bloomfield, Ind.

During the year 1879, James K. Smith started a little paper which he called the *Free Press*. This Mr. Smith was a brother of Luther H. and George E.; was very radical in his views; but being a mechanic and a farmer, he soon merged his *Free Press* into his brother's paper. the

Journal. The present circulation of the *Journal* is claimed to be extensive and increasing.

In 1865, one Clarence Williams came to Spencer with some material and started the publication of a paper, and called it the *Owen County Union*. In a short time, he sold out to Joel A. Coffey and David E. Beem, who continued its publication. It was Republican in politics. In 1867, they sold the concern to S. H. H. Mathes. In 1868, he sold a half interest to Henry C. Painter. They removed the office to Gosport, and started the *Gosport Independent*. Mathes shortly after sold his interest to Charles L. Yockey, who soon after sold to Painter, who continued the publication about four years, when he sold the office to a party from Bloomington, Ind.

In 1872, Walter Connelly and Charles L. Yockey brought an office from Bedford, Ind., and commenced the publication of the *Owen County News*, independent in politics. This paper took an active part in politics during the Grange movement in Owen County in 1874. A part of the members of the Grange movement made up a ticket for county officers, which they called the Grange ticket, composed of candidates of all the political parties, which was run in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket. The *Owen County News* was a supporter of the Grange ticket, which was badly defeated, and the introduction of this political movement killed the Grange movement in Owen County. These owners sold the paper to O. M. Howard, who continued its publication as an independent local newspaper until some time during the year 1875, when he sold out to S. H. H. Mathes. He changed the politics of the paper to straight Republican, and ran it through the campaign of 1876. He lost considerable money in the operation, and sold out to O. M. Howard, who immediately changed the politics of the paper, and commenced the publication of the *Owen County Democrat*. He continued the publication until in September, 1879, when he removed the office to Iowa. He returned in 1880, and commenced the publication of the *Democrat*, which he still continues. He has made it a paying institution, and claims at present a large circulation, which is steadily increasing.

In September, 1879, William B. Harris brought an office to Spencer, and commenced the publication of a paper, which he called the *Owen County People*, Republican in politics. In 1881, he sold out to M. M. Havens, who changed the name to the *Spencer Republican*. In February, 1882, he took Benjamin Richards into partnership, and enlarged the size of the paper to a six-column quarto. In July, 1882, they leased the paper to S. H. H. Mathes, who, in July, 1883, purchased Richards' interest, and is at present publishing the paper. Mr. Mathes is a vigorous writer. He wields an ugly pen in a political campaign, and gets in some stingers occasionally; he is a practical printer and a good one, and he deserves success financially.

There are at present three newspapers published in Owen County, all in Spencer—the *Owen County Journal* and the *Democrat*, both Democratic in politics, the *Democrat* the organ of the county Democracy, and the *Spencer Republican* the organ of the Republicans in the county. The county being largely Democratic in politics, the Republican papers up to the present one have starved out, but Mathes, by his energy and industry, seems to have come to stay. The circulation of his paper is being extended each year.

Hon. William Franklin, who was editor of the *Republican*, the first Democratic paper published in Owen County, has preserved a bound volume of the paper during the time he edited it. The first number of the paper is dated Saturday, December 16, 1848, but there has evidently been several papers torn out in the first part of the book. In the first paper is the vote of Indiana for President, official—Taylor, 70,159; Cass, 74,694; Van Buren, 8,642. In the issue of December 30, 1848, I find the following: "Mr. Isaac E. Johnson has been duly commissioned, by the Governor, as Clerk and Recorder of this county. This ends the question. Mr. Johnson will serve out the unexpired term of his father, and will serve seven years as Recorder. His term of service as Clerk is five years from February next." "The price of pork here and at Gosport is \$2.50 per hundred pounds, net "

As a specimen of what was thought a wonderful performance, I copy from the issue of January 6, 1849:

GREAT TELEGRAPH FEAT.

The entire President's message was telegraphed from Baltimore to St. Louis, the task being completed on Wednesday afternoon, in twenty-four hours from the commencement. The message was written out in full, following the copy verbatim, even to the punctuation and paragraphs, a thing not usually done in telegraphing. The number of words was 50,000. The idea of such a document appearing in print in a city nearly a thousand miles distant from Washington, twenty-four hours after delivery, is almost beyond belief.—*Scientific American*.

St. Louis can now read before breakfast of everything important which transpired the day before all over the civilized world.

We are favored by living in a fast and wonderfully progressive age. I wonder what they would have thought in 1849 of a man standing at a little instrument in New York talking plainly to another man in Chicago, which has been done; and the Chicago man recognized the New York man's voice and called him by name.

Another extract, same date: "The Legislature has at last got a bill before the House for the organization of a free school system." The Legislature granted two railroad charters, both of which roads were to be built through this county—the Lawrenceville & Rushville, with an extension to Point Commerce, Greene County (this was before the days of Worthington), the other, an extension of the Indianapolis & Bellefontaine Railroad to Vincennes. Both failed to be built. In the issue of March 10, 1849, I find the following letter, characteristic of Alexander McClelland. It is too good to be lost. This county was then in the Sixth Congressional District, and Mr. McClelland had been strongly solicited to allow his name to be used for nomination for Congress. Here is his reply:

FEBRUARY 22, 1849.

FRIEND JONES—Whatever opinion you or any one else may have as to my capacity for being a candidate for Congress, you certainly cannot mean to say that I am qualified for being a Member of Congress. It is the first time in my life I have ever been suspected of having any qualifications at all. "My genius is undeveloped," and "I scorn the insinuation." There are several reasons why I am unfit for this position. First, I am too old; second, too modest; third, I do not want it; fourth, if I did want it, I could not get it; fifth, there are others who do want it; sixth, I am very useful at home, and my friends would not think of parting with me. So you see, friend Jones, that my situation is a very delicate one, and I do not want to be cheated out of it.

Yours as ever,

ALEXANDER McCLELLAND.

William M. Franklin announces himself as a candidate for the State Legislature. It is also announced that the people of the townships would

meet on the first Monday in April, to vote on the question of "license" or "no license" for groceries for one year.

In the issue of March 31, 1849, appears the following paragraph: "For California.—Last week, being absent from home, we failed to notice the departure of the company from this place. On the 20th inst., Dr. B. A. Allison, William E. Taylor, E. Patrick, J. W. Archer and H. Coffey left this place for California."

In the issue of May 12, 1849, I find: "On Thursday last, the steamboat Porter, that runs the White River trade as far up as Point Commerce, attempted to come up with a load of freight to our town. She got along very well until she came to Abrell's mill dam, two miles below town, where she could not pass, and had to fall back about a mile and a half and unload.

"Her loading was principally salt, some sugar, molasses, nails, etc. This river could be very easily navigated with small steamboats up as high as this point and Gosport, were it not for the mill dams immediately below and above here."

Another item: "On the 4th day of June, 1849, a Democratic mass meeting was held in Spencer, and nominated William M. Franklin as their candidate for Representative, Elisha Puett for Sheriff, and George J. Grimes for Coroner." The issue of June 30, 1849, is dressed in mourning and the announcement made: "James K. Polk is dead. He breathed his last at 18 minutes before 5 o'clock P. M., at his residence in Nashville."

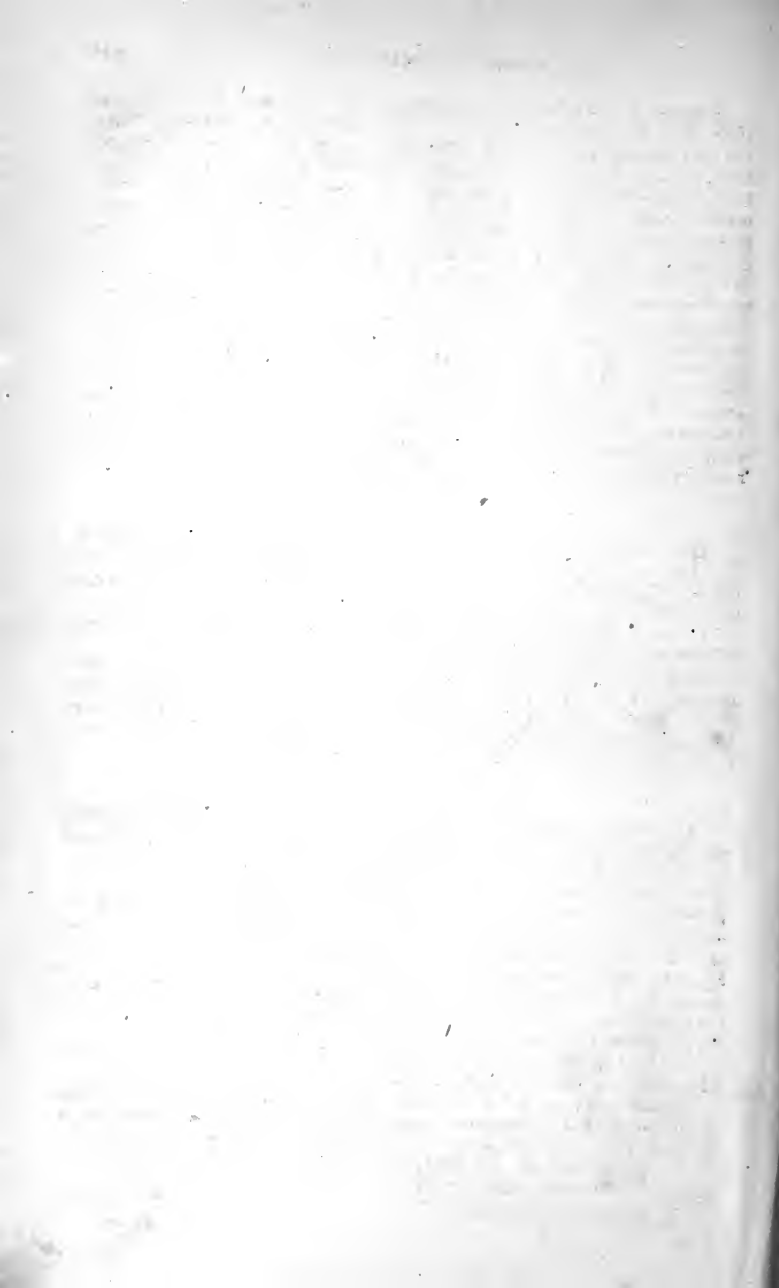
In the issue of August 11, 1849, appeared the following: "The election is over, and we have been beaten five votes." James F. Miller seems to have beaten William M. Franklin by five votes for Representative. The following announcement is made in the same issue: "For sale, a printing establishment, cheap." William M. Franklin did better the next year, and was elected and served as Representative from Owen County in the State Legislature. One or two issues after this the printing office was traded off and taken to Greene County.

No record in any of the county offices of the Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature from this county can be found, but by the courtesy of R. J. Conner, who is in the office of the Treasurer of State, this writer received from the office of the Secretary of State the following list of Senators who have represented Owen County in the State Senate, and Representatives in the Lower House from Owen County:

Senators—1821, Thomas H. Blake; 1822, John Jenckes; 1825, John M. Coleman; 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, David H. Maxwell, Whig, Bloomington; 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, James Whitcomb, Democrat, Bloomington; 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, David M. Dobson, Democrat, Spencer; 1844, 1845, 1846, John F. Allison, Whig, Point Commerce, Greene County; 1847, 1848, Lovell H. Rousseau, Democrat, Bloomfield, Greene County; 1850, Jesse I. Alexander, Democrat, Gosport; 1851, David M. Dobson, Democrat, Spencer, Constitutional Convention; 1852, Hugh L. Livingston, Democrat, Bloomfield; 1855, Jesse I. Alexander, Democrat, Gosport; 1858 to 1862, Jason N. Connelly, Democrat, Bloomfield; 1863 to 1867, George W. Moore, Democrat, Spencer; 1867 to 1871, John Humphries, Democrat, Greene County; 1871 to 1875, Wiley E. Dittmore, Democrat, Spencer; 1875 to 1879, Inman H. Fowler, Democrat, Spencer; 1879 to 1883, Isaac M. Compton, Democrat, Brazil, Clay County.



Abraham Coffey



Representatives—1826, Eli Dixon; 1827, Thomas F. G. Adams; 1828, John M. Young; 1829, Eli Dixon; 1830, James Galletly, Whig; 1831–32, Robert M. Wooden; 1833–35, George W. Moore, Democrat; 1836, Delana R. Eckels, Democrat; 1837–38, Basil Champer, Whig; 1839, George W. Moore, Democrat; 1840, Basil Champer, Whig; 1841, Martin Snoddy; 1842–43, George W. Moore, Democrat; 1844, Frederick Hauser; 1845, George W. Moore, Democrat; 1846–47, James W. Dobson, Democrat; 1848, David M. Dobson, Democrat; 1849, James F. Miller, Whig; 1850, William M. Franklin, Democrat; 1851–52, James W. Dobson, Democrat; 1853, Alfred Dyar, Whig; 1855, John D. Montgomery, Democrat; 1857, George W. Moore, Democrat; 1858, John H. Martin, Republican, Special Session; 1859, John H. Martin, Republican, Regular Session; 1861, William Combs, Democrat; 1863, Jacob V. Wolfe, Democrat; 1865, John M. Stucky, Democrat, Special Session; 1865, John M. Stucky, Democrat, Regular Session; 1867, Benjamin F. Hayes, Democrat; 1869, Wiley E. Dittmore, Democrat; 1871, Walker D. Guthrie, Democrat; 1872–78, Jesse H. Reno, Democrat; 1879–81, Bernard Schweitzer; 1883, John S. Montgomery.

THE OWEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized September 20, 1879. Present officers: Dr. W. V. Wiles, Spencer, President; Dr. J. M. Goss, Freedom, Vice President; Dr. Allen Pierson, Spencer, Secretary; Dr. John M. Stucky, Gosport, Treasurer.

Censors—Dr. J. W. Smith, Gosport; Dr. N. D. Cox, Spencer; Dr. Walker Schell, Spencer.

Present Members—Dr. J. T. Belles, Dr. N. D. Cox, Dr. G. F. Culmer, Dr. M. G. Mullinix, Dr. Allen Pierson, Dr. Walker Schell, Dr. W. V. Wiles, Spencer; Dr. J. M. Goss, Freedom; Dr. O. F. Gray, Whitehall; Dr. J. M. Jones, Cataract; Dr. W. B. S. Maddox, Vandalia; Dr. C. L. Ritter, Dr. J. W. Smith, Dr. J. M. Stucky, Gosport.

BOARD OF HEALTH.*

According to the provisions of an act in the Revised Statutes of 1881, the Commissioners of Owen County organized the Owen County Board of Health, appointing Dr. W. V. Wiles, of Spencer, as its Secretary. The necessary books and blanks for the working of the office were at once procured, and blanks on which to report births, deaths, and diseases dangerous to public health, were distributed to all the physicians, midwives and specialists in the county who had registered, except those of the towns of Spencer and Gosport, in each of which, according to the provisions of the same act, a local board of health was organized. That of Gosport, however, soon ceased to exist, and the physicians of that town report now directly to the Secretary of the County Board.

On the register in the Clerk's office are found the following names of physicians, midwives and specialists:

Spencer—F. A. Schell, Walker Schell, George F. Culmer, William V. Wiles, John E. Chambers, Allen Pierson, J. T. Belles, Jacob Coble, John S. Figg, M. G. Mullinix, E. N. Mullinix, Nathaniel D. Cox.

Gosport—John M. Stuckey, H. G. Osgood, C. L. Ritter, John W. Smith, J. Wooden, John Kenedy.

* Contributed by Dr. Allen Pierson.

Patrickburg—John A. Williams, S. D. Richards, John N. Slown, R. B. Kelley.

Quincy—David H. McDonald, George F. Keiper, William Bridges, B. T. Fisher.

Freedom—A. J. Minich, J. M. Goss, Thomas Gantz, Thomas Wheeler.

Cataract—Jesse M. Jones, Rebecca Leonard, T. T. Brazier, J. H. Medaris.

Hausertown—A. C. Erskine, T. C. Symons, S. R. McKelvey.

Vandalia—William H. Hixon, W. B. S. Maddox.

Whitehall—Oliver F. Gray, J. J. Levingston.

Arney—George W. Naanes, U. A. V. Hester.

Coal City—William S. Young, H. H. McCabe.

Jordan Village—Stephen D. Medaris.

Dr. Wiles has held the position of Secretary from the time of organization up to the present time.

At first, there was a disposition on the part of physicians to neglect or refuse to make reports, but the knowledge of the value of vital statistics finally overcame such indisposition on the part of some, while the provisions of the statutes were sufficient for the rest, so that now the reports are made with a reasonable degree of promptness.

From the time of the organization of the board in January, 1881, up to the quarter beginning October 1, 1883, there have been no epidemics of those diseases which are considered dangerous to public health within the county with the exception of some mild cases of enteric or typhoid fever, which, by their occurrence in some localities to the extent of four or five cases at a time, might be called epidemic. The per cent of mortality in these cases has been very low. Owing to the fact that there was some misunderstanding about reporting such cases by the physicians, it is not possible to give the exact death rate from this cause, but it will not exceed two per cent. Out of twenty-two cases occurring in Spencer in the months of August, September, October, November and December, of 1882, there was not a fatal case.

For the same period there have been reported 484 births as follows:
Males—white, 246; black, 3. Females—white, 233; black, 2.

The deaths reported for the same time were as follows:

	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	From 10 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 to 90 Years.	Over 90 Years.	Total.
Males—												
White.....	39	2	3	10	6	3	9	16	5	2	.....	95
Black.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Females—												
White.....	20	2	6	13	12	6	6	11	8	3	1	88
Black.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total.....	61	4	9	25	18	9	15	27	13	5	1	187

The following table will show the causes:

	Stillborn.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	General Diseases.	Violence.	Suicides.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Males—										
White.....	13	30	9	3	13	12	3	1	11	95
Black.....		1			1					2
Females—										
White.....	4	33	7	7	10	18			9	88
Black.....						1			1	2
Total.....	17	64	16	10	24	31	3	1	21	187

Local Boards subordinate to the County Board were organized in the towns of Spencer and Gosport, but as above noted, that of Gosport did not exist long. In Spencer, the Trustees, W. L. Daggy, Harrison Hight and J. E. Johnson, organized with W. L. Daggy as President, and J. T. Belles was appointed Secretary. To this board the physicians of Spencer report.

The first work of the board was to promulgate and enforce rules for the vaccination of the pupils and teachers of the public schools. To this there was considerable opposition, but by firmness and perseverance the per cent of those who were efficiently vaccinated was raised from not more than ten per cent to such a per cent as to include nearly all attending the schools, thus, in the very first exercise of its powers, rendering incalculable benefit to the town.

On the 1st of January, 1883, Dr. Belles resigned, and Dr. Allen Pier-son was appointed to his place. The records of this board, with the exception of "dangerous diseases," which contains a few entries under the head of typhoid fever, from the time of its organization in January, 1881, up to the quarter beginning October 1, 1883, show that there have been reported 150 births, and sixty deaths.

The births may be classified as follows:

Males—white, 81; black, 2. Females—white, 65; black, 2.

And the deaths as follows:

	Under 5 Years.	From 5 to 10 Years.	From 10 to 20 Years.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 to 90 Years.	Total.
Males—											
White.....	15			3	2	1	5	2	1		29
Black.....	1			1							2
Females—											
White.....	7		2	6	3		4	4		1	27
Black.....	1			1							2
Total.....	24		2	11	5	1	9	6	1	1	60

And the causes as follows:

	Stillborn.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Digestive System.	General Diseases.	Violence	Suicides.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Males—										
White	2	13	2	....	2	3	....	1	4	27
Black		1	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	3
Females—										
White.....	1	15	....	4	4	1	....	....	3	28
Black.....			....	....	....	1	....	....	1	2
Total.....	3	29	2	4	7	5	....	1	9	60

These reports are included in the statistics given for the County Board.

The physicians of Owen County, although few in number compared with some other counties, perhaps, will compare favorably for skill, scientific attainments, and, what is the test of skill, success in practice, with any county in the State; in fact, very few of the counties in Indiana have as many really fine physicians as has this county. Among them are several very fine surgeons.

As the youngest of his profession in this county, it will not, I hope, be deemed improper to name Dr. Walker Schell, as being an unusually promising young man. He is an enthusiast in his profession of medicine and surgery. He has just returned from a two years' term of study and practice in the great hospitals of Munich, Germany, and Vienna, Austria. He will make his mark in his profession if he lives.

AN ARTIST.

Samuel Richards has been studying drawing and painting at the Royal Academy of Arts, Munich, Germany, for some time. Last year, Mr. Richards gained the third prize for excellence, and this year, the first prize, a gold medal. This Royal Academy of Arts is attended by students from all parts of the civilized world, and a student who gains the first prize against competitors of all nations, must possess genius of the very highest order. Owen County bids Godspeed to her sons who thus go forth into the great schools of the arts and sciences of the old world and win such honors.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BRIDGES, ROADS, ETC.

The present court house, built of brick, was commenced in 1824. This building is yet in good repair, and will answer our purpose for a court house for twenty-five years yet to come. We are not in a hurry, as some other counties have been, to build a gorgeous court house, with a mortgage on top of it. Our people think it best to keep out of debt, build what is necessary only, pay all our county orders on presentation at the desk of the Treasurer, thus paying cash for all business requiring money, and keep our county credit at par. If the generations succeed-

ing us need a larger and finer court house, let them build it when the county grows populous enough to require it. Our first jail was built in 1820-21—the hewed log structure which I have before described. The next was a stone jail built on the old stray-pen lot, on Lots 41 and 42, in Spencer. This was built by David Phipps, and answered the purpose until the year 1856, when John X. Miller built the present brick structure, jail, and residence for the Sheriff combined. All the county officers had their offices in the second story of the court house, which answered the purpose while there were few people in the county. The court room was on the ground floor, the north side fitted up with Judges' stand, seats for the bar, jury's and witness stand, floored with plank, and fenced in by a railing of elaborately turned posts and balusters. The stairway to the second story was at the south side, and double, that is, two stairways, one on each side of the south door. The seats for spectators were in tiers, one above another, with steps up the aisleways. The hallways were paved with brick, and during court time were covered with spent tan bark in early days, and later with sawdust, for the purpose of deadening the noise of the footsteps of persons who passed in and out of the court room. About the year 1846, David C. Neumeyer, his father and brothers, built a brick building of two rooms on each side of the court house; Treasurer and Clerk on the north side, and in 1852 the Auditor's and Recorder's offices on the south side. The court house was afterward remodeled inside, the court room arranged on the second floor, and offices on the ground floor for Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff, Auditor and Recorder; the old offices were used for jury rooms and other purposes.

Another addition was made to the west end of the court house, two jury rooms constructed on the second floor, and the county officers' quarters below enlarged. The south building, formerly occupied by the Auditor and Recorder, was torn down, and the brick from it used in the construction of the addition to the court house. This present year of 1883, the north old office building was sold, and the material removed, part of which, the cut stone, was used by Calvin Fletcher in the construction of the stone parsonage built by him this fall, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, which is also built of stone, situated on Lots 137 and 138 in Spencer.

The first building put up in Spencer for manufacturing purposes was the large frame building on the northwest corner of Lot 141. It was built for a cotton spinning factory. After it was completed, and before the spinning machinery was put into it, cotton became so high in the South the enterprise was abandoned, and it has been used for a livery stable, tobacco warehouse, and storage room for agricultural implements. It had become very old, had been fired several times by incendiaries, to see the big fire it would make, but had been saved; it had become the dread of the neighborhood around and near it, but about the last of October last year it was fired and burned down by igniting from its nearest neighbor, a cabinet shop, and so departed one of the last ancient buildings in Spencer.

About the year 1860, the County Commissioners purchased the old Tommy Howe farm, two miles down the river from Spencer, and built upon it quite a large frame building for a county asylum. In the year 1878, this farm and building both being too small to accommodate the number of people who had become county charges, the Commissioners traded for the old Col. John Franklin farm of 395 acres, three and one-

half miles southeast of Spencer. They let the contract to build a large and well-arranged building of brick on this farm to William F. Megenhardt, Esq., our present County Treasurer. The whole cost of this building complete was \$8,000, and this building was one honest job, if we never have another. This farm and building cost considerable money, but it will accommodate our poor for the next thirty years without further expense for additional room. There is not a county in Indiana which has so large, well constructed and well built a house at so small a cost. Bridging White River was talked of for several years before it was done, but in the year 1871 the County Commissioners built two bridges, one at Gosport at a cost of \$10,000, and one at Spencer at a cost of \$16,000. In 1882, the Commissioners had another bridge built across White River at Freedom, at a cost of \$20,721. That is the present cost. The contractors, however, claimed considerably more (\$3,000), which the Commissioners refused to pay. The consequence was a lawsuit. The contractors, B. Schweitzer and James Spence, were defeated on the trial in the Circuit Court in Morgan County, the County Commissioners being sustained by the verdict of the jury which tried the cause. These three bridges have very materially increased the trade at Gosport, Spencer and Freedom, Gosport and Spencer drawing a large amount of trade from Monroe County, and Freedom from Greene County, thus adding to the profits derived from that new trade by our merchants, lumber and stave dealers, in this way bringing back the money expended in building those bridges. White River is now well enough bridged; the streams all over the county are now spanned by good, substantial bridges, and the next thing to be done in that direction is to build good, substantial macadam and gravel roads as soon as our people think they are able to do so. There is no outlay of money, of the same amount, which so improves a county, and which so much enhances the value and desirability of the lands as that expended in the construction of good solid roads. A good, substantial bridge has also been built across Eel River at Cataract, above the falls.

A bridge was built across Eel River at Croy's Mill, which gave way, and in 1881 an entire new bridge, with good stone abutments and piers, was built. Eel River was also bridged at Johnstown, but it proved a failure, and another was built in its stead. On the 28th of May, 1883, a cyclone destroyed part of this bridge.

A great many thousands of dollars have been expended in bridging the various creeks of the county—Limestone Mill, Rattlesnake, Jordan, Fish, Lick, Raccoon and other smaller creeks, at the numerous dirt road crossings. From the very great number of streams in Owen, the bridge account is a very large item in its expense account. The Commissioners have just adopted the plan of replacing the wooden structures, as fast as they rot out, with iron bridges. This is a wise conclusion; the latter cost more at first, but it is far cheaper in the end.

The first railroad built through Owen County was an extension of the New Albany & Salem Railroad in the year 1853. This road runs through Gosport in Wayne Township, through the southwest corner of Harrison Township, through Quincy and the northeast corner of Taylor Township, and has added very materially to the value of the lands and prosperity of the people of that portion of the county.

The next railroad built through the county was the Indianapolis & Vincennes, and opened for travel in the year 1869. This enterprise

originated in Owen County, the first meeting in the interest of this road being held at Spencer. Later, Marion, Morgan, Owen, Greene and Knox County delegates met at Gosport and effected the organization of the company. Hon. William M. Franklin was elected President; Capt. James W. Archer, Secretary and Treasurer. This organization had the line surveyed by a competent corps of engineers, and the organization was turned over to Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside who built the road. Owen County donated to the construction of this road \$50,000, of which amount William M. Franklin and James W. Archer donated \$1,000 each. It is thought two or three other persons in the county also donated the same amount each. These donations, and the entire amount of \$50,000 were paid in full.

FAIRS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

About 1850, a County Fair Association was formed at Gosport, and was quite successful. About 1856, a County Agricultural Society was organized at Spencer, with Hon. W. M. Franklin, President; J. W. Archer, Secretary, and James W. Dobson, Treasurer. This society held a very creditable fair each year, and was very successful until 1861. When the war came on, so many of the society went away as soldiers, the organization was so weakened it ceased holding its yearly fairs. Since the war, the society has not re-organized. The Gosport District Agricultural Fair was very successful for several years, but dwindled away, and finally, a few years ago, ceased to exist. The State fair seems to paralyze all the county fairs within fifty miles of it. The farmers and stockmen of Owen County ought to re-organize their county society and hold a fair each year. It stimulates a generous and very useful emulation amongst the best class of farmers to produce the best animals, grains and vegetables; it educates those not so well acquainted with improved stock by the best of all modes, that of actual observation; it promotes health and happiness for the farmers, their sons, wives and daughters to thus meet, get better acquainted, and exchange ideas and experiences. After the county society ceased to hold its fairs, there was a plainly perceptible decrease in the pride of the farmers in their improved stock, and year by year the quality of the stock in this county deteriorated.

A few years ago, Thomas A. Peden went to Canada, and brought back with him quite a number of pure-bred Cotswold sheep—rams and ewes, for himself and Levi Beem. Mr. Peden then went to Kentucky, and brought home with him some very fine short horn stock—bulls, cows and heifers. Silas and Robert Moffett, George Garrard, Matthew King, and others in the west part of the county, brought in a large number of fine Merino sheep. Lately, at Gosport, William A. Montgomery and James R. Henry have bought and brought home quite a number of fine Jersey cows and heifers. Capt. Welch, of Gosport, has brought a large amount of fine stock from Kentucky, consisting of horses, Jersey and short horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, and fancy breeds of hogs. Judge W. M. Franklin, of Spencer, has also invested very considerably of late in Jersey and short horn cattle—bulls, heifers and cows—some fine sheep and hogs. Others, perhaps, in other parts of the county, have been investing in the same direction, and within a very few years, with proper care, we can be well stocked all over the county with the best improved breeds of stock of all kinds. A cow which will yield twelve pounds of butter per

week costs very little if anything more to feed than a two-pounder; a sheep which will clip twelve pounds costs no more to feed than our old-fashioned two and three pound clippers. A pig which at twelve months old will make 350 to 400 pounds of net meat, is no more costly to raise than a "hickory digger," and it costs no more to raise a colt from such horses as those of Hopper and Thomas, which sell readily at \$75 at weaning time, than a little scrubby fellow, which will scarcely sell for \$50 at four years old and broke to work. In the way of improved grains, we have not been doing very much. Our old friend, Frederick A. Joslin, originated the now famous "White Oil Corn" in this county, and he was handsomely paid for his enterprise. He reaped a rich reward of "quarters" for numerous packages of his superior seed corn, which was thus cheaply placed in the hands of many enterprising farmers.

MACADAM ROADS.

Until the present year, this county has built no macadam roads. Public spirit and private enterprise at Gosport in the few years last past have been making a little improvement of this kind, but the first regularly organized road, under the State law, has been commenced this year. The road is from the south end of the bridge across White River at Spencer to the Monroe County line on the Ellettsville road *via* Chambersville. The exact length of the road is 4 miles and 3,218 feet. The road bed is to be made 20 feet wide clear of ditches, the macadam of broken stone is to be placed in the center of the road bed 9 feet wide and 8 inches deep.

The Engineer's estimate of the cost of this road complete is as follows:

First mile.....	\$2,534 05
Second mile.....	2,765 53
Third mile.....	2,324 45
Fourth mile.....	2,414 20
Fifth fractional mile (3,218 feet).....	1,542 48
Total	\$11,580 71

Mr. Isaac N. Peck, of Putnam County, received the contract for construction of the fourth mile and fifth fractional mile. He completed his contract on the 29th of November, 1883. John Rebarger, of Spencer, received the contract for construction of the first three miles. He never fully completed his first mile, but transferred his contract to Philip Miller, of Spencer, December 1, 1883.

There are some heavy cuts on the first three miles, and the contractor was troubled with a number of heavy slides from the embankments above his work, by reason of the great amount of rainfall during October and November. This seriously hindered him in his work, and greatly enhanced the cost of the construction to him. It has also made the road almost impassable at the narrows, where there is no chance to go around. The cost of this road when completed will be considerable of course; but, cost what it may, after the people who travel it have paid for it, they would not go back to the old dirt road for twice the money. Our dirt roads are becoming worse and worse year by year. By the present methods our road labor is all or nearly all thrown away. The needs of the greatly increased and increasing use of roads are such that as fast as we are able to do so we must improve our roads by macadam, gravel or some hard material. The total cost to put our roads in condition for easy and comfortable travel the year round would be great, and the tax

we pay every year by pulling our horses through the mud hub deep about three or four months in each year is great also. Seeing all this, gradually as we are able, our people will construct macadam and gravel roads.

A DETECTIVE SOCIETY.

Only one society, outside the law, for the apprehension and punishment of criminals has been known publicly in this county. About the year 1864, quite a number of very annoying crimes were perpetrated, such as overturning fences, stealing and carrying away beehives, robbing spring houses of milk and butter, cutting the tails off cattle, firing hay and grain stacks, etc. This state of affairs became unbearable after awhile, and about 200 of the best citizens of the county organized themselves into a detective association, under the name of the "Blue Hen's Chickens." The purpose of this organization was to assist the officers of the law in the detection and arrest of criminals. The President of the association was Hon. George W. Moore, which of itself gave assurance of the respectable character of the organization. In the course of about one year they succeeded in arresting and driving out of the country the guilty, after which the organization disbanded, having fully effected its object.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Patrons of Husbandry organized the first grange in this county at the Stogsdill Schoolhouse in Clay Township, December, 1873. During that year there were organized about thirty granges in Owen County. Hill Grove Grange was organized January, 1874, and built a very handsome and commodious grange hall, on the hill south of Spencer, and was a very strong grange. It survived the longest of any in the county. Gen. T. A. McNaught, Ben E. Allison and Capt. J. W. Archer were Masters in this grange. A great amount of good was effected amongst the farmers in Owen County by this grange movement, and but for an unfortunate business enterprise in a grange store, which collapsed by incompetent management, and by the action of some members of different granges attempting to prevent the objects of the organization and turn it into a political party, the grange interest would most likely have been prosperous yet, and we would have had a number of live working granges in this county now, as there are in many other counties in the State, where wiser counsels prevailed. In this age of combinations, this grange movement among the farmers was eminently proper. Why should not the farmers of the United States who create such large amounts of values and actual wealth combine as other industries? The farmers outnumber all other laboring classes combined. Upon their labors, intelligently directed, depends the actual existence of all. Why should this great producing class remain at the mercy of small bodies of men, compactly organized for the express purpose of controlling and regulating the entire products of the farmers, and manipulating it for their own benefit. There has grown up all over the United States combinations of men of great wealth, who absolutely fix the prices of everything the farmers of the entire country produce; they say what the farmer shall receive for what he produces, and they also say what he shall pay for what he buys with the price they give him for his products.

CRIME.

In the matter of murders, the historian of this county has not many to record. The first murder occurred in Owen County in the year 1838, when one William Leak, a grocery keeper, killed one James Carter at Leak's grocery by a blow on the head with a heavy hoe. Leak, by some adroit management of a writ of habeas corpus, was allowed to procure bail, ran away, and was not punished. In 1866, James Johns, railroad agent at Gosport, was killed one dark night by Willis McMinimy. This was a cold-blooded, premeditated murder for the purpose of robbery. McMinimy was a drayman, and was trusted implicitly by the agent, Johns, who had no suspicion of him, and was thus easily killed by being beaten to death with a short bar of iron in the hands of McMinimy while they were alone at the office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad at Gosport, late one very dark night. McMinimy was arrested, tried, and convicted on purely circumstantial evidence, of a very strong character, however, and sentenced to the State Prison for life. The jury was unanimous on first ballot. On the question of guilt, every vote read "guilty." On the question of punishment, six were for hanging, six for imprisonment for life. All night the question was argued. One by one they changed until at daylight the jury stood eleven for death, and only one, Eli Schoppell, still stood firm for imprisonment. He was a German, a man of sound sense, honest and conscientious. He is yet living in Jackson Township. In his broken American he argued as best he could, beset on all sides by the other eleven. He listened to first one and then another; argument after argument poured in upon him, until at last he grew desperate. He stood erect upon his feet; his countenance expressed the most intense feeling possible to the human face; great drops of sweat broke out and stood on his face and forehead. "Shentlemens," he broke out, "Shentlemens, I can not talk, but I can feel. We all believes this man guilty; in mine heart I feels he is guilty, but nopody sees him kill the man; may be somepody else do it. If we sends dis man to State Prison for life and some time it is found out that somepody else kill the man, den dis man come out, he be not dead. But if we hangs this man and it some time be found out he did not kill the man, den this man be dead, and," putting his hand solemnly upon his own head, "den de blood of this man be on our hets. I—I can not do it." The effect of that speech was electrical. The intense earnestness of the German, with his imperfect speech, his strong convictions of right, and the terrible consequences of a possible mistake in their verdict was such that at once a verdict of guilty was written and the punishment fixed at imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

Many crimes of petit and grand larceny, burglary, a few cases of arson and others of like character, have been committed, but from great crimes Owen County has been singularly free. Owen is not a wealthy county, nor is it a poor county, either, financially. Our people, as a rule, own the farms they cultivate, are honest, economical and industrious, and we have had very few criminals, comparatively, amongst our population.

A very serious riot occurred at an election in October, 1866, which was created by a few hot-headed, foolhardy young men who had more partisan zeal than sense, and whose action on that occasion was most bitterly denounced by the better element of their own party. The clubbing and knocking down of gray-headed men at the polls on account of political

differences find very few advocates in either of the political parties in this county. At the October election in 1878, a serious political difficulty occurred in the County Treasurer's office between two political opponents, in which one shot the other; it was thought fatally, at first, but the injured person recovered. The political excitement was intense at the time the difficulty occurred, and when the cry was raised that a murder had been committed in the Treasurer's office, and the wounded man was borne out through the excited crowd, a cry of "hang him" was started and echoed by many voices. The situation was very critical for a few moments, hundreds of hands were ready for the fray, when Capt. J. W. Archer mounted the frame around a shade tree, and in a short and effective speech allayed the excitement of the fierce crowd, and averted what must have been a desperately bloody riot, which would have brought sorrow to many a household.

On the western border of the county the notorious John Long and his associates, desperadoes of the early days, had his home and their headquarters, but even at that early day that class of men had very few friends in this county, and they had to skulk and hide themselves and their dark deeds in the woods. This county, from its earliest settlement to the present, has been noted always for the honesty and sobriety of its inhabitants. The records of our courts will reveal the fact that very few counties, in Indiana or any other State, can show as clean a criminal record as this.

ATTORNEYS.

List of prominent attorneys who have practiced at the bar, in Owen County Courts: Isaac Blackford, Terre Haute, Ind.; Elisha M. Huntington, Terre Haute; Joseph A. Wright, Bloomington; John Cowgill, Spencer; George E. Tingle, Spencer; John H. Ross, Vincennes; Samuel P. Judah, Vincennes; Randall Crawford, New Albany; James M. Hanna, Sullivan; Cyrus M. Allen, Vincennes; John A. Matson, Greencastle; Mason Hullett, Greencastle; John S. Watts, Bloomington; William T. Otto, New Albany; Tighlman A. Howard, Rockville; Daniel McClure, Martinsville; William D. Farley, Spencer; Thomas F. G. Adams, Spencer; Willis A. Gorman, Bloomington; Isaac N. Pierce, Terre Haute; David McDonald, Bloomington; Joseph E. McDonald, Indianapolis; Delana E. Williamson, Greencastle; Delana R. Eckels, Spencer; Craven P. Hester, Bloomington; George G. Dunn, Bedford; James Hughes, Bloomington; James S. Hester, Bloomington; Samuel H. Buskirk, Bloomington; George A. Buskirk, Bloomington; Edward C. Buskirk, Bloomington; John P. Usher, Terre Haute; Hugh L. Livingston, Bloomfield; Hugh O'Neal, Indianapolis; Henry Secrest, Spencer; Basil Champer, Spencer; Richard W. Thompson, Terre Haute; Paris C. Dunning, Bloomington; Allen T. Rose, Spencer; Solomon Claypool, Greencastle; Daniel W. Voorhees, Terre Haute; Moses F. Dunn, Bedford; Aden G. Cavins, Bloomfield; Elijah C. Cavins, Bloomfield; Thomas R. Cobb, Vincennes; Newton F. Malott, Vincennes; Cyrus F. McNutt, Martinsville; George W. Grubbs, Martinsville; Courtland C. Matson, Greencastle; William R. Harrison, Martinsville; James H. Jordan, Martinsville; Milton H. Parks, Martinsville; William S. Shirley, Martinsville; William Wirt Carter, Brazil; Silas E. Coffey, Brazil; Samuel W. Curtis, Brazil; George A. Knight, Brazil; Willis G. Neff, Sullivan; James B. Smiley, Greencastle; William Mack, Bloomfield; Albert G. Porter, Indianapolis; Alfred Ennis, Martinsville; George W. Teter,

Bowling Green; William E. Taylor, Spencer; John H. Martin, Spencer; Alfred Dyar, Spencer; Robert W. Miers, Bloomington; John W. Buskirk, Bloomington; Eli K. Millen, Bloomington; George Munson, Bedford; George W. Friedley, Bedford; Harmon Friedley, Bloomington; James B. Mulky, Bloomington; Morton C. Hunter, Bloomington; James H. Swaar, Gosport; Jesse I. Alexander, Gosport.

List of present attorneys of Owen County:

Gosport—James R. Fritts, William A. Montgomery, David L. Weir.

Spencer—William M. Franklin, Harlan Richards, John C. Robinson, Inman H. Fowler, Wiley E. Dittmore, David E. Beam, Samuel O. Pickens, Willis Hickam, James S. Meek, James W. Archer, Albert W. Fullerton, William J. Richards, William Pickens, Samuel H. Dunn, Wesley Coffey, Thomas E. Spangler, Richard R. Overstreet.

FRESHETS.

The month of December, 1846, was remarkable for the great amount of rain fall for a winter month. The rain fell almost incessantly for many days, which swelled the volumes of water in the creeks to an unprecedented height, which resulted in the greatest and most destructive overflow ever known on White River. On the 4th day of January, 1847, the water reached the highest stage, after which it receded slowly until it reached the ordinary stage. An immense amount of property, stock, grain, fences, etc., were swept away in this great flood, which reached and destroyed a vast amount of property stored where the former freshets had never reached, and where it was thought no freshet ever could reach. John Dunn, who was then living, said an aged Indian showed him a mark on a large sycamore tree in the river bottom east of Spencer, which the old Indian said was the mark of the highest.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

1882.	1882.		
Acres of wheat.....	18,481	Bushels of wheat.....	309,410
Acres of corn.....	17,738	Bushels of corn.....	502,279
Acres of oats.....	7,552	Bushels of oats.....	178,608
Acres of meadow.....	19,183	Tons of hay.....	26,634
Acres of Irish potatoes.....	350	Bushels of Irish potatoes.....	24,125
Acres of sweet potatoes.....	34	Bushels of sweet potatoes.....	1,895
Acres of clover.....	2,931	Clover hay, tons.....	577
Acres of melons.....	36	Bushels of peaches.....	45,134
Bushels of apples.....	343,881		
Sorghum molasses, gallons, 1879.....	19,212		
Maple molasses, gallons, 1881.....	8,710		
Cider, gallons, 1880.....	42,019		
Wine, gallons, 1881.....	665		
Acres of blue grass, 1881.....	71,765		
Bushels of dried apples, 1880.....	2,263		
Bushels of dried peaches, 1880.....	1,239		
Pounds of butter, 1880.....	322,742		
Gallons of milk, 1881.....	1,234,181		
Pounds of wool, 1881.....	116,557		
Bearing apple trees, 1882.....	56,253		
Under bearing age, 1882.....	23,043		
Peach trees, bearing age.....	29,812		
Peach trees, under bearing age.....	21,916		
Grape vines, bearing age, 1882.....	7,300		
Grape vines, under bearing age, 1882.....	1,959		
Turkeys, dozens, 1882.....	331		
Chickens, dozens, 1882.....	5,465		
Eggs, dozens, 1880.....	171,192		

Number of horses, 1882.....	4,230
Number of mules, 1882.....	354
Number of cattle, 1882.....	13,019
Number of hogs, fall, 1881.....	15,179
Number of sheep, 1882.....	28,632
Number of lambs, 1882.....	9,328
Number of sheep killed by dogs for the year ending April 1, 1882.....	421
Number of cattle died, 1882.....	395
Number of horses died, 1882.....	186
Number of mules died, 1882.....	5
Number of sheep died, 1882.....	1,710
Number of hogs died, 1882.....	2,250
Acres of newly cleared land, 1882.....	1,127

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS.

Number of teachers employed, white males, 1882.....	92
Number of teachers employed, white females, 1882.....	28
Number of teachers employed, colored male, 1882.....	1
Average wages of teachers in townships, male.....	\$1 77
Average wages of teachers in townships, female.....	\$1 75
Average wages of teachers in towns, male.....	\$3 43
Average wages of teachers in towns, female.....	\$1 90
Schoolhouses, 106; value.....	\$66,400 00
School apparatus, maps, globes, etc.....	\$1,820 00
Schoolhouses built during year 1882, 3; value.....	\$1,494 00
Number of volumes books in township libraries.....	3,089
Number of private schools.....	8
Amount of common school and Congressional township funds held by the county.....	\$50,600 56
Enumeration of school children, six to twenty-one years of age, white male.....	2,926
white female.....	2,687
colored male.....	24
colored female.....	18
Total.....	5,655

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Convictions for misdemeanors by Justices of the Peace....	69
Amount accruing to school fund from fines.....	\$174 90

MANUFACTURING STATISTICS—1882.

Number blacksmith shops.....	27
Number cooper shops.....	1
Number flouring mills.....	8
Capital invested in same.....	\$90,000
Wages paid by same.....	\$6,300
Furniture manufacturers.....	7
Capital invested in same.....	\$42,500
Total wages paid by same.....	\$27,000
Saddle and harness shops.....	6
Capital invested.....	\$2,500
Marble works, 2; capital invested.....	\$4,000
Miscellaneous manufacturers.....	4
Capital invested.....	\$1,000
Planing and saw mills.....	4
Capital invested.....	\$18,000
Total wages paid by same.....	\$27,750
Shoe manufacturers.....	10
Capital invested.....	\$6,000
Total wages paid.....	\$7,500
Stave and heading manufacturers.....	1
Capital invested.....	\$20,000
Total wages paid per year.....	\$15,000
Coal mines.....	7

Total wages paid.....	\$18,600
Stone quarries.....	5
Total manufacturing establishments in county.....	83
Total capital invested.....	\$149,000
Total wages paid.....	\$99,250

VITAL STATISTICS.

Total population, 1880.....	15,901
Births in the county, male.....	97
Births in the county, female.....	65
Marriages.....	63
Deaths—male, 39; female, 30; total.....	69

ECONOMIC STATISTICS.

Expenditures on account of county officers, except County Superintendent.....	\$ 4,044 00
Expenditures on account of grand and petit jurors and bailiffs, 1881.....	2,617 00
Expenditures on account of Coroners' inquests.....	108 00
Expenditures on account of enumerating, assessing and appraising.....	1,680 00
Expenditures on account of roads, viewing, surveying, etc.,	126 00
Expenditures on account of County Superintendents and institutes.....	982 00
Expenditures on account of prisoners and criminals.....	252 00
Expenditures on account of county poor.....	1,183 00
Expenditures on new public buildings.....	555 00
Expenditures on books and stationery.....	1,096 00
Expenditures on new bridges.....	2,591 00
Total expenditures for above purposes.....	\$12,708 67

TAXATION.

County tax.....	\$ 30,891 00
Township tax.....	4,048 00
Special school tax.....	8,971 00
Road tax.....	11,693 00
Dog tax.....	1,732 00
All other taxes.....	27,569 00
Total taxes for all purposes.....	84,904 00
Total number real estate transfers.....	628
Total amount consideration.....	\$416,877

MINERAL STATISTICS, 1882.

Cubic feet stone quarried.....	32,000
Coal mined, tons, 1881.....	47,912

SOCIAL STATISTICS,—NUMBER OF CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

Adventists.....	2
Christian (Campbellite).....	12
Baptist.....	12
Methodist.....	5
Presbyterian.....	3
Total.....	34
Number of church edifices.....	29
Membership, male, 1,515; female, 2,190; total.....	3,705
Number admitted to membership during the year.....	108
Value of church buildings and property.....	\$47,300
Amount of salary paid ministers.....	\$10,380
Other church expenses during the year.....	\$1,705
Missionary and other charitable contributions.....	\$1,741
Number of Sunday school teachers.....	274
Number of pupils.....	2,246
Average attendance on public services.....	208

VOTES CAST FOR STATE OFFICERS IN 1882.

Secretary of State, Republican.....	1,402
Secretary of State, Democrat.....	1,836
Secretary of State, National.....	99

VOTES FOR CONGRESSMEN, FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, 1882.

Republican, Wallingford.....	1,408
Democrat, C. C. Matson.....	1,932
National, Robinson.....	117

TOTAL VOTE OF FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, 1882.

Wallingford.....	13,298
Matson.....	16,851
Robinson.....	1,279
Scattering.....	16

VOTES FOR STATE SENATORS EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT, CLAY AND OWEN, 1880.

Owen County, Compton, Democrat.....	1,941
Owen County, Stunkard, Republican.....	1,159
Owen County, Robertson, National.....	2
Clay County, Compton, Democrat.....	3,050
Clay County, Stunkard, Republican.....	2,212

Total, Compton, Democrat.....	4,991
Total, Stunkard, Republican.....	3,371

Compton's, Democrat, majority..... 1,620

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE, OWEN COUNTY, THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Montgomery, Democrat.....	1,854
Trent, Republican.....	1,332
Gaston, Independent.....	129

Montgomery's, Democrat, plurality over both..... 393

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of pianos in Owen County in 1882.....	30
Number of organs in Owen County in 1882.....	106
Number of sewing machines in Owen County in 1882.....	931
In 1882, there were clear days.....	135
In 1882, there were cloudy days.....	230

Of the above there were 94 days of rain, 8 of snow, and 54 of white frosts; ground covered with snow nine days.

The statistics above enumerated are taken from the Fourth Annual Report of the Indiana Bureau of Statistics for the year 1882.

Date of opening the Indiana & Vincennes Railroad for travel and traffic, November, 1869.

Miles of the Indiana & Vincennes Railroad in Owen County.....	18
Average rate of freight per mile, per ton.....	02
Total cost of Indiana & Vincennes Railroad, 117 miles in length, from Indianapolis to Vincennes.....	4,665,449 00
Total revenue for the year.....	319,392 00

HURRICANES AND CYCLONES.

About the year 1818, a very destructive hurricane visited this county, passing through the county from west-southwest to east-northeast. The path of the cyclone as it really was, was south of Spencer about three miles. The country was at that time an almost unbroken wilderness. The storm was about one-fourth of a mile in width, and uprooted almost every tree in its track through the county. In after years when the young growth of saplings, bushes and briers had grown up, the "Harra-

kin" was a favorite resort for hunters, from the fact that large numbers of bears, deer, turkeys and other game sought the protection of its dense thickets. Thomas C. Franklin, one of the oldest inhabitants, says, two Pottawatomie Indians were hunting in the path of this great storm; seeing it coming on so rapidly they could not escape, they looked for a place of refuge from its fury. They found a large oak tree which had been blown over by some former wind; under the body of this large tree, near its root, was room enough for them to crawl. They did so, and when the storm had passed by, they could scarcely extricate themselves, so thick was the fallen timber over and around them.

About the year 1822, another "Harrakin" passed through the county from southwest to northeast, about nine miles northwest of Spencer. Part of the farm at present owned by George Garrard, Esq., is in the path of this cyclone.

May 28, 1883, was the date of the next cyclone. This cyclone formed in the edge of Clay County near Coal City. It struck the bridge across Eel River, destroying part of the bridge, then destroyed utterly the residence of John Croft, killing George Croft, his son; Christiana, wife of W. R. Williams, and her babe; and Frederick Pfister. It destroyed Neill's bridge across Eel River, four miles away from Clay City, to the southwest, two persons who had taken refuge under the bridge being killed. Of their teams, one was drowned and the other swam ashore. Several persons on the bridge were but slightly hurt. Passing from there to Lancaster in Marion Township, it destroyed houses, barns, fences, prostrating timber on its way. At Lancaster, many houses were unroofed, others moved from their foundations, some utterly demolished. The Christian Church at Lancaster was literally torn in pieces. From there the direction was due east, passing north of Spencer about one mile, and out of the county near the old Secrest farm. From Lancaster to the county line east, houses, barns, hay and grain stacks were torn to pieces, and an immense amount of damage was done, but no lives lost except the Croft family.

COUNTY LIBRARY.

At one time, our county library contained some 2,000 volumes, and was very valuable. As private libraries increased, less and less interest attached to the county library, and one by one the books disappeared from their places and were not returned. The library now presents a ragged and forlorn appearance, and most of the books of value are gone.

CONCLUSION.

In the settlement of a county, it is natural that leaders of men come to the front in business and politics. In the old Dunn settlement, John Dunn bore a prominent part in early affairs. Of Scotch-Irish descent, he had the honesty and perseverance of that people, and never betrayed a trust confided to him. He filled many places of trust in this community, and died here honored and loved by all. The McNaught family were all valuable and trusted members of the community. Never seeking office, they were always faithful to every trust reposed in them. John R. Free-land, Thomas C. Johnson, the Allison—Noah, James, M. H., Fletcher and Dr. Ben A.—were all very prominent in the early affairs of the county, and Noah became the most prominent merchant of the county in his day. By close dealing, careful and economical management, and seldom



Western Eng. Co.

Very respectfully
J. Maud H. Fowler



allowing a debtor to escape payment, he amassed a very handsome fortune, which descended to his children. Perhaps the most striking instance in the county of success, financially, is the case of our venerable friend, Levi Beem. He has been a farmer all his life, has been a modest, unassuming man, attending strictly to his own business, and has succeeded in building up a fine fortune - is worth more money than any other man in the county. Basil Champer, Delana R. Eckels, William Farley, George W. Moore, George Parks, George Dittmore, George Mayfield, Fountain Miller, Major Scott and many others bore well their share of the public burdens in offices of various kinds, and their names are found of frequent occurrence in the history of the transactions of their time. In the Freedom neighborhood, Capt. John Johnson, Alex. McBride, Dr. Minich, 'Squire Landrum, John Hicks, Lewis Johnson, Bluford Absell, John L. Stutz, were among the leading men who largely shaped public opinion and bore well their part in their neighborhood. In the Farmers Station neighborhood, William F. Williams and his sons, the McIndoos, John Nelson and others were leading men. Over about Arney Post Office, the Arneys, Speases and Fiscuses were numerous and influential in shaping township affairs and bearing their share of the public burdens. At Lancaster, the Williams family, father and sons, John Schmaltz, John Magill, Stephen Magerlein, Joshua R. Merrill, Frank Harrold, William Royer, the Moffetts and others are representative men, leading in business and political affairs. Without detracting from others who have filled offices of trust and profit in the county your historian feels that he cannot pass by without notice the services as County Commissioners of John Schmaltz, of Lancaster; John L. Stultz and John H. Ritter, of Franklin; George W. Moore, of Washington; James L. Smith, of Wayne, and Hugh Devore, of Taylor. To these men we owe our present high standing, largely, our permanent public improvements and freedom from debt. We are proud of such men—proud of their honesty, integrity and sound judgment. This county stands second to none in this State for careful, prudent, honest management of county affairs. Further back, John D. Mayfield, of Clay, was a County Commissioner, and brought in the exercise of his duties as such a high sense of honor, good judgment and incorruptible honesty. Our County Commissioners have been good men all, but our space is too limited to enumerate further.

At Gosport, Abner Alexander, the Gosses, William Alexander, Lemuel Dunnigan, Judge Fritts, Drs. Wooden, Stucky and Smith were leading men in the formation of the early business interests and politics of the township. The man who did more, however, for Gosport and the eastern half of the county than any other was the late Hezekiah Wampler. He was a self-made man, a man of broad gage, of excellent judgment and fine business habits. Far-seeing, honest, generous and upright in all his dealings, he amassed a great fortune, one not built up on a foundation of widows' tears or wrongs to men. His hand was always open to the poor. Many a man in Owen County who to-day owns his little farm and has plenty for wife and little ones, owes it to the generous help and trust of the great kind heart of the lamented "Ki Wampler," as he was familiarly known and called. If a life made up from first to last of kind, generous deeds, strict honesty in all the affairs of life, and a hand ever open for the relief of the poor and the needy, fit a man for the future, surely, "on the other side of the river" our old friend, Hezekiah Wam-

pler, has a place as pleasant as the dearest of his friends on this side could wish him. The memory of such a man is better than great riches.

Many other names come to memory who have had much influence in public affairs—the venerable William Combs, the Devores, the Steeles, the Montgomerys, of Harrison and Taylor; John R. Black, Jack Hutson, the Meeks and others, of Jennings; John Croy, the Cochrans, Harrisons and others, of Jackson; the Spears, Evanses, Carters, Gibsons, Kings and others, of Morgan; the Noths, McCrearys, Kerrs, Everlys, Phillipses and others, of La Fayette; the Livingstons, Mayfields, Coopers, Coffeys, Freemans, Browns and many others, of Clay. All those names and many others equally well known constantly recur in the township and county business. They and their descendants have borne honorable parts in the affairs of their respective localities, which will more fully appear in other places in their township histories.



MILITARY HISTORY OF OWEN COUNTY.

BY CAPT. DAVID E. BEEN.

IT is an evidence of the higher cultivation and improvement of the present age that war has become the exception rather than the rule among the nations of the earth. In ancient times, and, indeed, up to a very recent period in the world's history, war and rumors of war filled the earth with their dread alarms. But, happily for mankind in the present day and age, the milder forms of diplomacy and arbitration in many instances effectually accomplish settlements between nations, which, in former times, the sword alone could have decided. The patient reader of history has not failed to note that few nations in the years gone by enjoyed the blessings of peace for any considerable length of time. In the present age, however, there are considerable periods of time during which the whole civilized world is almost undisturbed by the clash of arms. Not that the millennium of universal peace has come, by any means. On the contrary, we see to-day the extraordinary spectacle of immense standing armies throughout christendom; and, perhaps, nearly every one of the first-class powers of Europe could, in the week's time, line her frontiers with a million men fully drilled, armed and equipped for aggression or for defense. The passions of men, or the ambition of rulers, may indeed at any moment hurl these great masses of men into close and deadly conflict. So strong, however, is the sentiment for peace throughout the world, that the appeal to arms is only justified after all milder means have been exhausted, and few nations are so reckless as to go to war without seeking the moral support of the world.

History is very largely made out of materials furnished by war. The movements of great armies, the stratagems of commanders and the conflict of opposing forces, are her most fruitful themes. And it must be confessed that there is a fascination in the stories of war, to the old no less than to the young, which is scarcely found in so large a degree elsewhere. The marvelous exploits of Alexander of Macedon, of Frederic of Prussia, and of Napoleon of France, though prompted by the most selfish interest and the basest ambition, are read with scarcely less interest than the deeds of Kosciusko and of Washington, who fought for freedom and for native land.

It would seem, therefore, that the history of no country or locality would be complete, which did not give some adequate account of whatever military deeds may have been performed by its people. With this view, has been prepared the following military history of Owen County.

It might be thought that there could be very little military history to write of a county whose soil has never been vexed by the tread of contending armies. While this is true, the county has furnished a home and burial place for many of the heroes who bore arms for their country; and her native sons have rallied to their country's call, some to fight on foreign soil, and many to bleed and die in the sacred cause of the Union of our fathers.

The people of the United States have been frequently called upon to take up arms. From the earliest settlement, even down to the present day, they have been called upon to wage an almost incessant border warfare against aboriginal foes. Our freedom and National independence were secured only by a long and bloody war; the injustice and insolence of Great Britain made the war of 1812 a necessity; the war with Mexico called many of the patriotic sons of the South and West to arms; and finally, the most causeless rebellion that was ever organized against a good government had to be crushed by more than a million of men.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

While the tract of land now embraced within the limits of Owen County was still covered by the primeval forests, and inhabited only by roaming Indians and wild beasts, the war of Independence was fought. The story of the Revolution grows more interesting, as generation succeeds generation. It cannot be told too often. The sacrifices, the endurance, the daring and bravery of the forefathers in the great conflict with tyranny; their heroic determination to be free, and the wisdom displayed by them in the formation of this grand Republic, are well calculated to fill the youthful heart with a burning love for freedom, and an inexpressible hatred of oppression.

As far as can now be ascertained, only one hero of the Revolutionary struggle settled in Owen County and died here. James Bryant came to this county at a very early period in its history. He died a few miles north of Spencer about thirty years ago, and was buried with the honors of war in the old cemetery of that town. Very little can be learned of his nativity, parentage and history. It is known, however, that he served seven years as a soldier in the immortal struggle for Independence. The particulars of his marches, his privations, his sieges and his battles we may never know; but the soldier and the patriot will forever turn to the place of his burial as a hallowed spot.

INDIAN WAR OF 1811.

During the Territorial existence of Indiana, the inhabitants were much of the time greatly vexed by Indian hostilities. Up to 1812, the whole border was a scene of almost continuous danger and bloodshed. Emboldened by impending hostilities between the United States and Great Britain, and with the view of carrying out a long-settled plan in opposition to the whites, the greatest leader the Indians ever produced, Tecumseh, assisted by his brother, Elkswatawa, who claimed to be a prophet, attempted in 1811 to unite all the tribes in the Northwest Territory in a final effort to destroy the whites. At that time the settlements in Indiana Territory were confined mostly along the Ohio and the Wabash Rivers, but as early as 1810 settlements were made in Jackson County, and at other interior points. To guard against Indian depredations and to protect the settlers, military companies were organized along the border. Their campaigning consisted in frequent long marches, visiting distant points in the interior and along the border. On account of the peculiar nature of their service, they were called Rangers. Several of these rangers became citizens of Owen County.

Phillip Hart, a Virginian by birth, but a resident of Kentucky at the time, was a member of one of these companies. He came to Owen County, or to what is now Owen County, in November, 1816, the first settler

within her borders. He entered the land and made a farm which is now a part of the Calvin Fletcher farm, adjoining the town of Spencer. On this place he built the first brick house in Owen County. He died and was buried on the farm in 1832.

John Dunn was a member of a company of rangers from Clark County. The circumstances of his settlement, death and burial in Owen County are fully set forth in another part of this volume.

Neely Beem was a soldier in Capt. James Bigger's company of rangers. He was born in North Carolina in 1790. At the time of his service, he lived in what is now Jackson County. In the year 1810, he with his company made a campaign to a point on the Illinois, near where the city of Peoria now stands. Capt. Bigger and Neely Beem both came to Owen County in the spring of 1817. Bigger entered a part of the northwest quarter of the section of land on which Spencer is now located. A house built of the logs which composed Capt. Bigger's cabin in 1817 is still standing on the farm of Levi Beem, in a fair state of preservation. Capt. Bigger only lived in Owen County a short time. He sold out to Neely Beem and moved to Illinois. The latter died in Owen County in 1831.

Among the first settlers in the town of Gosport was John Van Buskirk. He was born in Ohio, emigrated in a very early day to Clark County, Ind., where he joined a company of volunteers, which formed a part of Gen. Harrison's army at the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th day of November, 1811. Van Buskirk was one of the soldiers in that celebrated Indian fight, and during the engagement was severely wounded in his side. He was borne by his companions in arms from the battle field of Tippecanoe to Vincennes, where he endured a long period of suffering before he was able to return to his home in Clark County. He moved to Owen County about the time Gosport was located, and purchased a lot on which he built a house, where he lived until his death in 1845. His aged widow, the companion of his pioneer toils and struggles, still survives, and resides in the town of Gosport.

During Indian hostilities, the settlers along the border, from 1810 to 1813, erected forts at convenient points for protection against the Indians. One of these was located near where Brownstown now is, in Jackson County. In this fort a considerable number of families resided the greater part of the time for two or three years. Two of the surviving occupants of that fort now live in this county. Levi Beem, born in 1803, and John McIndoo, born in 1807, were living there with their parents when the battle of Tippecanoe was fought. Levi Beem came to Owen County in 1817, and John McIndoo in 1836, and have both resided here ever since.

WAR OF 1812.

When the Congress of the United States passed a resolution on the 7th day of June, 1812, declaring war against Great Britain, there were only eighteen States in the Union, and the entire population did not exceed 8,000,000 souls. Indiana Territory was sparsely settled, and contained no town worthy of being called such. But although the population of the country was comparatively small, and its resources limited, the repeated acts of wrong and injustice which had been perpetrated against the United States aroused the patriotism of the people, and the determination of the Government to resent these repeated wrongs and insults of a proud and insolent nation, met with a hearty response. The Government

was poorly prepared for war, and had a powerful foe to contend against; but the manner in which it was conducted, the patriotism displayed by the people, and the results obtained, justified the cost in treasure and blood. For seventy years the flag of the United States has protected her humblest citizens, on land and on sea, and no nation has dared to offer it insult. The valor displayed by the American sailors on the lakes and on the ocean, the heroism of her soldiers from Lundy's Lane to New Orleans, convinced Great Britain and the world that the young Republic would faithfully assert and boldly maintain her rights by whomsoever assailed.

The brave men who bore arms in the cause of the Republic in 1812, 1813 and 1814, and survived those campaigns, sought homes for themselves and families in all parts of the mighty West. We have succeeded in obtaining the names of the following soldiers of the war of 1812, who settled in Owen County and died here:

Capt. John Johnson, William Chaney, Thomas Jones, Joseph Clark, Antony S. Foster, Samuel Scott, David Fain, Isaac Brown, John Layman, James D. Medaris, Peter H. Roberts, Samuel McCormick, William Mannan, Isaac Wood, Willis Wood, Isaac Boling, Heronymus Speas, William Scott, Hugh Barnes, Thomas Elliott, William Mason, William Hunt, Ike Boling, Thomas T. Franklin, — Grim, James Cheatwood, Jonathan Wright, Francis Parrish, Abram Parrish, Alfred Pace, Jesse Hensley, James Sill, Patrick Sullivan, Joseph Landrum, Fontleroy Dowdall, William Marshall, Jacob Summers, Robert Middleton, Jacob Furry, David Kerr, John S. Steele, Samuel Evans, — Rumple, Richard Greene, Joshua Kelley. Of these, Francis Parrish is the sole survivor.

It is believed that the above is a complete roll of the soldiers of 1812 who made their permanent home in Owen County. Space does not allow of a detailed history of these noble men, and the facts connected with their service. Their bones, which lie moldering in the soil of Owen County, are a sacred deposit, and their memory shall endure to the latest times to strengthen patriotism and incite to noble deeds.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

Whether the war with Mexico was necessary and justifiable is not a question now to be discussed. Perhaps it was not much discussed by those brave and noble men who volunteered at their country's call to follow her flag across the gulf and fight her battles on Mexican soil. How far the call of one's country is the call of God may never be precisely settled: but the true patriot will generally be found on his country's side, and, if need be, fighting her battles. So, when the news of Gen. Taylor's battles with the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in the month of May, 1846, was borne through the Union, and when Congress on the 11th of that month declared that war existed between the two Republics, the war spirit overcame all opposition, and all agreed that it must be fought out. Volunteers were called for to the number of 50,000. In the month of June, 1846, a company of volunteers, under the command of Capt. John M. Sluss, started from Bloomington, Monroe County, to join the Third Indiana Regiment, commanded by one of Indiana's best men, Col. James H. Lane, at New Albany. The second day after the company left Bloomington, two young men from Spencer, Owen County, one nineteen, the other twenty-two years of age, all aglow with the patriotic spirit of war, without asking the consent

of their friends, left their homes, overtook the company on its march to New Albany, and identified themselves with it. The name of the first mentioned was Thomas A. McNaught; the name of the second was John T. S. Moore. These young but noble spirits were the only representatives of Owen County in the American Army in Mexico during the first year of the war.

Having joined Col. Lane's regiment at New Albany, they left that place with the regiment about the 10th of July, 1846, and proceeded by the way of New Orleans to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where they arrived the latter part of July. Remaining there a short time, they ascended the Rio Grande, stopping a short time at Camp Belknap at the mouth of Palo Alto Creek, where Gen. Taylor's first battle had been fought with the Mexicans. While at this point, John T. S. Moore sickened and died. He was buried on Mexican soil, having paid the last full measure of devotion to his country's cause. This left young McNaught as the only soldier from Owen County in the United States Army in Mexico. About the 1st of November, he went with his command to Matamoras, thence to Monterey, where he spent Christmas. Capt. Sluss' company was detailed to guard a train of pack mules from Monterey to Saltillo, a town about seventy miles southwest from Monterey. During the march, they had a couple of lively skirmishes with the Mexicans, which furnished young McNaught his first experience under fire. But it was not the last, as we shall see further on in the history of this war and in that of the next. He remained at Saltillo until February, 1847. Here Gen. Taylor found himself in command of an effective force of only 4,800 men, against which Santa Anna was marching with an army of 20,000 men. Four miles south of Saltillo, at Buena Vista, Gen. Taylor determined to oppose the Mexican Army, and posted his little army accordingly. On February 22, 1847, Santa Anna, confident of an easy victory, brought up his entire army, 20,000 strong, and demanded a surrender of Gen. Taylor. This insolent demand was refused in defiant terms. On the 23d, the battle was brought on by the attack of the Mexicans. Gen. T. A. McNaught, in an address delivered before the Mexican Veterans' Association, at Indianapolis, in February, 1883, gave the following description of the commencement of the battle:

"Company A, Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers had the honor of bringing on the engagement. This was the first company of Maj. Gorman's Rifle Battalion, which was composed of two companies of the Second Indiana, two of the Third Indiana, and some Illinois, Kentucky and Mississippi troops. The Mexicans had been shelling us for some time, when Maj. Gorman and Col. Marshall, of Kentucky, discovered a large body of Mexican Light Infantry advancing along the side of the mountain toward a certain spur. Company A, Third Indiana Volunteers, under the command of Capt. John M. Sluss, was ordered to take position on the spur before the Mexicans, if possible. We started up the mountains, but were no match for the agile Mexicans in climbing. When within thirty or forty paces of the desired position, the enemy swarmed around the point and on the spur by the thousand. Our bugle sounded the recall, and all except James Davis, Owen Adkins and myself obeyed the order to retreat. I saw the Mexicans drop their guns to their hips (this being their position for firing). We stood with our faces to the enemy until they had fired their first volley, which was almost instantly on gaining their position. We three returned the fire, faced

about and retreated down the mountain toward our command. We had retreated but a short distance when a ball struck Davis in the back of the head. It was a ball which had first struck a rock, and being flattened out, glanced upward, striking Davis. I saw the blood, but Davis escaped and recovered from the wound."

This appears to have been the first blood of the battle. McNaught regained his proper place in the command, and conducted himself bravely to the close of the battle. The victory over the Mexican troops was complete, and the battle of Buena Vista added luster to the American arms. It was the last engagement of Gen Taylor in Mexico. McNaught remained on duty with his company until it was mustered out at New Orleans in the month of July, 1847. He returned to his home, after an absence of more than one year.

Company B, Fourth Indiana Volunteers.—This company was organized in the spring of 1846, with the intention of going at once to Mexico, but the quota of Indiana being already filled, its organization was maintained until the further call for troops in 1847. The following were the officers and privates of the company, as organized finally at Gosport, in Owen County, in the month of May, 1847:

Captain, Jesse I. Alexander; First Lieutenant, Gustavus H. Way; Second Lieutenant, Alfred Glover; First Sergeant, Sidney S. Byant; Sergeants, Benjamin F. Hayes, — Cummins, Thomas A. Wellman, Samuel Yeakly; Corporals, Phillip McDade, James M. Campbell, William Stone, Franklin White; Musicians, David McHolland, Andrew Wilson; Color Bearer, James Campbell.

Privates—Joseph Anderson, James Allen, Oliver Barrows, William Bivens, James Bomen, David Blana, Washington Bradley, John Brasir, George Brenager, Jeremiah Buffington, Isaac V. Buskirk, John Buskirk, Thomas Butler, William Carson, James Cooper, Daniel Cormack, Allen Cormack, James Cutter, Stephen Crouch, Milo Davis, Adam Dittimore, Nicodemus Dorn, Joseph Dougherty, — Elrod, Enoch Foxworthy, Lindo Frasier, G. W. Glover, Columbus Goodwin, James Grady, John Grady, Benjamin Hancock, Owen Hancock, Peter Hays, William Humpson, John Hurst, — Hutchinson, Andrew Jackson, John Kreeger, Wesley Kreeger, Barnabas Lukenbill, David Lukenbill, Alexander McClelland, Thomas McMurry, James McNeeley, Fielding Marsh, Isaac P. Martin, Thomas Martin, Henry Mears, Matthias Mears, E. T. Mendenhall, A. W. Moore, John Mugg, Silas Pettitt, Reuben Pitcher, James Prather, Martin Randleman, George Renter, James Riley, John Sackett, James Secrest, Eli Sleek, Pryor G. Stevens, William Tansey, George Taylor, Montgomery Taylor, — Toliver, Thomas Wallace, James Watts, Allen Whitson, Isaac Winans, James Wood, Joseph Woodward, John Worman.

On the 3d day of June, 1847, the company was prepared to start on its long journey. It was drawn up in front of Alexander's store, in Gosport, and was presented with a beautiful silk flag, the gift of the ladies of Gosport. The presentation speech was made by Hon. George G. Dunn, of Bedford, in his most eloquent style, and was responded to by Capt. Alexander. The company was conveyed in wagons to Jeffersonville, where they were immediately mustered into the service of the United States. Here they went into camp, and the Fourth Indiana was organized with Willis A. Gorman, of Bloomington, as Colonel. About the last of June, the regiment embarked on a boat for New Orleans, arriving early in July. It went into camp at Carrollton, eight miles above the

city, remaining there about one week. Companies A and B, with Col. Gorman, took the steamer *Ann Chase*, bound for the mouth of the Rio Grande, to join the army of Gen. Taylor, then operating on that river. After they had been two days on the Gulf, an explosion occurred in one of the vessel's boilers, which killed seven men and created a great panic, and as the water was very rough, it was feared the vessel would go down. Quiet was partially restored, and Company A, with a few men of Company B, accompanied by Col. Gorman, went ashore, some five miles distant, in small boats. The remainder of Company B, including the officers, determined to remain with the ship, which succeeded in making port at Galveston, Tex., in about forty-eight hours. They were received by the citizens of the place with great cordiality and many attentions, and were joined by their comrades and Col. Gorman about five days afterward. The two companies then embarked on a sailing vessel for Brazos Island, and after a march of about nine miles they joined the other companies of the regiment, which had come direct from New Orleans, and gone into camp here at the mouth of the Rio Grande. They remained here a few days, when the entire regiment ascended the Rio Grande, to Camargo, and landing at this place, after a march of eighteen miles, encamped at Camp Miers, where they joined a portion of Gen. Taylor's army. They remained at this place only about three weeks, when the Fourth Indiana was ordered to return to the mouth of the Rio Grande. They reached that place after a march of five days. After a short rest, the regiment proceeded by vessels to Vera Cruz, where they arrived about the 1st day of September. At Vera Cruz, Lieuts. Glover and Stemper resigned, on account of ill health, and Samuel Yeakley and Charles Tansey were appointed in their stead. At this point, the Fourth Indiana was formed into a brigade with the Fourth Ohio, a battalion of Pennsylvania Infantry, four companies of cavalry and a battery of artillery belonging to the regular army. The brigade, under the command of Gen. Jim Lane, then of Indiana, started to Puebla, for the purpose of relieving the command of Col. Childs, which was at that time in the fort without supplies, being cut off by the Mexican forces. The march from Vera Cruz to Puebla was a continuous skirmish with Mexican guerrillas. At Waumanilla, the Mexican forces numbering 6,000, under the command of Santa Anna, were hotly engaged by Gen. Lane's brigade, and after about one hour of fighting, victory declared for the United States troops. The Mexicans were routed, losing 100 killed and wounded, and inflicting a loss on the Americans of five killed and seven wounded. Arriving at Puebla on the 28th of September, Gen. Lane, after another sharp encounter with the Mexicans, which resulted in their defeat, took possession of the city, and relieved Col. Childs, whose command was almost starved.

Col. Gorman, with the Fourth Indiana, was assigned to the command of the port of Puebla, where they remained until the 1st of April, 1848, engaging in numerous conflicts with the Mexican guerrillas, who were very troublesome. While at Puebla, Lieut. Tansey died, and Benjamin F. Hays was appointed to fill his place.

The first part of April, 1848, Col. Gorman, with the Fourth Indiana, returned to Vera Cruz, where they went into camp and remained until June. Peace having been declared between the United States and Mexico, the regiment was ordered to New Orleans. Taking a steamboat at that place, they arrived at Madison, Ind., and were mustered out of

the service. At Madison, Company B was received by many friends, a large delegation from Gosport having met them to escort them home. On their way home, at Edinburg and Martinsville, the people received them with great demonstrations. Arriving at Gosport on the 17th day of July, 1848, a little more than one year after they left for Mexico, the war-worn heroes were received in the arms of loving friends, and the cheers of hundreds who had gathered to welcome them home.

There were other citizens of Owen County who served in the Mexican war in other commands.

Peter Applegate and Adam Conder are surviving soldiers of that war.

William D. Hunt and James H. Eller were in Capt. Lunderman's company (from Monroe County) of the Fourth Indiana, and Frederick A. Schell and Jeremiah Wooden served with the company of James Hughes in the regular army.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

The conspicuous part taken by the sons of Owen County in the war of the rebellion of 1861 makes it proper to devote considerable space to a consideration of it. For a long time, a great storm had been gathering over the nation, and the clouds of war became dark and gloomy. The great disturbing question was slavery. The South wanted to establish the institution on a more enduring basis, and extend it over the Territories. The North, at least a large majority of her citizens, condemning slavery as a monstrous moral wrong, no less than on the score of political economy, desired to confine it within the limits which then marked its existence. The abolition of slavery, although devoutly prayed for by many, was scarcely hoped for except by a very few. The Southern people were under the complete control of the leading politicians, who were nearly all slaveholders. By them the Union was held in light esteem, and whenever their peculiar institution was considered in danger, threats of dissolution were freely made. The people of the North, as a body, were greatly attached to the Union, and to insure its safety made frequent concessions to the slaveholders. In 1820, the Missouri Compromise was agreed to to conciliate the South; in 1854, it was repealed to satisfy their demands. For a long period of time the slaveholders of the South controlled the Congress of the United States, and dictated legislation on all matters affecting slavery. They became more and more imperious in their demands, and louder in their threats to destroy the Union. So often had the North, although vastly superior to the South in population, wealth and culture, yielded to their wishes in the interests of peace and to preserve the Union, that the Southern leaders began to assume superiority over the people of the Free States. Slavery had caused a wide diversity of sentiment in the two sections on many social questions. Under a system of slavery, every man who had to earn his bread in the sweat of his face was compelled to do so in direct competition with the slave under the lash. Hence, in the South, labor was considered degraded and contemptible. In the North, a very different view prevailed. Labor was considered honorable. Her public men, her educators, her press and her pulpits, all united in teaching the dignity and manfulness of honest toil. The Southern press and leaders spoke of the laborers of the North in terms of derision, and called them the mudsills of society. It was even said by some of them that so degraded were the laborers of the North that they would be no match for the chivalrous sons of the

South, and that one Southern man could whip five Northern men. Indeed, so often was this declaration made that many of the rebel soldiers believed it to be true until they were taught differently on the field of battle.

In addition to the slavery question, there was a radical difference of opinion in the two sections on the question of States' rights. The politicians of the South considered the Union as a sort of confederation of States, which might be dissolved at any moment of time by the act of any one of them. They believed that the State was supreme, and the Union subordinate. A majority of the Northern people, however, held to the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States was adopted by the voice of the sovereign people, and that the Government established under it was an indivisible Republic, which should be perpetual; and that while the rights of the States were to be held inviolate, yet the Union, under the Constitution, must be forever supreme.

The Presidential election of 1860 was intensified and embittered by these divergent views. The Northern States showed signs of throwing off the yoke of Southern domination, and meeting the slavery question face to face. William H. Seward, speaking the advanced thought of a vast number of people, declared that the conflict between freedom and slavery was "irrepressible." Abraham Lincoln, with what now appears to have been a prophetic tongue, said that the Union could not permanently endure half slave and half free; that it would ultimately become all one thing or all the other. As the election approached, great excitement prevailed on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line; and when the election of Lincoln became probable, active preparations were begun by the hot-heads of the South for disrupting the Union. On the 5th day of October, 1860, Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, sent a confidential circular letter to the Governors of all the cotton States, saying that if Lincoln was elected, South Carolina would undoubtedly secede, if she had the assurance that a single other Southern State would follow her, and asked an interchange of views. This was the first step taken in South Carolina to destroy the Union of the fathers. This State had long been the nursery of extreme disunion sentiment, and perhaps a large number of her public men hated the Union most cordially. The love and attachment of the masses of the people, however, in many of the Southern States, for the Union, was still strong, and out of deference to this well-known sentiment the responses to this circular letter by the various Governors were in guarded language, but in the main encouraged the South Carolina view.

The election occurred on the 6th day of November, 1860, and on the morning of the 7th it was known throughout the land that Lincoln was certainly elected. The Legislature of South Carolina, then in session, immediately called a convention, and began preparations for secession and war. The Convention met at Columbia, but soon adjourned to Charleston, where, without delay, it passed an ordinance of secession. Before the inauguration of Lincoln, on the 4th day of March, 1861, all the cotton States had followed the example of South Carolina. In the meantime, as State after State withdrew from the Union, President Buchanan took no measures to prevent it. On the contrary, the Southern members of his cabinet were allowed to remain, after it was well known that they were co-operating with the rebels for the overthrow of the Union. Indeed, the President, with a large number of his friends, be-

lieved that while a State had no right to secede, the General Government had no right to use force to prevent it. Acting upon the theory that the Government had no right to coerce a State to remain in the Union, he stood idly by and saw the Union, of which he was the head, fall to pieces around him. His Secretary, Floyd, was permitted to remain in the cabinet, where he availed himself of every opportunity to scatter the Union forces and property, and place them where they would either fall into rebel hands, or where they could not be made available in defense of the Government.

Under these discouraging circumstances, Lincoln became President on the 4th day of March, 1861. Preparations for war had been made by the rebels on a grand scale, and hostilities soon commenced. Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, received the first fire from the guns of the great rebellion, and after a most gallant defense by its small garrison, under the command of Maj. Anderson, the fort was compelled to surrender. On Sunday, April 14, 1861, the flag of the Union was hauled down, and its gallant defender, with his small force, marched out. The first shot fired by the rebellion in Charleston Harbor aroused every loyal heart in the North before its echoes were hushed.

On that same day, President Lincoln with his own hand drafted his proclamation and call for 75,000 three months volunteers to defend the integrity of the nation. The proclamation was dated and telegraphed to the country on Monday, April 15, 1861. On the same day the President received at the White House in Washington the following telegram:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861.

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you, for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, *ten thousand men.*

OLIVER P. MORTON, *Governor of Indiana.*

This telegram was characteristic of the man who sent it, and fully indicated the patriotism, the energy, the readiness, and the unflagging zeal which afterward won for him the proud title of the great War Governor of Indiana. Gov. Morton did not mistake the temper of the people of his State. His offer of men to defend the Union met with a hearty and patriotic response in all parts of Indiana. Owen County heard and heeded the call. The writer of this, on the next day, wrote a call for a public meeting to be held at the court house, in the town of Spencer, on Friday, April 19, 1861, for the purpose of procuring volunteers. The result was a large and enthusiastic meeting. Before the time of meeting, a large number of volunteers had been procured, and on that day a company was organized by the selection of John H. Martin, as Captain, Dudley Rogers, First Lieutenant; Wiley E. Dittmore, Second Lieutenant, and David E. Beem, First Sergeant. The company was organized on the same day that the famous Sixth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers was assailed by a secession mob in the streets of Baltimore, on its way to Washington, and was compelled to fight its way through the city, which it did successfully. A meeting was also held in the town of Gosport, where a large number of recruits were obtained. The company roll was completed, and on the 8th day of May, 1861, the company was ready to march. The patriotic ladies of Spencer made with their own hands a beautiful silk flag, and presented it to the boys. This testimonial was highly prized. It was carried for a long time as the regimental flag of the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers; its bearer was killed at the

battle of Gettysburg, and it is now in the keeping of David E. Beem. On the 8th day of May, the company was conveyed from Spencer to Gosport in wagons, where it boarded the train for Indianapolis, and arrived at Camp Morton about 8 o'clock P. M. They arrived too late for the three months call, the quota having been filled. The Indiana Legislature, however, then in session at Indianapolis, had authorized the Governor to organize six regiments for the service of the State for one year, and Capt. Martin's company unanimously decided to go into that service. They were accordingly sent to Camp Vigo, near Terre Haute, where they were mustered into the State service for one year, and became Company H, of the Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Nathan Kimball. This was one of the six regiments called into the service of the State by the Legislature.

In the meantime, however, the President made another call for 42,000 troops for three years. The Fourteenth Indiana, nearly unanimously, responded to that call, and was mustered into the service of the United States for three years, on the 7th day of June, 1861, being the first regiment of three years troops mustered into the service from the State of Indiana. On the 24th day of June, the regiment was transferred to Indianapolis, and on the 5th day of July, it boarded the cars for the scene of conflict in Western Virginia. As the trains bearing the Fourteenth Indiana passed through the towns of Eastern Indiana, thousands of people gathered at many places to greet and cheer the soldier boys on their way. At Muncie, the train was stopped long enough to allow the men of the whole regiment to partake of a sumptuous dinner prepared by the ladies and patriotic citizens of that town. During all the three years of arduous service of the recipients of that magnificent demonstration, their minds often turned back to that place and day, and Muncie to this hour is gratefully remembered by many of the survivors of the old "Fourteenth."

On the 7th day of July, they crossed the Ohio River at Bellaire, a short distance below Wheeling, and proceeded to Clarksburg, Va., where they were supplied with wagons and teams, and started on the march to join Gen. George B. McClellan's army, then in front of the rebels on Rich Mountain. Proceeding through Buchanan, they arrived at McClellan's headquarters late on the evening of July 10. The plans for the battle which was fought at that place on the next day had already been perfected, and the Fourteenth being the last to arrive was held in reserve. The battle was fought on the following day (July 11), and the Fourteenth was so posted as to be in full view of the smoke of battle as it ascended through the treetops on the mountain above and beyond them. The success attending the Union arms at the battle of Rich Mountain was complete, and resulted in the abandonment of that part of Virginia by the rebels. On the 27th day of July, Company H, with the whole of the Fourteenth, was posted on Cheat Mountain summit, eight miles from Huttonville in the valley below. Here the Fourteenth Indiana constituted the outpost of the Union forces in that part of Western Virginia, on the road leading eastward to Monterey and Staunton. The rebels were in considerable force on Greenbrier River, thirteen miles distant, and the regiment was compelled to use the utmost vigilance. A great deal of picket duty had to be performed. For a period of nearly three months the regiment remained at this point, fifty miles from the railroad, and in a wild and mountainous region. The weather during

the summer and fall was very cool, rainy and disagreeable, and, owing to a scarcity of rations and clothing, and also on account of the unusual amount of scouting and skirmishing with the rebel forces in front and bushwhackers on every hand, the men of the Fourteenth at this place performed a great deal of hard service, and endured great hardships and privations. They constructed on the summit of the mountain elaborate fortifications, and did a great deal of hard work in the way of cutting down timber and strengthening their position.

On the 25th day of August, First Lieut. Dudley Rogers and Second Lieut. Wiley E. Dittmore resigned, and David E. Beem was commissioned First Lieutenant and Porter B. Lundy Second Lieutenant of Company H.

On the 12th day of September, 1861, the Fourteenth Indiana, still occupying its outpost on Cheat Mountain, was entirely surrounded by a largely superior force of rebels, under the command of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who afterward became the famous leader of the rebel army of Northern Virginia. The Fourteenth, however, was fully prepared to defend its position, and after making an ineffectual attempt to take the place, the rebels retired during the night following. The loss of the Fourteenth was three killed, fourteen wounded and two prisoners. The rebel loss was much greater. Company H had no losses in this fight.

On the 3d day of October, the engagement at Greenbrier River was fought. Gen. Joseph J. Reynolds, having concentrated a Union force of ten regiments strong, including the Fourteenth Indiana, moved his command from Cheat Mountain summit with the intention of making a strong demonstration against the rebels, then in camp on Greenbrier River, thirteen miles distant, with a view to ascertain their strength. It was not intended to bring on a general engagement, but in driving in the rebel pickets and outposts considerable fighting and skirmishing occurred. Company H, of the Fourteenth Indiana, was ordered to ascend a steep spur of the mountain on the north side of the road, and drive in a rebel outpost. They succeeded in capturing a rebel Lieutenant and six men, without any loss. Later in the day, however, Harrison Myers was killed by a cannon ball which struck him on his right hip, tearing and mangling it in a horrible manner. He was the first Owen County soldier to fall in battle. The regiment lost five killed and eleven wounded.

On the 8th day of October, the Fourteenth was relieved from its arduous duties on Cheat Mountain, and proceeded by way of Huttonville, where it remained in camp some time; then proceeded by way of Beverly and Phillippi, to Webster, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Here the regiment boarded the cars, and was transported to Green Spring Run, from which point it marched to Romney, sixteen miles south of the railroad, where it arrived on the 30th day of December. While at Romney, the regiment participated in a lively skirmish at Bloomery Furnace, where a rebel recruiting station was attacked and broken up.

Remaining at Romney until January 10, 1862, it moved to North Branch bridge, on the North Branch of the Potomac, near Cumberland, Md.; from there it went to Paw Paw tunnel, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where the remainder of the winter was spent. While at this place, it was a part of the command of Gen. Lauder, who died in the camp.

During the stay of the Fourteenth at Paw Paw tunnel, it bore a part in an expedition to Blue's Gap, about twenty miles distant, where, with-

out loss, it routed the rebels who had occupied that place in considerable force. On the 4th day of March, 1862, the regiment was ordered to Martinsburg, Va., and marched along the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to that place. Here it became a part of the division of Gen. Shields. It was also at this point that the brigade, consisting of the Fourteenth Indiana, Fourth and Eighth Ohio and Seventh Virginia Regiments, was formed. These regiments served together in the same brigade to the close of their term of service. They afterward stood shoulder to shoulder on many a hard-fought field, and learned to have great confidence in and respect for each other.

Shields' division went into camp near Winchester about the middle of March. On the 23d of that month, the battle of Winchester was fought between the division of Gen. Shields and the rebel forces under the command of Gen. Jackson, who afterward became known as the great Field Marshal, Stonewall Jackson. The result was a complete victory for the Union arms, the rebels being utterly routed and pursued for twenty-five miles. In this battle, the forces on the opposing sides were about equal. The Union loss was 103 killed and 441 wounded; the rebel loss, 270 killed and several hundred wounded; also quite a number of prisoners and two pieces of artillery. The loss of the Fourteenth Indiana was four killed and sixty wounded. The loss of Company H was as follows: Killed, Peter Schaffer; wounded, Capt. John H. Martin, Lieut. David E. Beem, James R. Fritts, F. H. Burnett, Jesse Weilborn and Harrison Anderson.

After the battle of Winchester, the Fourteenth Indiana, with the brigade to which it was attached, proceeded up the Shenandoah Valley to Harrisonburg, where it remained until the 15th day of May. On that day, it left Harrisonburg with Shields' division under orders to report to Gen. McDowell at Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River. The march to that place was accomplished in six days, the distance, over the route traveled, being 130 miles. The withdrawal of Shields' division from the Shenandoah Valley, however, left the Union forces there, under Gen. Banks, so weak as to invite Gen. Jackson to move down upon him. He accordingly did so with a powerful force, and Banks was in a critical condition. On the second day after the arrival of the Fourteenth Indiana at Fredericksburg, it was ordered back to the Shenandoah Valley. Accordingly, on the 24th day of May, with Shields' entire division, it started on the return trip, and, making a forced march by way of Manassas Gap, it arrived at Front Royal on the 1st day of June. From Front Royal the division moved to Luray, where it was on the 6th day of June. By this time, Jackson was being driven out of the valley by Banks and Fremont, on the west side of the river. The Fourth Brigade of Shields' division had been ordered to Port Republic, thirty-eight miles above Luray, to destroy a bridge across the Shenandoah River, to intercept the retreat of the rebels. The latter, however, had already crossed the bridge, and burned it to detain the advance of Fremont. Jackson then turned against the Fourth Brigade with an overwhelming force, and the First Brigade, of which the Fourteenth Indiana was a part, made a long and rapid march to relieve the Fourth, but only arrived in time to find it badly cut in pieces, and to cover its retreat. Both brigades then returned to Luray. During these forced marches, the soldiers of the Fourteenth Indiana endured great hardships, occasioned no less by the loss of supplies and extra baggage than by the ex-

traordinary fatigue of the men. From Luray the regiment with the division marched to Front Royal; thence to Bristow Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, where it arrived on the 23d day of June. The Fourteenth Indiana had thus marched and counter-marched between the 15th day of May and the 23d day of June, 1862, a distance of 339 miles. Owing to the want of Quartermaster's supplies, many of the men were without shoes. It was customary at this time, while on the march, to call out all the men who had no shoes, form them into a separate squad, and allow them to march out of the main column, under the command of an officer detailed for that duty, who allowed them to pick their way. The writer of this article has seen more than fifty men of the Fourteenth Indiana thus marching with bleeding feet over the rough and stony roads of that mountainous part of Virginia. From Bristow Station, Shields' division was ordered to Alexandria, on the Potomac River. Here the division was broken up. The First Brigade was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, then on the Peninsula of Virginia. Embarking at Alexandria on the fine steamer "Columbia," on the 30th day of June, 1862, the Fourteenth Indiana proceeded down the Potomac into Chesapeake Bay, and thence by Fortress Monroe, up the James River to Harrison's Landing, where it landed on the 2d day of July. Here it joined the Army of the Potomac, just after the battle of Malvern Hill, the last of the six days' fighting by the Army of the Potomac, during its celebrated change of base from the Chickahominy to the James River. McClellan's whole army was massed in Turkey Bend of the James River, and the rebels were pushing their advance force close up to its lines. The Fourteenth Indiana, with its brigade, was hurriedly thrown out to the front on the morning after it landed, to meet and hold the rebels in check, while the main army was re-forming its lines and strengthening its position. In a lively skirmish which ensued, James M. Dyar, of Company H, Fourteenth Indiana, was seriously wounded by a ball, which passed entirely through his foot. At this place, the brigade which the Fourteenth Indiana belonged to was attached to the Third Division, Second Army Corps, and was made the First Brigade of the division.

During the month of August, 1862, the rebel army of Northern Virginia, under command of Gen. Lee, began its great movement North, and on the 15th of August the Second Corps marched down the peninsula to Newport News. The Fourteenth Indiana embarked on the steamer "Illinois," and proceeded up the Potomac to Alexandria, where it landed on the 28th day of August. Gen. Lee was at that time concentrating his whole army against the Union forces commanded by Gen. Pope, and was threatening to overwhelm him. The Fourteenth Indiana, with the whole of the Second Corps, marched out to Centerville, where it remained to assist in covering the retreat of Pope's army, after the defeat at the second battle of Bull Run. The Second Corps then marched back to the Potomac River, above Alexandria, and marched up the river to the chain bridge, above Washington a short distance, and crossed the river on that bridge on the 2d day of September, 1862. From that point the route of the Second Corps was through Rockville, Urbana and Frederick City to South Mountain, where it arrived on the 12th day of September, 1862. The Second Corps was not up in time to take a part in the battle of South Mountain, but was held in reserve. From South Mountain the Second Corps marched to Sharpsburg, on Antietam Creek, where it arrived on the 16th day of September. Early on the morning of the 17th, the roar of



David E. Beem,



cannon and the rattle of musketry announced the opening of the great battle of Antietam. The First Brigade, Third Division, Second Corps, was ordered into battle at 8 o'clock A. M. Every soldier of Company H, Fourteenth Indiana, who was then present and on duty, fell instantly into line; the regiment waded Antietam Creek and piled their knapsacks; then re-forming, moved in splendid line of battle across the open fields, while the roar of battle increased in their front every moment. The troops occupying the line in front of the Fourteenth Indiana had been engaged with the enemy for more than one hour, and were being hard pressed. When the Fourteenth arrived these troops retired, and for more than four hours this part of the line was held by the Fourteenth alone against repeated efforts of the rebels to break it. This portion of the line was in an open field and within sixty yards of the rebel line of battle. The rebels at this point, immediately in front of the Fourteenth, occupied an old road which ran down a long descent, and had worn out a gully some six feet deep. This formed an admirable defense for them, and as the Fourteenth was in an open field, with no protection whatever, the rebels had greatly the advantage. Here the Fourteenth held the ground from 8 o'clock A. M. until 12:30 o'clock P. M., the rebels in their front being re-enforced by two fresh columns of infantry.

Having exhausted sixty rounds of ammunition and emptied the cartridge boxes of all their comrades who had been killed and disabled by wounds, the remnant of the regiment was relieved by the Irish Brigade of New York, which held that part of the line until the close of the battle. The battle of Antietam was a bloody one for the Fourteenth and the First Brigade of French's division, of which the Fourteenth was a part. The stubborn stand made by the First Brigade in this great engagement won for it the title of the "Gibraltar Brigade" from Gen. French, who also complimented the Fourteenth Indiana for their unusual bravery. The morning after the battle, a walk along the old road occupied by the rebel line in front of where the Fourteenth had fought four hours and a half disclosed a wonderful scene. The road was literally piled with the slain of the enemy; and some of the historians of the war have denominated it the "bloody lane." But the loss on our side was also great. Antietam was a dark day for the old Fourteenth, in view of the heavy loss in killed and wounded. It entered the battle with 320 officers and men. Of these, thirty-one were killed and 150 wounded. Three officers were killed and seven wounded. The loss of Company H was fearful. The company went into the battle with two officers, Capt. David E. Beem and First Lieut. Porter B. Lundy, and thirty-five enlisted men. Porter B. Lundy was killed by a ball which pierced his forehead, causing instant death, after he had been in the fight more than three hours. The total loss in killed and wounded was twenty-one. Besides Lundy, the following men were killed and died on the field from wounds: George M. Richey, Benjamin F. Baker, Lewis Houston, Hugh Barns, John Peters. Among the wounded were First Sergt. Jesse S. Harrold, Harrison Woodsmall, Charles Bonfanti and others. Jesse S. Harrold was wounded in five different places, and was the next day recommended for promotion to Second Lieutenant.

After the battle of Antietam, the Second Corps marched down to Harper's Ferry, where the men waded the Potomac River at the rapids above the railroad bridge, and went into camp on Bolivar Heights, where it remained until October 29. From that point it proceeded to Fal-

mouth, on the Rappahannock River, opposite the city of Fredericksburg, where it arrived on the 18th day of November, 1862. There it remained in camp until the 13th day of December.

The rebel Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Lee, occupied the heights beyond Fredericksburg, on the south side of the river, and had a strongly fortified position on this semi-circular range of hills. Gen. Burnside, then in command of the Army of the Potomac, determined to assault the enemy in this stronghold. The Second Corps crossed the river on ponton bridges, laid under a galling fire by artillery on the heights and sharpshooters in the streets of Fredericksburg. The rebel works were about 1,000 yards beyond the city, the space between being open fields and commons. The attacking column had to move over this open space, exposed to a fierce artillery fire in front, on the right, and on the left. French's Division was selected to lead the assaulting column. The soldiers all knew that there was a mistake somewhere; that the odds were too great to give any reasonable hope of success. No doubt many a soldier, as did the writer, on that December day, while the column was being formed for the charge, with the rebel guns frowning on every side, thought of Tennyson's description of the "Charge of the Light Brigade" at Balaklava—

"Forward the light brigade,
Was there a man dismayed?
Not though the soldier knew
Some one had blundered.
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die;
Into the valley of death
Rode the six hundred.

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volleyed and thundered;
Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well
Into the jaws of death;
Into the mouth of hell
Rode the six hundred."

At 12 o'clock M. precisely, the storming column, led by the Gibraltar Brigade, with the Fourteenth Indiana on the right, moved out of the streets of Fredericksburg by the right flank, and crossed a canal, or mill race, which ran south of the city, on the stringers of a bridge, the rebels having torn up the plank. From the moment the column emerged from the streets, the rebels opened a galling artillery fire from the hills on every side. After crossing the canal, the brigade came to a front and charged in double quick time toward the rebel works. They were in a vortex of shot and shell, but the column moved on until it arrived within range of the infantry fire. By this time, those who had escaped death and wounds were too much exhausted to undertake to storm the rebel breastworks, which were discovered to be very strong. Taking advantage of a depression in the ground, which afforded a fair protection from the fire of the enemy's batteries, they remained in this position until dark, when they were withdrawn. Considering the great loss sustained by other commands in this engagement, Company H, of the Fourteenth, escaped remarkably well. Samuel Craig was mortally wounded and died in a few days. Among the wounded were, Capt. David E. Beem, slightly;

James H. Brown, Henry B. Stoneman, Thomas Gibson and others. During this battle the color bearer of the Fourteenth was killed. Corporal Gibson, of Company H, took them up, but in a few moments received a severe flesh wound in the neck, and was directed by an officer to lay down the colors. He refused to do so, saying "That is what we are fighting for," and continued to bear the colors until Maj. Cavins, then in command of the regiment, detailed a Corporal to relieve him. This circumstance is mentioned as a worthy instance of heroism in the hour that tries the soul. We shall find, further on in this history, that this brave boy was killed more than eighteen months afterward, in the bloody charge at Spottsylvania Court House.

In the month of January, 1863, Gen. French, commanding the Third Division, Second Corps, presented the color bearer of the Fourteenth Indiana with an elegantly finished rifle as a token of his admiration of the bravery and heroic endurance of the soldiers of the regiment on several battle fields. The writer knows of no similar compliment to any other regiment in the Army of the Potomac.

After the battle of Fredericksburg, the Fourteenth Indiana, with the whole army, went into winter quarters on the north side of the Rappahannock, where it remained until the 28th day of April, 1863. In the meantime, an attempted movement against the enemy was foiled by reason of bad weather and roads, which terminated the effort without any battle.

On the 28th day of April, the Army of the Potomac was thrown across the Rappahannock, the Second Corps crossing at United States Ford, some twenty miles above Fredericksburg. The disastrous battle of Chancellorsville was fought on the 1st, 2d and 3d days of May, 1863. On the 1st and 2d, the Gibraltar Brigade was held in reserve. The right wing of our army, having been broken and hurled back in great confusion by the flank movement of Stonewall Jackson's corps, and the whole right wing being in peril, on the morning of the 3d day of May, the same being the third day of the fighting, the Gibraltar Brigade, with the Fourteenth Indiana on the right, was ordered forward to check the advance of the rebels, and to gain time for the formation of a new line by the main army. The enemy was advancing through a dense forest of timber and undergrowth. Their presence was not discovered by our troops until they were within twenty or thirty yards of them. The whole brigade opened fire on the rebels, in one tremendous volley, which was returned by them in a spirited manner. Our troops dashed forward, however, and the rebels giving away were pursued three quarters of a mile. Here the Gibraltar Brigade came to the Plank road, beyond which, about six hundred yards, was a whole corps of the rebels in an open field. The enemy had planted a battery, which threw grape and canister shot down the Plank road, and they started a large body of troops around the right of our brigade, to cut them off. Under these circumstances, the brigade, being fully three-quarters of a mile in advance of the main line, to avoid capture, slowly fell back. The charge had been made in a brave and dashing manner, and fully accomplished the object in view—that of delaying the rebels, while the Eleventh and Twelfth Corps re-established their shattered lines. The loss of the Fourteenth in this battle was seven killed and sixty wounded. The loss of Company H. was as follows: killed, Charles I. Knight, Harrison Anderson, Henry Thomas and George W. Hall; wounded, Lieut. Jesse S. Harrold, Charles Figuer, Leander Fairleigh and

Thomas H. Sudbury. The Fourteenth Indiana captured eighty-five prisoners, in their charge through the woods. Gen. French, in his official report made honorable mention of the regiment for its noble conduct.

The army retreated to the north side of the Rappahannock, and the Fourteenth Indiana returned to its old camp near Falmouth. They were not allowed to repose long, however, for Lee soon started on his last campaign of Northern invasion. On the 14th day of June, 1863, the whole army broke camp, preparatory to meeting the enemy on other fields. On the night of that day, the Fourteenth Indiana, with the Second Corps, began their march. They proceeded by the way of Stafford Court House, Dumfries, Fairfax Station, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, and Centreville to Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac River. Crossing the river at that point, the line of march lay through Poolsville and Frederick City, in Maryland; thence by way of Uniontown to Taneytown, in Pennsylvania. On the morning of July 1, the First Army Corps, under the command of Gen. Reynolds, engaged the rebels north of Gettysburg, and with an inferior force bravely held the ground until he laid down his life. His corps was forced back through the town, taking position around Cemetery Hill, south of the town. News came to the Second Corps early in the morning that the First Corps was hotly engaged. A forced march of fourteen miles from Taneytown brought the Second Corps to Gettysburg late in the afternoon. Gen. Hancock, commanding the Second Corps, had pushed on to Gettysburg in advance, and assisted in selecting the battle ground and disposing of the troops as they arrived on the field. Deciding that Cemetery Ridge was the proper place to make the stand, the corps and divisions were rapidly placed in position. The Second Corps was placed just west and to the left of Cemetery Hill. There was heavy fighting on other parts of the line during the 2d day of July, but the Fourteenth was not engaged until late in the evening of that day. A few minutes before dark, the rebels made a heavy charge on the Eleventh Corps, with the hope of breaking the Union line in the center, and capturing the batteries on Cemetery Hill. The infantry supporting the batteries were driven back, and left our artillery in a very critical condition. The Gibraltar Brigade was detached from the Second Corps, and ordered to the rescue. They arrived just in time to save it from capture. Charging over the hill and down to the right of the cemetery, the Fourteenth Indiana met the rebel infantry among the guns of our battery, and drove them rapidly down the hill. The artillerymen, when they saw that their guns had been rescued, lustily cheered the soldiers of the Fourteenth as they rushed down upon their enemies. In this charge, the Fourteenth captured the battle flag of the Twenty-first North Carolina Regiment, and a number of prisoners. The loss of the regiment was six killed and thirty-five wounded. Company H lost two killed and several wounded. Sergt. John Troth and Corp. Isaac Norris were killed in the midst of the guns they had helped save from capture. Corp. Norris was carrying the flag of Company H, then used as the regimental battle flag. A ball struck the staff, breaking it in pieces, and killing him instantly. In many respects the battle of Gettysburg was the most eventful of all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. To the Fourteenth Indiana it was not as bloody as that of Antietam and several others in which it bore a part.

The fact of the Fourteenth being detached to repulse the rebel charge on the evening of July 2, placed them on the right of the cemetery, where they remained until the end of the engagement, and removed them where they did not hear the shock of the great charge of the rebels on the Second Corps the next day. The thrilling incidents and sublime scenes of Gettysburg cannot be forgotten. The desperate fighting of the First Corps, and the heroic death of its commander on July 1; the charge made to capture the Union batteries on Cemetery Hill in the dusk of the evening on July 2; the artillery duel of 150 guns on each side, which volleyed and thundered for two long hours; the grand charge of Lee's assaulting column of 15,000 men against our line on the left of the cemetery, and the magnificent repulse by Hancock's Second Army Corps, on the 3d day of July; the long and vociferous cheering which passed along the line of battle by the Union soldiers when they saw that thousands of prisoners and scores of rebel battle flags had been captured—all these scenes and many more made it a notable day for all who witnessed them.

After the battle of Gettysburg, the Second Army Corps marched by the way of Taneytown, Frederick City and the old Antietam battle ground to Williamsport. Lee's army having returned across the Potomac, the Second Corps crossed the river below Harper's Ferry, and marched to Elk Run, about six miles south of Warrenton, on the Orange & Alexandria Railroad, arriving there July 26, 1863.

About the middle of August, the Fourteenth Indiana was ordered to New York City, to aid in quelling the draft riots, which had assumed formidable proportions there in consequence of the treasonable attitude and utterances of some prominent parties who opposed the prosecution of the war. The regiment proceeded by rail to Alexandria, where they embarked on a steamer and were conveyed by water to New York. Arriving at that city on August 23, they were stationed on Governor's Island and in East New York until September 6. The regiment then received orders to report to Gen. Hancock, in command of the Second Corps, Army of the Potomac. Returning by water to Alexandria, the regiment proceeded to join the Second Corps, which it did at Wilson's Creek, Va., where it arrived on the 10th of September. A short time after, it participated in a lively affair with the enemy at Bristow Station, and again at Mine Run on the 27th day of November. Company H sustained no loss in either of these engagements. The regiment then went into winter quarters near Stevensburg, on the 1st day of December, 1863, where it remained during the winter. On the 6th day of February, 1864, the Second Corps left camp for the purpose of making a strong reconnoissance of the enemy's position on the south side of the Rapidan. Wading the stream where it was waist deep, and while the ice was running, they found the rebels in full force a short distance south of the river, and a brisk engagement ensued, in which the Fourteenth Indiana was actively engaged. Sergt. Noah Johnson, of Company H, was shot and instantly killed. Capt. David E. Beem received a slight flesh wound in the side, and Henry B. Stoneman was seriously injured by a shell which struck his knapsack, and violently tore it from his shoulders.

On the 4th day of May, 1864, Gen. Grant having assumed command, the Army of the Potomac broke camp and commenced a southward movement, never to retreat another foot. It proceeded along that line on which Grant soon after said he "would fight it out if it took all summer."

From this time until the close of its term of service, the Fourteenth had almost continuous hard fighting.

At Spottsylvania, on the 12th day of May, the Fourteenth, then in Carroll's brigade, of Gibbon's division, Hancock's (Second) corps, participated in the famous charge against the rebel breastworks. The intrenchments were very strong, and in front of Carroll's brigade were in the form of a sharp angle or salient. The charge was made at 4:35 A. M. The column rushed forward, and when about half way across the fallen timber in front of the rebel intrenchments, they burst into a cheer and swept onward in the face of a terrific fire, scaled the rebel intrenchments at the angle, where they had a desperate hand-to-hand conflict before the foe surrendered. The charge was a glorious success. The Second Corps captured 4,000 prisoners of Ewell's corps, and twenty pieces of artillery. The rebels made a desperate effort to regain their intrenchments, and the fighting during the remainder of the day at this point was kept up with great loss of life on both sides. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, one of the historians of the Army of the Potomac, says, in speaking of the conflict at the angle: "The fighting was literally murderous." The commander of a Vermont brigade in the Sixth Corps says: "I was at the angle the next day. It was there that the somewhat celebrated tree was cut off by bullets; there that the brush and logs were cut to pieces and whipped into basket stuff; there that the rebel ditches and cross-sections were filled with dead men several deep. The sight was even more sickening than at the bloody lane of Antietam. There a great many dead men were lying in the road and across the torn-down fences; but they were not piled several deep, and their flesh was not so mangled and torn."

Col. John Coons, then commanding the Fourteenth, was killed while scaling the rebel intrenchments with his men, and the loss in killed and wounded was great. In Company H, Sergt. Thomas Gibson was killed, and Richard S. Stoneman was missing, never to be again heard of by his friends.

The last battle in which the Fourteenth Indiana was engaged was at Cold Harbor. The term of service was to expire on the 6th day of June. On the 5th day of June, while the regiment was lying close up to the rebel lines, George E. Mull, of Company H, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter. The death of this brave boy, occurring only a few hours before his term of service was to expire, after he had passed unhurt through so many fierce battles, and while he was in the full enjoyment of health and youthful vigor, and filled with the pleasing anticipations of a speedy and joyful meeting with loved ones at home who were waiting his return, filled his surviving comrades with unusual sadness. The circumstance, however, is proof of the fact that Company H of the Fourteenth Indiana, the first company which was organized in Owen County to fight the rebellion, was found at the post of danger and duty up to the last hour of its term of service.

Late in the afternoon of June 6, 1864, the company was withdrawn from the front line, and ordered to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out on the 20th day of June, to date back to June 6.

Of the original 100 men who left Owen County in this company, only twenty-five returned with the company, nineteen having fallen in battle, five having died from disease, and all the remainder having been disabled by disease or wounds and discharged during the three years.

Below is given the names of all the officers and men who served in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers:

Captains—John H. Martin, promoted Major April 24, 1862; David E. Beem, commissioned May 13, 1862.

First Lieutenants—Dudley Rogers, resigned September, 1861; David E. Beem, commissioned September 15, 1861; Porter B. Lundy, commissioned May 13, 1862; John S. Sullivan, commissioned September 18, 1862.

Second Lieutenants—Wiley E. Dittmore, resigned September, 1861; Porter B. Lundy, commissioned September 15, 1861; John S. Sullivan, May 13, 1862; Jesse S. Harrold, September 18, 1862.

First Sergeant—David E. Beem.

Sergeants—Samuel Davis, John J. Rose, David H. Allen, Harrison Woodsmall.

Corporals—James R. Fritts, John S. Sullivan, Wesley Coffey, Anderson W. Rogers, James M. Dyar, James H. Richardson, Benjamin F. Horne, Charles Tignor.

Musicians—Samuel M. Archer, Charles I. Knight.

Wagoner—William D. Painter.

Privates—Harrison Anderson, Eli Anderson, James P. Asher, Marion W. Brasier, William H. Brasier, Joseph M. Baldwin, Florentine H. Burnette, Phillip Boos, Hugh Barnes, Benjamin Baling, Benjamin F. Baker, Patrick Bryan, Felix Bender, Samuel Brown, Charles Bonfanti, Silas D. Coffey, Benjamin F. Cavins, Gideon S. Campbell, George W. Cooksey, Samuel S. Coleman, Harvey J. Dittmore, Benjamin F. Daniels, James M. Fletcher, Lander Fairleigh, Daniel Gallup, William H. Gallup, Isaac Green, Thomas Gibson, Levi A. Hale, John Hale, Jesse S. Harrold, Milton Harrold, Alonzo Harrold, Elijah Hogeon, Lewis Houston, William C. Hond, William E. Hall, George W. Hall, Andrew Jackson, Theodore Jarrold, Noah Johnson, Daniel Johnson, Hiram D. Johnson, John H. Kehling, Francis M. Law, Isaac Leas, George C. Massey, Andrew T. Massey, William H. Mason, George E. Mull, John T. Mull, James P. Mitchell, Benjamin Morrell, Thomas J. McIntosh, John L. Pool, Joseph Pruett, Mortimer R. Quackenbush, John H. Randleman, Joseph T. Ross, George M. Richey, Samuel Smith, Henry B. Stoneman, Thomas H. Sudbury, George W. Spainhomer, John W. Scott, Peter Schaffer, John Trattle, Edley Tooley, Henry Thomas, Wilson Thomas, William L. Thompson, Wesley Thompson, James M. Winans, Milton D. Wilson, William P. Whitson, John Wasson, George W. Willis, Jesse W. Wellborn.

Recruits—David Arnold, Daniel Beem, James H. Brown, John S. Craig, Abiathar Dodd, John B. Joslin, Isaac E. Johnson, James W. King, William H. Love, Alfred H. Pochin, John C. Reed, William Rice, George S. Stoneman, Richard S. Stoneman, Daniel Mills.

Company I, Nineteenth Indiana.—The second company organized in Owen County was the above. It was recruited at Spencer in the latter part of June, 1861. The original officers were: John H. Johnson, Captain; John F. Baird, First Lieutenant; Benjamin F. Hancock, Second Lieutenant; and Ebenezer Patrick, First Sergeant. The company was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 29th day of July, 1861. Being mustered in only a few days after the defeat of the Union army at Bull Run, there was urgent need of troops at Washington, and the Nineteenth left Indianapolis on the 5th day of August and pro-

ceeded to Washington, where it arrived and joined the Army of the Potomac on the 9th of the month. Company I remained with the regiment in the Army of the Potomac until its term of service expired, engaging in all the important battles fought by that army during the succeeding three years.

It participated in the affair at Lewinsville on the 11th day of September, 1861, and was engaged in the advance upon and occupation of Falls Church on the 28th of September. In the early part of October, the Nineteenth went into winter quarters at Fort Craig, on Arlington Heights, about three miles from Washington City, where it remained all winter.

On the 10th day of March, 1862, it marched with the First Corps, then under Gen. McDowell, to Fredericksburg. From this place it proceeded, in the month of May, to the Shenandoah Valley, and then marched back to Warrenton, Va. It remained at this place until the 5th of August, when it again moved to Fredericksburg, and from thence on a reconnoissance to Spottsylvania Court House. On the 10th of August, it reached Cedar Mountain. At this time, the army of Gen. Lee was fully under way on its first great campaign northward. It became necessary for the brigade to which the Nineteenth was attached to retreat, and while falling back the brigade, under command of Gen. Gibbon, with the brigade of Gen. Doubleday, had a severe engagement with Ewell's corps at Gainesville on the 28th of August. The Nineteenth lost 187 killed and wounded, and thirty-three missing. Among the killed was Maj. Isaac M. May. The loss of Company I was very great in killed and wounded; James V. Rockwell, John Deem, Caleb McCartney and John Williams were killed, while quite a number were wounded.

The Nineteenth was again engaged with the enemy at Manassas Junction on the 30th, after which it marched with the army to Washington, and thence to Frederick City, Md. On the 14th of September, the regiment took an active part in the battle of South Mountain, serving in the First Corps, then commanded by Gen. Hooker. In this engagement, Company I lost one killed, to wit, John D. Fires.

Three days after South Mountain, the Nineteenth went into the great battle of Antietam. Going into the battle with 200 officers and men, it came out with only thirty-seven officers and men, all the rest having been killed, wounded and missing—one of the most remarkable losses by any regiment in a single battle during the war. Among the killed was the Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. The following soldiers in Company I were killed: Levi Auton, Peter Baker, David Beatty, Abraham Slough, John M. Clark. The names of the wounded cannot be given, but they were numerous.

The movements of the Army of the Potomac give in general the marches, campaigns and battles in which Company I of the Nineteenth Indiana was engaged. It participated in Burnside's attempt to assault the rebel works at Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, 1862, and also accompanied the army in the Chancellorsville campaign in May, 1863, but was not there actively engaged.

At the battle of Gettysburg, with the First Corps, the Nineteenth bore a conspicuous part in the fight. The division of which it was a part was the first infantry to engage the enemy in that historic battle. The loss of the Nineteenth was very heavy in this battle, although that of Company I was comparatively light. John A. Padgett was killed on the

1st of July. Being forced back to Cemetery Hill, the regiment remained there during the 2d and 3d days of July without further active participation in the battle.

Returning to the neighborhood of the Rappahannock with the army, the Nineteenth went into winter quarters. It took part in the battle of Mine Run, in November, without loss.

On the 4th of May, 1864, the whole army, under Gen. Grant, crossed the Rapidan. The Nineteenth participated in the bloody battles that followed, including those in the Wilderness, at Laurel Hill, North Anna and Cold Harbor. At the Wilderness battle, the Colonel of the regiment was killed, and on the same day George E. Hetrick and Zachariah Myers, of Company I, were killed.

At North Anna, on May 25, Jonathan Adams and Zachariah Hancock were killed.

At Petersburg, Albert Huffman and John Putoff were killed, June 18, 1864.

A large number of the soldiers in Company I re-enlisted as veterans. The non-veterans were relieved early in August, and on reaching Indianapolis were mustered out, their term having expired. The veterans and recruits were subsequently consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana, and remained with the Army of the Potomac to the close of the war.

This company, as has been seen, suffered many losses on the field of battle; more, in fact, than any other company that went from Owen County, except Company H, Fourteenth Indiana. The latter lost nineteen killed in battle, and Company I of the Nineteenth lost seventeen. Company H, however, had twelve recruits, and Company I had thirty six.

The following roll shows who were the officers and men composing Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, during its term, to wit:

Captains—John H. Johnson, resigned; William M. Campbell, commissioned October 15, 1861; Ebenezer Patrick, commissioned October 16, 1862; Benjamin F. Hancock, commissioned March 15, 1863; Chauncey B. Patrick, commissioned October 31, 1863.

First Lieutenants—John F. Baird, resigned; Benjamin F. Hancock, commissioned February 10, 1862; Chauncey B. Patrick, commissioned March 15, 1863; Clinton Johnson, commissioned October 31, 1863.

Second Lieutenants—Benjamin F. Hancock, promoted First Lieutenant; Charles Doxey, commissioned December 9, 1861; Ebenezer Patrick, commissioned January 13, 1862; Clinton Johnson, commissioned October 16; John W. Dittmore.

First Sergeant—Ebenezer Patrick.

Sergeants—Chauncey B. Patrick, James L. Johnson, Samuel L. Goodwin, John F. Brannin.

Corporals—Benjamin F. Dobson, Oliver B. Lloyd, William H. Adkins, John W. Dittmore, Thomas B. Reeder, John H. Hunter, Benjamin F. Irwin, Henry H. Wilson.

Musicians—James V. Rockwell, Franklin Ogg.

Wagoner—John Bell.

Privates—George G. Adams, Hiram Antibus, Levi Auton, Peter Baker, William R. Baker, William R. Barnes, David Beatty, Ezekiel Beghel, Isaac R. Blair, Israel Blair, John Bridge, David Bush, George E. Bush, John Bush, William H. Camden, Gabriel Cherryholmes, Jasper N. Coffey, Peter R. Clingler, John I. Craig, John W. Crane, John W. Crisp, John Deem, David Deem, James H. Edwards, John D. Fires, John H.

Faulkner, Joseph D. Grim, Manuch Grim, Sylvester Haveland, Francis M. Henry, Samuel Hillegas, Joseph Holley, Henry Hubbell, John Hubbell, Oliver Hubbell, Joseph C. Hubbell, Albert Huffman, Clinton Johnson, Henry H. Johnson, Jacob Jones, George Heller, Albert B. Kelley, Jacob C. Livingston, Martin V. Maxwell, Mordecai C. Maxwell, William B. May, Caleb McCartney, William H. McGuire, James W. McKee, Samuel Miller, Michael Morris, William Morris, William Mosier, Absalom Padgett, John A. Padgett, William H. Parr, John M. Patterson, James H. Philbert, David Phipps, Henry D. Pugh, Abraham M. Rasler, Elias Reeve, Francis M. Robertson, Stephen C. Ross, Elisha Row, Riley D. Shorten, Abraham Slough, James Spangler, John C. Spears, George W. Trent, Lysander D. Trent, Alva G. Weatherly, Elijah Welty, La Fayette Welty, James Whippley, John White, John W. Williams, William F. Williams, Lester D. Winters, Ezekiel Woods, John Woods, Frederick Yockey.

Recruits—Jonathan Adams, Michael Bowers, Simon P. Brasier, Henry Blue, John W. Clark, James A. Colett, Mathew Dean, Isaac Evans, James M. Evans, Daniel Field, Joseph R. Green, George E. Hetuck, Zachariah Hancock, John S. Hardin, Nelson Hockman, Robert Hockman, Bluford Johnson, Absalom Kiplinger, Edward S. Kiplinger, James M. Keith, Wallace Keith, John May, Zachariah Myers, Joseph Parr, John Putoff, Albert Patrick, Perry M. Porter, William R. Randleman, Noah H. Rednor, Daniel S. Regan, Martin Scott, Samuel Scott, Ralph Stone, Harvey Swalley, Jeremiah White, William J. Willey.

Company B, Twenty-first Indiana (First Heavy Artillery).—While Capt. John H. Johnson was recruiting Company I, Nineteenth Indiana, at Spencer, Capt. James Grimsley, of Gosport, was organizing Company B, Twenty-first Indiana, afterward First Heavy Artillery. This was in the month of July, 1861. It was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 24th day of July, 1861, and was ordered East almost immediately. It arrived at Baltimore on the 3d of August, and was stationed there until February, 1862. On the 19th day of February, 1862, it sailed from Baltimore to Newport News, Va., from which place it embarked on the 4th day of March on the steamship Constitution, and sailed with Butler's expedition to New Orleans. A portion of the Twenty-first was the first of Butler's army to touch the New Orleans wharf, which it reached on the 1st of May. The regiment was then quartered at Algiers, where it remained until the 30th of May, making frequent marches into the interior, and capturing many rebel vessels. On the 1st of June, 1862, it was transferred to Baton Rouge, where it remained until the post was abandoned. On the 5th day of August, the regiment participated in the battle of Baton Rouge, making a long and desperate contest with a whole brigade of rebel troops. In this engagement, the Adjutant and three other officers in the regiment were killed. Company B lost the following soldiers killed and died from wounds: Joseph Petty, John T. Strong, William Stone, Henry H. Ward, Jasper White.

After the battle of Baton Rouge, the regiment went into camp at Carrollton, and on the 8th of September it had a lively fight with Waller's Texas Rangers at Des Allemands, in which twelve rebels were killed and thirty or forty prisoners were taken. The Twenty-first then went to Berwick's Bay, in October, where it remained until the latter part of February, 1863, participating in frequent affairs with the enemy on the river.

In the month of February, 1863, the regiment was changed from infantry to heavy artillery service, and was thereafter known as the First Heavy Artillery. Company B was subsequently transported up the Mississippi, and bore an active part in the prolonged siege of Port Hudson, where Alexander Stines was killed on the 24th day of June. He was the sixth and last man of the company killed in battle. During the remaining part of the summer of 1863, the regiment and portions thereof took part in numerous expeditions on the river, but had no severe engagements. In the winter of 1863-64, a large number of Company B re-enlisted as veterans.

The regiment was engaged in more or less active service until the close of the war. It took part in the reduction of Forts Morgan and Gaines and Spanish Fort, and in the capture of Mobile.

The veterans and most of the recruits of Company B, as well as those of the rest of the regiment, were not finally mustered out of the service until January 13, 1866.

Below is given the names of the officers and soldiers from Owen County who served in this company:

Captains—James Grimsley, promoted Major; John W. Day, commissioned October 21, 1863; William H. Blankenship, commissioned October 1, 1864.

First Lieutenants—John W. Day, promoted Captain; William H. Blankenship, promoted Captain; William M. Connor, commissioned January 6, 1864; Thomas J. Raper, commissioned October 1, 1864; William P. Goss, commissioned November 1, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—William H. Blankenship, promoted First Lieutenant; William P. Goss, promoted First Lieutenant; Thomas J. Raper, promoted First Lieutenant; Richard M. Stamper, commissioned October 1, 1864; James R. Henry, commissioned November 1, 1864.

First Sergeants—William H. Blankenship; Sergeants, Henry F. McMillan, Benjamin F. Card, J. H. Brown, John J. Shear.

Corporals—William P. Goss, Wesley Acuff, Thomas J. Wilhite, James R. Henry, Richard M. Stamper, Parrot G. Harshbarger, Thomas P. Burt, Henry Demott.

Musicians—John Wilhite, Isaiah Long.

Wagoner—Christopher Wilson.

Privates—Luke Acuff, William H. H. Anderson, Vincert Anderson, Martin V. Arnett, Thomas J. Ashley, Thomas F. S. Baker, Thomas E. Best, Eli C. Beaman, Andrew J. Brim, Tobias D. Butler, George W. Chambers, George E. Chrisman, Robert A. Davis, William R. Dagley, Joseph Dagley, Freeborn Duncan, Newton Edwards, William R. Finchum, George W. Hartsock, Elijah Hutton, Jacob Huffman, John M. Kerr, Nelson A. Kegley, John Keeley, John W. Massey, George W. Marksbury, Samuel A. Maulsby, William M. Mull, Charles Myers, Joseph Petty, George W. Perkins, James J. Phillips, Marcus L. Rogers, James M. Seay, William B. Seay, William B. Shumaker, Henry Simmons, Andrew J. Sink, William C. Smith, Isaac N. Spangler, Samuel Stout, John Stark, John T. Strong, Abner Tabor, David C. Thompson, Demarcus Thompson, John H. Thomas, William Thomas, Henry H. Ward, William H. Westfall, Jasper H. White, John W. Wible.

Recruits—Robert D. Baker, John Beaman, Philip H. Blankenship, John M. Cromwell, Anderson T. Evans, John D. Fletcher, Simon P. Gibbs, John W. Green, Thomas M. Hollick, Benjamin F. Hancock, Jesse

A. Hays, Silas Johnson, John L. Johnson, Harrison H. Jester, James E. Jewell, Jacob Kiphart, Henry Kiphart, Francis M. Kiphart, William Kiphart, Milo F. Little, Joseph M. Logan, John M. Logan, Eli Mitchell, Jacob D. McGinnis, Philip Porter, Warren P. Pierson, Alfred P. Redman, Cullin M. Redman, Alfred Runion, Joseph A. Shuler, Joseph Wampler, Thomas B. Wampler.

Company B, Thirty-first Indiana.—In the month of August, 1861, a company was recruited in the northern part of Owen County by the efforts of Isaac N. Winans, Allen T. Rose and Francis M. Pickens. It was organized by the selection of the above-named parties as Captain, First Lieutenant and Second Lieutenant, in the order named above. Proceeding to Terre Haute, it was mustered into the United States service for three years, and became a part of the Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Charles Cruft, and was designated Company B. Being ordered to the front, it first went to Camp Calhoun on Green River, in Kentucky, where it remained until about the 1st of February, 1862.

Leaving Camp Calhoun, the regiment reached the battle-field of Fort Donelson in time to participate in the engagement on the 13th and 14th of February, and was present at the surrender on the 15th. At Fort Donelson, the regiment had some very severe fighting, and Company B lost heavily in killed and wounded. The following is a list of the killed at this place: Francis M. McMahan, James G. Haltom, Henry H. Jordan and Samuel C. Rankin. Among the wounded were Lieut. Allen T. Rose, shot through the shoulder, and Thomas F. Townsend, shot through both jaws. Lieut. Allen T. Rose was afterward promoted to Adjutant of the regiment. The regiment went from Donelson to Fort Henry, and in the latter part of March it ascended the river to Pittsburg Landing. It was actively engaged in the battle of Shiloh on both days of that great fight, April 5 and 6. Company B lost the following members in that battle: Emanuel Huffman, John E. Hostetter, Joseph W. Williams.

After the battle of Shiloh, the regiment was attached to the Army of the Ohio, and marched next to Corinth, participating in the siege of that place. After the siege of Corinth, the regiment moved with Buell's army through Northern Mississippi and Alabama into Tennessee, and in September, 1862, it fell back to Louisville with that army, where it remained until Bragg was driven out of Kentucky. The regiment then went to Nashville. Moving from that place, it proceeded toward Murfreesboro, and then took part in the battle of Stone River on the 31st day of December, 1862, and the 1st and 2d of January, 1863. In this engagement, Second Lieut. James W. Pickens and James M. Reynolds were killed.

The regiment remained in the neighborhood of Murfreesboro, guarding a mountain pass, until June, 1863. It then moved forward with the army to Chattanooga, and on the 19th and 20th of September was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, the regiment losing four killed and sixty-six wounded, Company B fortunately losing none in killed. After Chickamauga, the regiment crossed the Tennessee, and went into camp at Bridgeport, Ala., where it re-enlisted as a veteran organization on January 1, 1864. In the Atlanta campaign, it was attached to the Fourth Corps, and actively participated. At Rocky Face Ridge, Company B lost two killed, to wit, John T. Close and Asa F. Palmer.

After the capture of Atlanta, the regiment with its corps moved

northward after Hood's rebel army. It was engaged in the battle of Franklin, and in that of Nashville on December 15, 1864. At Nashville, William C. Hodges, of Company B, was killed. After the battle of Nashville, the regiment went with the command in pursuit of Hood as far south as Alabama, where it remained a short time and returned to Nashville. It remained here until June, 1865, when, with the Fourth Corps, it was transferred to New Orleans, and from there it went with Gen. Sheridan's command to Texas. Here it was sent to the interior of the State, forming a part of the Army of Occupation until it was finally mustered out of the service on the 13th day of January, 1866.

The following list gives the names of officers appointed in the company, and the soldiers from Owen County, as near as can be determined:

Captains—Isaac N. Winans, resigned, November 19, 1862; Francis M. Pickens, commissioned November 20, 1862; Asher P. Hammond, commissioned September 15, 1864.

First Lieutenants—Allen T. Rose, promoted Adjutant; Francis M. Pickens, commissioned October 2, 1862; Stephen S. Haviland, commissioned November 20, 1862; James B. Corns, commissioned September 25, 1864.

Second Lieutenants—Francis M. Pickens, promoted First Lieutenant; Stephen S. Haviland, commissioned October 2, 1862; James W. Pickens, commissioned November 20, 1862; James K. Wells, commissioned January 8, 1863; James M. Woodburn, commissioned June 1, 1863.

First Sergeant—Stephen S. Haviland.

Sergeants—Robert Strong, John B. Spear, Ira Winans, James K. Wells.

Corporals—James G. Haltom, Wesley Pickens, Robert T. McKee, Orolenna Ring, Robert A. Hulette, Henry H. Jordan, John H. Neese, John B. Buzzard.

Musicians—William H. McGuire, John Bowen.

Wagoner—John J. Pool.

Privates—John Aug, William Antibus, Stephen N. Barns, Edward J. Bartin, John Baes, James Baes, James W. Beaman, Elliott Bowen, Young Bowen, John J. Brewer, Joseph Carpenter, David Carpenter, Jacob Coffman, Vincent H. Cooksey, Smith Corns, James B. Corns, Obadiah Crouse, William W. Davis, William H. Daniels, David Denny, James Edgar, John H. Everett, Lewis B. Evans, Michael Frock, Joel Fowler, Charles A. Frew, William Goff, Henry H. Goff, Lorenzo D. Gard, Jacob Gonser, John H. Green, Eli Hamlin, Absalom Hamilton, Thomas Hammond, Benjamin F. Hardin, James H. Highnote, George Horn, Emanuel Huffman, John E. Hostetter, Jacob B. Jordu, Disherry Johnson, Joseph Kenoyer, Lewis G. Lybarger, Oliver Leonard, Francis M. McMahan, William G. McGuire, William McClairen, John M. McGuire, Jefferson McIndoo, Albert B. McKee, Gabriel McBride, Daniel Misler, John U. Needy, William H. Nelson, Jasper M. Nichols, Simon P. Nihart, Andrew J. Pool, John D. Pool, William M. Phillips, James Pickard, Joseph P. Parr, William H. Pettit, Samuel C. Rankin, William D. Rose, James M. Reynolds, John Rhoderic, Simon Scidle, James M. Sipple, Augustus Smith, Michael Shaneman, Isaac C. Stevens, Oren I. Talley, Vincent Tipton, Thomas F. Townsend, John M. Todd, Lemuel Walden, Jacob B. Williams, Joseph W. Williams, James M. Woodburn, William W. Whitaker, Andrew J. Wright, DeWalt Yant.

Recruits—William O. Barnaby, Silas W. Caton, John Infield, William Leonard.

Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana.—In the month of October, 1861, Gov. Morton authorized the raising of a regiment in each Congressional district in the State. Jesse I. Alexander, of Gosport, Owen County, was commissioned Colonel, and the work of recruiting a regiment in this district, the place of rendezvous being at Gosport, was begun. This was the only military camp ever established in Owen County. The work of recruiting went on slowly, and it was not until February 11, 1862, that the regiment was mustered into the service.

September 18, 1861, Thomas A. McNaught, who had served with distinction in the Mexican war, assisted by James W. Archer and James E. Hyden, recruited a company in Owen County for Col. Alexander's regiment. They succeeded, and took their company, comprising 104 men, into camp at Gosport October 10, 1861. Being the first in the regiment, they received the compliment of being placed on the right of the regiment as Company A.

The regiment left Gosport for New Albany, Ind., on the 13th day of February, 1862, where it was armed with Enfield rifles and fully equipped. It left New Albany on the 20th, and proceeded on transports by the way of Cairo to Commerce, Mo., where it was the first regiment to report to Gen. Pope for duty with the Army of the Mississippi.

On the 25th of February, it moved to Benton, where it was first placed in a brigade, composed of the Thirty-fourth, Forty-third, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Regiments, together with the Fifty-ninth, under command of Col. Slack. On the 1st of March, it marched in the direction of New Madrid, where it arrived on the 3d, and assisted in the siege of that place. Upon the evacuation of New Madrid by the rebels, it was one of the first regiments to enter the town and take possession of Fort Thompson.

On the 7th of April, it crossed the Mississippi, and marched down to Tiptonville, assisting in the capture of many prisoners. It next went to Fort Pillow, and thence by way of Cairo to Hamburg, Tenn., where the brigade to which it was assigned was placed in command of Gen. N. B. Buford.

From the 24th of April until the 29th of May, the regiment was engaged in nearly all of the skirmishes and reconnoissances, and in the building of forts and works during the march to and siege of Corinth; and after the place was evacuated it marched with the pursuing column to Booneville, returning to the vicinity of Corinth on the 12th of June. The next day the regiment moved its camp to Clear Creek, where it remained until the 6th of August. While here, it marched on an expedition to Ripley Creek and back, being absent twelve days. Moving from Clear Creek to Jacinto, it remained there until September 7, when the regiment went to Rienzi.

On the 1st of October, it went to Corinth, where it was engaged on the 3d and 4th in the battle of Corinth. In this engagement the Fifty-ninth, and particularly Company A, behaved with great gallantry. After the defeat of the enemy in this battle, the rebels were pursued to the Hatchie, in which the Fifty-ninth joined, and then returned to Corinth, October 10, 1862. In November, the regiment marched to Grand Junction, Davis Mills and Moscow. On the 29th of November, it proceeded by way of Coldwater, Holly Springs and Oxford to Yocana River, then returned to Oxford and moved to Lumpkins' Mill. From this place it escorted the commissary train to Memphis and back, in December, and

returned to Memphis January 3, 1863, where it went into camp, in which they remained until the 1st of March. The regiment then went down the river on transports to Helena, Ark., stopping at Woolfolk's Landing. On the 12th day of March, it embarked with the Yazoo River expedition, arriving at the encampment near Fort Pemberton on the 25th of March.

Re-embarking on the 6th of April, the regiment returned to Helena on the 10th, and proceeded thence to Milliken's Bend, arriving there April 15. On the 24th, it commenced the march for Vicksburg. It proceeded by way of Grand Gulf to Port Gibson, arriving there just as the battle closed. Marching with Grant's army, it was engaged at Forty Hills, Raymond and Champion Hills. At the latter place, the fighting was severe, and Company A lost two soldiers, killed, to wit, George W. Dyar and William W. Dyar.

At Jackson, the skirmishers of the Fifty-ninth were the first to enter the city; and at the Big Black River it formed the rear guard for the Seventeenth Corps, and was the last regiment to cross the bridge, which it destroyed. It then took position in line of battle in front of the rebel fortifications at Vicksburg, and in the assault of May 22 the regiment lost heavily, 126 being killed and wounded. Company A lost three killed, to wit, John A. Goodnight, John C. Jarvis and Emsley W. Vaughn. During the siege, it went up the Yazoo on an expedition, returning to Vicksburg June 4, where it remained until the glorious 4th of July, when the rebels surrendered the city.

The regiment remained at Vicksburg until September 13, 1863, when it embarked for Memphis by way of Helena. On the 5th of October, it proceeded by rail to Corinth; from there it went to Glendale. On the 19th of October, it began the march to Chattanooga, arriving there in time to participate in the victory of Mission Ridge. On the 17th of December, it began its return march, reaching Bridgeport, Ala., on the 18th, when it went into camp. Starting for Huntsville on December 23, it reached there on the 26th, and went into camp. At this place on the 1st of January, 1864, the Fifty-ninth re-enlisted as veterans. After returning from their furlough, granted in consequence of their re-enlistment, the Fifty-ninth arrived at Huntsville on the 22d of June. Starting for Kingston, Ga., it reached there July 1, and joined Gen. Sherman's army then on the march to Atlanta. At the Etowah River, it guarded a bridge until the 26th of August, when it was ordered to Chattanooga. After arriving at that place on the 27th of August, it went on a four days' march after Wheeler's cavalry. On the 12th of November, it moved toward Atlanta, and on the 15th it began the historic march to the sea, through Georgia to Savannah. From Savannah, the regiment marched through the Carolinas to Raleigh, and from there to Washington City. At Darlington, S. C., on the 3d day of March, 1865, John McClun, of Company A, was killed in a skirmish with the rebels. At Washington the regiment participated in the grand review at the close of hostilities, in which 200,000 soldiers, heroes of so many marches and battles, participated.

The regiment was sent from Washington to Louisville, where, on the 17th day of July, 1865, it was mustered out of the service, after having traveled perhaps more miles than almost any regiment in the war.

Capt. Thomas A. McNaught of Company A was successively promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the regiment.

The following is a list of the officers and men from Owen County who served in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana:

Captains—Thomas A. McNaught, promoted Colonel; James E. Hyden, commissioned May 1, 1862.

First Lieutenants—James W. Archer, promoted Adjutant; James E. Hyden, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenants—James E. Hyden, promoted; John M. Padgett, commissioned June 1, 1865.

First Sergeant—Abraham Slauch.

Sergeants—Benjamin F. Darnley, William P. Mounts, William A. Bartholomew, La Fayette Jessup.

Corporals—Jacob Everly, Robert Kerr, Alfred D. Fate, Eben D. E. Dyar, John W. Padgett, William J. Robertson, John A. Spear, Obed Wittaker.

Musicians—Andrew H. Kane, Alpheus Dillon.

Wagoner—Joseph McIlhoney.

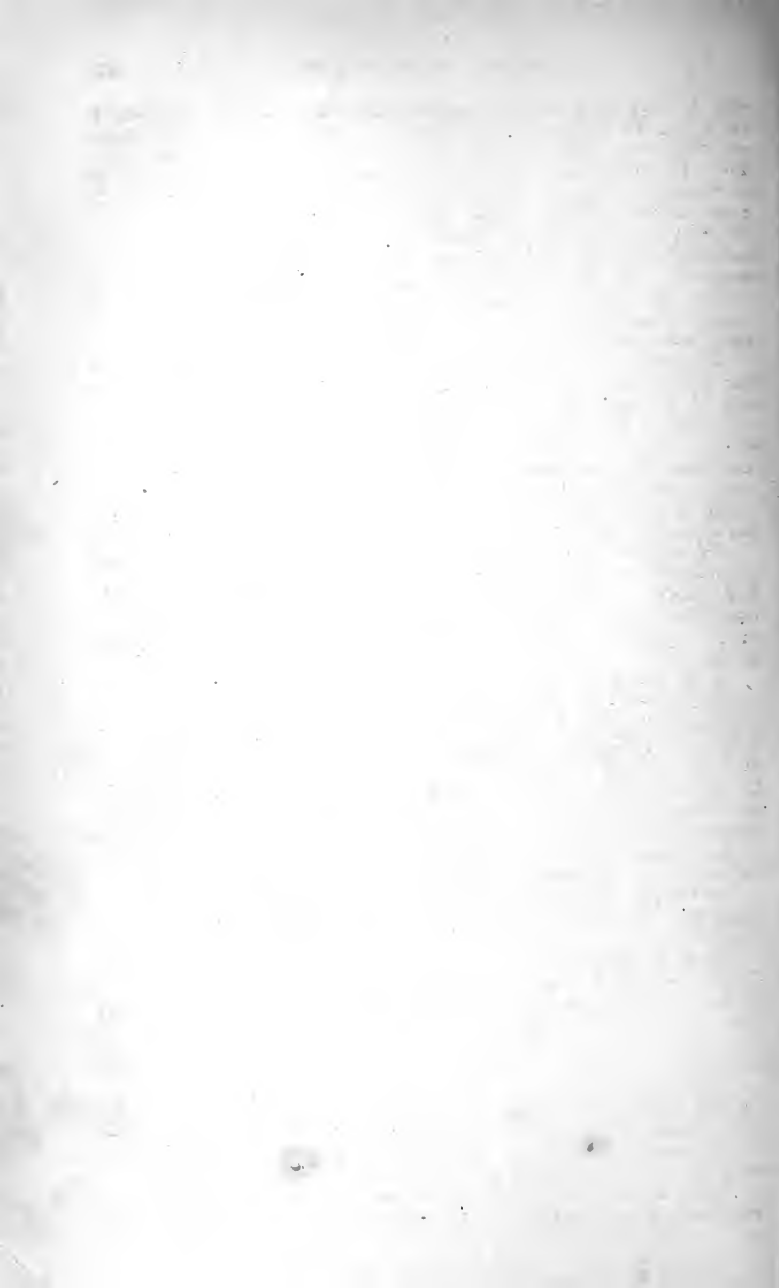
Privates—William H. Adams, George W. Akers, George S. Auten, John D. Auten, Isaac Barus, Foster Benjamin, Edward D. S. Bonewell, Elisha Branam, Dittalon K. Bonewell, Milton Branam, Jesse C. Birch, Andrew S. Campbell, Thomas Cassida, Levin J. Cottingham, John C. Criss, George J. Criss, Levi D. Criss, Joseph M. Crosser, Henry Davis, Benjamin F. Dyar, George W. Dyar, George Dyar, Thomas J. Dyar, William W. Dyar, Jacob V. Forrester, Jacob Fiscus, Ebenezer Fiscus, James G. Foley, Joseph L. Franklin, Nimrod Fender, Thomas M. Franklin, Esau J. Filer, Martin L. Fritz, George W. Gaston, John A. Goodnight, Joseph M. Gregory, Harrison J. Griffith, George F. Griffith, James N. Hill, Harvey D. Hall, Wiley D. Haltom, Sedley Harger, James F. Henry, John C. Jarvis, James Jordan, David Kent, John M. Logan, James W. McIndoo, Joseph McIndoo, John McClure, Stephen D. Medaris, Albert W. Middleton, John S. Milam, William B. Mills, John W. Miller, Edmund Mustaw, Calvin F. Nations, William Noel, John W. O'Daniel, Jonathan B. Osborn, Samuel D. Pochin, Perry M. Porter, Charles Sanders, David Scott, Daniel Spear, Jacob A. J. Speece, Francis A. Smith, Addison Spear, Albert P. Talley, James W. Tate, James I. Taylor, Charles M. Taylor, Andrew J. Tipton, Robert Thomas, Henry Troth, Nathan Troth, Emsley W. Vaughn, James Welch, Harvey Wells, James West.

Recruits—John R. Byrum, James M. Cash, John H. Cash, William H. Duncan, Elijah Hogean, Butler Kerr, William S. Kerr, John M. McIndoo, John McIntosh, Jasper N. Massey, Israel Sell, Oliver Scott, Ayers H. Winters, William H. Winters, Sylvester S. Winters, Isaiah P. Winters.

Company F, Seventy-first Indiana (Sixth Cavalry).—The Seventy-first Indiana Regiment was organized at Terre Haute in the months of July and August, 1862, with Melville D. Topping, Lieutenant Colonel. Early in August, Alfred Dyar, assisted by Andrew J. Rockwell, Eli C. McMillen and Levi S. Johnson, of Spencer, commenced recruiting a company in Owen County, which was attached to the Seventy-first Indiana as Company F, and was mustered into the service at Indianapolis on the 18th day of August, 1862. At that time, the rebels, under Kirby Smith, were invading Kentucky, and the Seventy-first was at once sent to assist in repelling them. On the 30th, it was engaged in the battle of Richmond, where it had desperate fighting. The regiment lost 215 killed and wounded, and 347 prisoners. Among the killed were Mel-



P. A. McNaught
BREV. BRIG. GENL.



ville D. Topping, Lieutenant Colonel, and Maj. Conklin. Company F had a long list of killed, which shows the bloody character of the fight, and the brave resistance made to a superior force on that unfortunate day. The following Owen County soldiers were killed in Company F at Richmond, August 30, 1862: William D. Dunivan, Andrew G. Auten, Elijah J. Bivans, James Deem, Thomas D. Fields, Noel Johnson, Eli Nations and Josiah Sheppard. This shows the heaviest loss sustained by any company which went from Owen County in a single engagement. The officers and men, being nearly all captured at Richmond, were paroled, and the regiment returned to Terre Haute, where it was re-organized and fitted for service. Capt. James Biddle, of the regular army, was made Colonel.

After they were exchanged, the regiment again left for the seat of war in Kentucky. On the 27th day of December, 1862, 400 officers and men of the regiment were sent to Muldraugh's Mill to guard a trestle work, and on the following day were attacked by a superior force of the enemy. After a severe engagement of an hour and a half, the regiment was surrounded and captured. The force against them numbered 1,000 men, under the command of John H. Morgan. The regiment, under parole, then returned to Indianapolis, where it remained until the 26th day of August, 1863.

On the 23d day of February, 1863, while at Indianapolis, under order of the War Department, the Seventy-first was mounted, and from that time was known as the Sixth Indiana Cavalry. It was then sent into East Tennessee, and was engaged in the siege of Knoxville, and in the active operations against Gen. Longstreet, on the Holton and Clinch Rivers.

In the spring of 1864, it was ordered to Mount Sterling, Ky., to be re-mounted, and was afterward stationed at Nicholasville, Ky.

On the 29th day of April, 1864, it left that place for the purpose of joining Gen. Sherman's army, which it did at Dalton, Ga., on the 11th of May. It was assigned to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Gen. Stoneman. During the Atlanta campaign the regiment participated in the cavalry operations in the battles of Resaca, Cassville, Kenesaw Mountain and other engagements. It aided in the capture of Altoona Pass, and was the first to possess and raise the flag of the Union on Lost Mountain.

On the 27th day of July, 1864, it started with Gen. Stoneman on his great raid to Macon, Ga., and lost largely in killed, wounded and missing.

On the 28th day of August, the regiment was sent back to Nashville. On the 24th day of September, it left Nashville with Croxton's cavalry division to help drive Forrest from East Tennessee. The command was gone twenty-one days, having driven Forrest to Florence and Waterloo, Ala. At Pulaski, the regiment lost twenty-three men in killed and wounded.

On the 1st of November, the regiment proceeded by rail to Dalton, Ga., but returned to Nashville in time to take part in the battle of Nashville December 3, 1864, and, after the defeat of Hood joined in the pursuit of his retreating army. Returning to Nashville, it remained there until April 1, 1865, when it moved to Pulaski.

On the 17th of June, 1865, the portion of the regiment whose term would expire on the 1st day of October following, was mustered out, and

the remainder consolidated with the recruits of the Fifth Calvary, and the new organization was still called the Sixth Cavalry. Courtland C. Matson was the Colonel. It remained in the service in Middle Tennessee until September 15, 1865, when it was mustered out at Murfreesboro.

The following is a full list of the officers and men who served in Company F, Seventy-first (Sixth Cavalry) Indiana:

Captains—Alfred Dyar, died December 4, 1862; Andrew J. Rockwell, resigned January 13, 1863; Eli C. McMillan, mustered out June 27, 1865.

First Lieutenants—Andrew J. Rockwell, promoted Captain; Eli C. McMillan, promoted Captain; George W. Davis, mustered out June 27, 1865.

Second Lieutenants—Eli C. McMillan, promoted First Lieutenant; L. Smith Johnson, mustered out June 27, 1865.

First Sergeant—Joseph W. Neely.

Sergeants—L. Smith Johnson, Samuel Fields, Thomas H. Myers, William D. Dunivan.

Corporals—Harrison Fairleigh, Richard Marksbury, Hiram P. Deem, Elijah M. Lambaugh, Jesse D. Pickard, George W. Davis, William D. Moore, John R. Harrold.

Musicians—Alfred Coffey, Dennison Pruett.

Privates—Andrew G. Anton, John W. Buskirk, Stephen Barnes, Thomas J. Barnes, Samuel Bond, John G. Bumler, Elijah J. Bivans, Asa B. Blankenship, Thomas Brant, James P. Caton, Enoch L. Church, Daniel Campbell, Andrew J. Camden, Elijah D. Clawson, Henry Crist, David Close, John S. Cornelius, William T. Cain, Albert Dyar, Albert W. Dyar, Armstead Dyar, Samuel Decker, James Deem, Thomas Dell, Nathaniel Fields, Thomas D. Fields, William Filsow, John S. Foley, James Filbert, Jonathan Graham, John Gurney, George Grandstaff, William H. Humble, David Humble, Jacob Humble, Samuel C. Huber, Sylvanus Harland, Alfred P. Horis, Elbert F. Harrold, John C. Howe, Sydney Hedrick, Samuel Hubbard, James C. Hatton, Richard C. Hatton, James Jennings, Noel Johnson, Luther Kall, Thomas Keelin, Alexander H. Lacy, Jasper Light, John K. Law, George W. Mayfield, Thomas Norris, Eli Nations, John W. Nations, Lewis Norman, Amos Niehart, Jefferson Philips, Andrew J. Pittman, Francis M. Ritter, Jacob B. Rasler, Job C. Rader, James E. Reynolds, Joseph Sell, John Shidler, Josiah Sheppard, David M. Snyder, Cornelius H. Sink, William W. Slater, William V. Scott, John M. Stewart, William D. Thrasher, William H. Wischert, Finley L. Wilson, James W. Ward, Aaron Wark, Emanuel Wark, Nicholas Willard, Nathan B. Watson.

Recruits—Washington Annwood, John R. Babbs, George H. Babbs, David W. Carr, John C. Cummings, Nelson S. Coats, James T. Crosser, James Hancock, John E. Henseley, Daniel E. Janett, Anderson Kates, Elijah Lawburg, Thomas J. McIntosh, John May, John M. McAllister, John Q. Patrick, Newton S. Padgett.

Companies B, F and H, Ninety-seventh Indiana.—In the months of August and September, 1862, three companies were recruited in Owen County. James Watts, assisted by Luther Wolfe, recruited a company in the northwestern part of the county; James Robinson, assisted by James S. Meek and Joseph P. White, recruited a company mostly in western Owen, and Zachariah Dean recruited a company in southwestern Owen. These three companies were attached to the Ninety-seventh Indiana.

Company B was organized by the selection of James Watts as Captain; Luther Wolfe, as First Lieutenant, and John Dalgam as Second Lieutenant.

Company F was organized by the selection of Zachariah Dean as Captain; George Elliott, as First Lieutenant, and John Dickinson as Second Lieutenant.

Company H was organized by the selection of James Robinson as Captain; James S. Meek, First Lieutenant; and Joseph P. White as Second Lieutenant. The regiment was mustered into the service on the 20th day of September, 1862, at Terre Haute, with Robert F. Catterson as Colonel.

In a short time after its muster, the regiment was ordered to Memphis, Tenn., where it was attached to the Seventeenth Army Corps. It accompanied Gen. Grant's movement toward Vicksburg, but the disaster at Holly Springs rendered it unsuccessful. Returning to Moscow, Tenn., it remained there until it joined Sherman's army in the rear of Vicksburg, near the Big Black River, watching the rebel Gen. Johnston, who, with a large force, was threatening the investing lines of the Union army at Vicksburg. After the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, the regiment went to near Jackson, which, after some fighting, the enemy evacuated, and our army entered on the 16th of July. At Jackson, on the 16th of July, Isaac Creech, of Company B, was killed.

The Ninety-seventh then moved, in September, to Memphis, and on the 27th of October reached Tusculumbia, Ala. Making a forced march of 400 miles, during which the soldiers suffered great hardships, it crossed the Tennessee River, and took part in the battle of Chattanooga on the 25th of November.

After the battle of Chattanooga, the army of Gen. Sherman moved to the relief of Gen. Burnside in East Tennessee. The Ninety-seventh marched with the column over 100 miles. It then returned with its corps to Scottsboro, Ala., and remained there until the opening of the Atlanta campaign in May, 1864.

On the 14th and 15th days of May, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Resaca, which resulted in the defeat and retreat of the rebels during the night following. Following the retreating rebels, and crossing the river at Lay's Ferry, he was again encountered on the 27th at Dallas, and repulsed after a hard fight, in which the Ninety-seventh bore a part.

On the 1st day of June, another sharp affair took place with the rebels at New Hope Church, and again on the 15th at Big Shanty. On the 27th of June, an assault was made on the enemy's works on Kenesaw Mountain, which resulted disastrously to our arms. James L. Strong, of Company B, William H. Johnson and George Smith, of Company H, and William F. Moore and Francis M. Fulk, of Company F, were killed in this battle.

Finally, arriving before the enemy's lines at Atlanta on the 28th of July, Logan's Fifteenth Corps, to which the Ninety-seventh was then attached, formed the extreme right flank of the Union army. At 12 M. of that day, the rebel army sallied forth from Atlanta, and made a desperate dash against the Fifteenth Corps, hoping to crush it. It was gallantly hurled back in great confusion by Logan's veterans; but rallying, he made a still more determined attack in the afternoon. After a sanguinary struggle, the rebels were utterly routed and fell back to their intrenchments.

William P. Beem and William Bode, of Company H, and John R. Goff and Matson Morris, of Company F, were killed in this battle.

The Ninety-seventh was actively engaged in the vicinity of Atlanta from August until the 12th day of November, 1864.

On that day it started with the right wing of Sherman's army in the great march to the sea. During that glorious march, the Ninety-seventh bore its full share of the hardships and enjoyed the exciting scenes of that march, which will render it immortal in history and in song.

Arriving with the army at Savannah on the 21st day of December, it rested there a short time and again moved forward with Sherman through the Carolinas, and was present at the capture of Columbia on the 15th day of February, 1865, and also at the battle of Bentonville on the 21st of March. It then moved by way of Goldsboro, N. C., and Richmond, Va., to Washington City, where it participated in the grand review, and was mustered out on the 9th day of June, 1865, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 13th, whence the officers and soldiers went to their respective homes, once more citizens of a glorious Republic they had helped to save.

Below is a list of the officers and men of Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana:

Captains—James Watts, resigned and discharged; Luther Wolfe, January 1, 1865.

First Lieutenant—Luther Wolfe, promoted Captain.

Second Lieutenants—John Dalgam, died of wounds; Andrew Coffman, mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant—Thomas Mills.

Sergeants—Wesley Cheatwood, J. N. Hawkins, John J. Meek, Jesse Anderson.

Corporals—Isaac Creech, William B. Parker, Jacob Huffman, Frederick Frank, William Coffman, Francis M. Watts, Columbus C. Creech, John Harrison.

Musicians—Charles Triche, Isom Head.

Wagoner—James S. Watts.

Privates—Calvin Anderson, Jesse E. Aley, Robertson Burge, Jason W. Brown, Alvin Beaman, Phenis Busby, Michael Bledsoe, Andrew J. Coffman, Benjamin Cray, Dennis R. Cochran, Jefferson Cheatwood, Daniel P. Campbell, Abner Duncan, Jeremiah Dalgarn, Stephen Drake, Silas E. Deem, Stephen B. Dublely, Samuel H. Draper, James H. Floyd, Robert Y. Fain, Wiley M. Fraker, Louis Fisher, William Gaston, Alamanzo Hapenny, Isaac W. Haltom, James Hinton, Moses Hewett, Pleasant M. Haltom, Lemuel F. Hammond, John Jenkins, James Jenkins, Jonathan Jones, John Keene, Anderson Keene, Isaac Kelum, Jefferson Kelum, William Kuhns, Alfred K. Keller, John Leonard, John L. Lehr, Joshua Linner, Henry F. Meek, George W. Meek, Leonard R. Mace, John McCullough, Andrew D. Nelson, David A. Nees, David M. Nelson, Samuel M. Nees, William L. Nicholson, John Ogle, Abijah E. Porter, Valentine Redding, Henry G. Ritter, Charles C. Richardson, Henry H. Stevens, James L. Strong, Jeremiah Skelton, Thomas Surguy, Buren Van Horn, Ralph Van Horn, Simpson D. Watts, Andrew Wright, Levi Wolf, George W. Watts, James H. Young.

Recruits—Jacob M. Gard, Ephraim Welty.

The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company H of the Ninety-seventh Indiana:

Captains—James Robinson, died September 1, 1863; James S. Meek, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenants—James S. Meek, promoted Captain; Joseph P. White, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants—Joseph P. White, promoted to First Lieutenant; Samuel Hancock, mustered out as First Sergeant.

First Sergeant—William H. Johnson.

Sergeants—Samuel Hancock, Samuel J. Phillips, William Davis, Michael Everly.

Corporals—Cyrus Marshall, Joseph C. Lenhart, John W. Thomas, James Hillegras, Lawrence Weatherwax, Silas A. Leek, John M. Taylor, Jacob N. Lukenbill.

Musicians—William H. Luckenbill, John W. Skeggs.

Privates—William P. Beem, George W. Boon, Louis W. Bolling, James Baker, Andrew Bush, William Bode, George Booth, Jonathan Branam, Linsey Cline, Philip Carpenter, Thomas Coan, John H. Close, Jonathan Criss, William A. Clark, James F. Dickey, William N. Davidson, James Devore, Wiley E. Dittmore, Daniel W. Dippert, Peter Eicke, Henry H. Edwards, Jacob Fiscus, John W. Faulker, William Faulkner, Pleasant Franklin, James C. Gillespie, Newton B. Gray, Philip Gonser, John H. Hayman, Gabriel Hostetler, Richard T. Hardin, John Hout, Timothy A. Harman, Mathias Huller, John J. Hout, Samuel Hillegras, Peter M. Hostetler, Elias Hoover, John Hair, William Jarvis, James Johnson, George K. Kefaubre, Jacob Kefaubre, John M. Kitch, Joseph H. Kirk, Jacob Klingler, William C. Leek, David Lerner, Mannasses Miller, John H. McHenry, John J. Moyer, Jacob F. Myer, Abel Miller, Alexander D. Murphy, Joseph C. Nice, Jacob Nihart, George Runnion, Jacob Stickles, Emanuel Shultz, Jacob H. Stantz, John B. Sell, John J. Stantz, George Smith, John Stewart, William Shirt, Samuel Tipton, Willis G. Wood, Hiram R. Wells, Earnest Wadsock, John S. Willard, John C. Wharton.

The following is a list of the officers and men who served in Company F, Ninety-seventh Indiana:

Captains—Zachariah Dean, died August 7, 1863; George Elliott, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenants—George Elliott, promoted Captain; Isaac M. Darnell, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants—John Dickinson, died January 12, 1863; Isaac M. Darnell, promoted First Lieutenant; Samuel Fritz, mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant—Isaac M. Darnell.

Sergeants—William W. Crane, William F. Moore, Samuel Dickinson, Abram H. Cornelius.

Corporals—Samuel Fritz, Thomas McIndoo, George T. Heaton, Lorenzo D. Light, George M. Griffith, John McIndoo, Thomas R. Jean.

Musicians—Jasper Osborn, David McCoy.

Wagoner—Jacob Slough.

Privates—Absalom Antibus, Obediah Arney, Leonard Barton, William Baker, Adam Conder, Solomon Conder, Fenton Dean, John Deberry, William G. Dean, William Decker, Collin C. Duling, Thomas Dyar, Samuel L. Dyar, James M. Dyar, Edward W. Fitch, Daniel Firebaugh, David E. Fulk, Emanuel Fulk, Francis M. Fulk, Thomas H. Glover, John R. Goff, Elmond Goodenough, Samuel P. Griffith, Abraham Hars-

tine. Isaiah Haton, John Haton, Richard Haton, Jefferson C. Haton, William R. Haton, Alexander C. Haton, Legrande B. Herod, Edward Hines, Joseph S. Holley, Jackson Horn, Henry E. Hubble, James Huffman, Abraham Landis, Fountain Light, James M. Martin, George Miller, Matson Morris, Michel Morris, Samuel Morris, William Morris, William H. H. McCollum, Phillip McKinnon, Alvis M. Newsom, Jud Philbert, Alexander H. Reed, Richard M. Reed, George W. Robertson, James F. Sapp, John A. Sinclair, Andrew J. Shisar, John G. Shryer, Noah Stantz, James T. Starnes, John J. Terry, George Trent, Daniel Williams, Josiah Williams, John Wise, Isaac Workman.

Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana.—In the month of June, 1863, a call was made by the President for a number of six months' regiments. In response to that call, Harrison Woodsmall, assisted by H. O. Halbert and W. L. Thompson, recruited a company in Owen County. The company was organized by the selection of Harrison Woodsmall, Captain; Harrison O. Halbert, First Lieutenant; and William L. Thompson, Second Lieutenant.

Woodsmall and Thompson had been private soldiers in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana, and both had been discharged on account of wounds received at the bloody battle of Antietam the previous September. On arrival at Indianapolis, the company was attached to the One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana, and Woodsmall having been appointed Major, Halbert succeeded him as Captain of Company G.

The regiment was mustered into the service on the 17th day of August, 1863, and on the 16th of September it was ordered to the front. At Nicholasville, Ky., it joined the command of O. B. Wilcox, then on the way to East Tennessee.

On the 24th day of September, the regiment moved from Nicholasville for Cumberland Gap, passing through Crab Orchard, Mount Vernon and Barboursville, Ky., and the Gap on the 3d of October. Remaining there until the 6th, it marched southward, passing through Tazewell, and crossing Clinch River, Clinch Mountains and Holston River, and reaching Morristown on the 8th. On the 10th, the regiment reached Blue Springs, where the enemy was engaged, and driven from his position on a commanding hill and pursued some fifteen miles.

From this point the regiment moved to Greenville, where it remained until the 6th of November, when it marched to Bull's Gap. Here they remained a considerable period, and were engaged in fortifying the place. While at that place the soldiers suffered greatly for want of food and clothing, and endured serious hardships and exposures.

During the winter, the One Hundred and Fifteenth was kept on duty in the mountains of East Tennessee, marching, almost shoeless much of the time, over the rough and stony roads.

It was returned to Indianapolis and discharged on the 16th day of February, 1864. Although the company had not been called to do much hard fighting, it still bore an important part in the general service, and many of its men were disabled by disease.

The following are the names of the officers and men who served in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana:

Captains—Harrison Woodsmall, promoted Major; Harrison O. Halbert, mustered out with regiment.

First Lieutenants—Harrison O. Halbert, promoted Captain; William L. Thompson, mustered out with regiment.

Second Lieutenants—William L. Thompson, promoted First Lieutenant; John F. Gwin, mustered out with regiment.

First Sergeant—John F. Gwin.

Sergeants—Daniel W. Gaskill, William A. Wampler, James M. Thomas, William Jennings.

Corporals—John N. Thomas, Andrew H. Ellis, Jefferson McIndoo, William C. Gentry, William F. Paynter, Vincent H. Cooksey, Benjamin W. Bailey.

Musicians—William I. Keith, Thomas L. Yark.

Privates—Daniel H. Anderson, John Q. Adams, George W. Acord, Wiley Bailey, John P. Brown, Andrew J. Bray, Riley S. Buchanan, Marion F. Brasket, William F. Bray, John W. Babbs, James C. Brown, James Buskirk, John P. Brown, Bennett Buskirk, Joseph A. Cooper, Miles L. Cononer, James C. Caveness, Nicholas Chrisman, Vincent A. Dent, James W. Devore, David W. Deem, George W. Denny, Henry C. Denny, James Davis, John F. Douglass, Joseph Elswick, Eli Frazier, Benjamin Filer, Daniel W. Gallup, Joseph A. Goss, Dudley Gillespy, John W. Gillespy, Richard Green, Isaac E. Green, John N. Hutton, James H. Hurd, Thomas F. Hammond, Alexander Hatton, William Houston, Thomas A. Holmes, Edward Hale, Frederick S. Hale, William Kiphart, James M. Kirk, David P. Keslough, John M. Logan, James A. Landrum, David W. Landis, James Lemon, George Limerick, Amos W. Littlejohn, Isaac N. Littlejohn, Harvey J. Laughlin, James Light, William C. McGuire, Stephen Medaris, William McQuatt, Edmund B. Martin, Joseph McIndoo, James H. McBride, Andrew J. Modrell, Taylor S. Moore, William Matthews, Samuel Mounts, Joseph B. McKee, Dustor S. Nichols, John Newkirk, David C. Pugh, Cullen M. Redmund, William H. Ryan, John W. Ruple, James South, John S. Snodgrass 1, John S. Snodgrass 2, Joseph N. Tyler, John N. Tackett, John G. Taylor, Theodore Williams, James M. Wilson 1, James M. Wilson 2, Joseph A. Wilson, Delaney D. White, William H. Walters.

Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana.—On the 20th day of December, 1864, a call was made for eleven regiments from the State of Indiana to serve one year.

During the months of January and February, 1865, a company was recruited in Owen County, and organized by selecting David M. Dobson, Captain; Harvey J. Dittmore, First Lieutenant; and John A. Harrold, Second Lieutenant.

Proceeding to Indianapolis, it was mustered into the service as Company D, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana, on the 25th day of February, 1865. It left Indianapolis on the 3d of March for Nashville, and a few weeks afterward it was ordered to Decatur, Ala., in which vicinity it did duty until the close of the war. While at Decatur, it received the surrender of the rebel forces under command of Gens. Roddy and Polk. On the 18th day of September, 1865, it was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 27th. The officers and men of this company rendered faithful service to their country during the closing months of the rebellion.

The following are the names of the officers and men who served in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana:

Captain—David M. Dobson.

First Lieutenant—Harvey J. Dittmore.

Second Lieutenant—John A. Harrold.

First Sergeant—Henry M. Pierce.

Sergeants—Joshua R. Merrell, William H. Gallup, William Smith, James A. May.

Corporals—Thomas J. Jury, Charles Yockey, Joseph W. Robinson, Thomas E. Dittmore, Charles Mills, Thomas A. Hughes, Martin R. Phillipi, Richard N. Mull.

Privates—James R. Anderson, Lewis F. Ambrose, John Anthony, Andrew J. Baker, John Brewer, Daniel Brewer, Benira Bolling, Walter A. Bennett, Samuel Baker, Jackson A. Bartlett, Joseph Berlien, Henry Byers, Robert M. Crist, George H. Crist, William H. Cain, John F. Carpenter, Samuel Dowdell, David F. Decamp, William Ealy, David Everhart, Madison Everly, William Forbes, Samuel Forbes, John B. Fillinger, Jonathan Franklin, James Franklin, Samuel Gambler, Vick Gallup, Benjamin F. Green, Jacob Groce, Richard Gray, Daniel Gray, John W. Grimes, Benjamin W. Hughes, John S. Hughes, Isaac T. Holbert, Daniel Harsh, Wilson P. Hargen, Thomas M. Hixon, Joseph Hancock, Edward B. Howe, Edgar E. Johnson, Rufus L. Kennedy, James M. Kirk, William I. Keith, Peter Lawrence, Peter Loneer, Benjamin McBride, William A. Mounts, David D. Mills, Isaac Miner, Joseph H. Mayfield, Augustus S. Nations, Israel Newport, John H. Noel, Isaac Noel, William N. Owen, Nicholas W. Osborn, Thomas B. Price, Francis H. Powell, Jesse Powell, William O. Pinkster, Jesse Pinkster, Isaac Pegg, Thomas Reese, John B. Rader, Thomas R. Randall, Elias Stephens, Absalom Smock, Samuel Sanderson, Samuel M. Scott, George W. Shaffer, William B. Thomas, Samuel O. Turner, William A. Thacker, James Vandeventer, Jacob Vandeventer, William H. Vandeventer, William S. Wilson, Samuel H. Wisely, David Work, George W. Work, John Work, Edward S. Wharton, Nathan Wood, Isaac H. Wheeler, Seth Young, Daniel Zellers.

The eleven companies mentioned in these pages, of which a brief account has been attempted of the organization and service, doubtless contained many men who were not residents of Owen County. It is also true that many citizens of Owen County enlisted in companies and regiments organized outside of the county. This is notably true of Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and Company I, Eighty-second Indiana. Both these regiments were organized in Monroe County, and enrolled a great many Owen County boys among their number. Company I, of the Eighty-second, perhaps contained a majority of Owen County residents.

Thomas Pratt, of Spencer, belonged to Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana, and was killed at Atlanta August 23, 1864.

Among the members of Company I, Eighty-second Indiana, who went from our county, William R. Arthurs, of White Hall, was killed at Mission Ridge November 25, 1863, and David Stogsdill, of the same place, was killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Frank White was commissioned Captain of Company F, Fifteenth Indiana, when it was mustered into the service, was promoted to Major of his regiment March 9, 1863; was transferred to the Seventeenth Indiana, and promoted to Lieutenant Colonel November 20, 1864, and was mustered out with the regiment as Brevet Brigadier General.

James Secrest was commissioned Captain of Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana, September 16, 1861, and resigned September 14, 1862.

We now proceed to give the names of Owen County soldiers who were appointed to regimental offices during the war:

Colonels—Jesse I. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Thomas A. McNaught, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Benjamin F. Hays, Twenty-first Indiana.

Lieutenant Colonel—Frank White, Seventeenth Indiana, brevetted Brigadier General.

Majors—John H. Martin, Fourteenth Indiana; James Grimsley, Twenty-first Indiana; Harrison Woodsmall, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana.

Adjutants—Allen T. Rose, Thirty-first Indiana; James W. Archer, Fifty-ninth Indiana.

Quartermasters—James M. Alexander, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Alfred Brown, Fifty-ninth Indiana.

Surgeons—Dudley Rogers, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Samuel D. Richards, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Jabez C. Hilburn, Ninety-seventh Indiana.

Assistant Surgeons—Frederick A. Schell, Seventy-first Indiana; John M. Stucky, Fifty-ninth Indiana; Maston G. Mullinix, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana; James M. Goss, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana; William V. Wiles, Eighty-fifth Indiana.

Capt. James S. Meek, of Company H, Ninety-seventh Indiana, was detached from his command to serve as Acting Quartermaster of the regiment. At the end of his first year's service, he was advanced to the position of Acting Quartermaster of Gen. Cockerel's brigade. He was retained on staff duty to the close of the war, being successively promoted to the highly responsible positions of Quartermaster of Gen. Ewing's Division; then Property Quartermaster of the Fifteenth Army Corps; to the position of Chief Quartermaster of the Army of the Tennessee; afterward to the position of Property Quartermaster for the department.

Of the great number of soldiers for the Union who have removed to Owen County since the close of the war, and are now residents here, it is impossible to give any adequate account. There are very many such. Thomas H. Boswell, Major of the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry; Capt. Ed R. Bladen, William S. Mead, and scores of others. Officers and men deserve extended notice did space permit.

As to the aggregate number of soldiers furnished by Owen County in the war for the Union, it is impossible to speak with accuracy. It has already been stated that many men from other counties enlisted in companies which were recruited and organized in this, and that many from Owen enlisted in other places. From the best information that can be obtained, it is safe to say that these about offset each other. The number of soldiers and recruits enrolled in the eleven companies organized in this county was 1,355. We think this falls short of the actual number furnished by the county.

The following table shows the number of men, including recruits, from Owen County, and the number killed and died from disease in each company:

COMPANY.	REGIMENT.	NUMBER EN-LISTED.	KILLED	DIED.
H.....	Fourteenth Indiana	114	19	5
I.....	Nineteenth Indiana.....	137	17	9
B.....	Twenty-first Indiana.....	181	6	9
B.....	Thirty-first Indiana.....	153	13	22
A.....	Fifty-ninth Indiana	158	6	15
F.....	Seventy-first Indiana	130	9	12
B.....	Ninety-seventh Indiana	103	3	16
F.....	Ninety-seventh Indiana	89	4	11
H.....	Ninety-seventh Indiana.....	90	4	21
G.....	One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana.....	100	.....	4
D.....	One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana.....	100	.....	8
	In other commands.....		3	.....
	Total.....	1355	84	132
	Total killed and died from disease.....		.....	216

Of the character of the service rendered by the soldiers in the war of the rebellion little need be said. Its marches, its hardships, its battles, called for endurance and bravery of the highest order. The enemy had to be sought and met on his own soil; long lines of communication had to be guarded; great armies in the South, and organized treason in the North, had to be overcome. But the soldiers of the Republic were equal to the task, and, although many privates deserted, and many officers resigned on account of dissatisfaction with the objects for which the war was prosecuted, the great army moved on, keeping step to the music of the Union, until Appomattox came at last.

The last march had been made, the last battle had been fought, the last comrade had fallen on the gory field, the victory had been won, the last foe had surrendered. Peace, like the blessed sunshine, filled the land; and the sweet hour for return to home and loved ones had arrived.

When the soldiers of Indiana returned to Indianapolis, on their way home, each regiment was received with an ovation by the people, and were addressed in eloquent words of welcome and praise by Gov. Morton. Perhaps no Governor in the Union had been so thoughtful of the interests and comforts of the soldiers of his State, and so fruitful in plans and methods to alleviate their sufferings in the field, as our own great War Governor. His untiring efforts and sleepless vigilance in their behalf, no less than his unflinching devotion to their cause, and his unbounded faith in ultimate success, made him the pride of Indiana soldiers in the field. Now that their warfare was ended, and they were returning to acknowledge with gratitude his services, their hearts swelled with pride as they listened to the noble words of approbation and praise from the lips of their truest friend.

No soldier can forget that day. His triumph was as perfect as truth. No man would ever rise to dispute the righteousness of his cause. Every traitor to his country would be compelled to salute the flag of the Union, and scores of demagogues would hasten to proclaim themselves the soldier's best friends who had up to that hour been the bitterest enemies of his cause.

When the commanders and soldiers of ancient Rome returned to the great city, after having ravished and despoiled some distant province or land, bringing with them the rich spoils of the campaign and scores of wretched captives, doomed to perpetual slavery, they were received by every demonstration which could add glory to their triumph. But the

soldiers of this glorious Republic, returning to the bosom of their homes and friends in 1865, after all their hardships and battles, had a greater triumph than was ever dreamed of by the citizens of imperial Rome. They brought no goods and spoils, torn from conquered foes; but they bore back the banner of a restored Union, with every stripe and every star to shine and to bless like the stars in the heavens. They came with no captives chained to their chariot wheels; but they had made good the proclamation which Abraham Lincoln had put into writing, that four millions of slaves and their descendants should be free forever.

And they brought peace and prosperity to a Union which had so long been distracted by its enemies.

“O first of human blessings, and supreme!
Fair Peace! how lovely, how delightful thou!
By whose wide tie the kindred sons of men
Like brothers live, in amity combined
And unsuspecting faith; whose honest toil
Gives every joy, and to those joys a right
Which idle, barbarous rapine but usurps.
Pure is thy reign.”

Many of the surviving soldiers of Owen County have for several years advocated the erection of a suitable monument to commemorate the life and services of Owen County soldiers. About one year ago the matter took definite shape, and the Owen County Soldiers' Monumental Association was organized, with the following officers: Capt. Wiley E. Dittmore, President; Vice President, Gen. Thomas A. McNaught; Secretary, Nathaniel D. Cox; Treasurer, Capt. David E. Beem; Executive Committee, Capt. James W. Archer, Chairman, Capt. James S. Meek, Capt. Edward R. Bladen, S. H. H. Mathes and Frank H. Freeland.

The aim of the projectors is to raise by voluntary subscription at least \$2,500, with which to erect a suitable monument in Riverside Cemetery at Spencer. It is intended that the name of every soldier who enlisted from this county shall be inscribed thereon. Some of the townships have been pretty thoroughly canvassed for subscriptions, with encouraging success. About one-half the required sum has been subscribed in Washington Township, and it is hoped that the soldiers and citizens throughout the county will see to it that this patriotic enterprise does not fail. It is due to the memory of the noble dead who died in defense of the Union; it is due to the glorious cause in which they perished; it is due to the rising generation, who should be taught the value and cost of our republic, and its beneficent institutions.

Considering the great number of ex-soldiers that still survive, and the vast power and influence they could exert should they have organized for mercenary or selfish purposes, their most eloquent eulogy consists in the fact that they have not organized for any such purposes. Fears were expressed by a great many during the war that when the soldiers of the army were discharged and sent home great demoralization would take place throughout society by reason of their return. Such persons had a low conception of the motives which prompted the great mass of those who volunteered to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Having little love for the Union themselves, they could not understand that these volunteers went forth at their country's call, ready to die if need be, in her defense. Such was the purpose that filled and thrilled the hearts of the Union volunteers. It is no wonder, then, that when they returned they did so as fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers and sons, loving their country, their families and their God in the highest possible sense; and to-day, if disturbances should arise in society, or the peace and existence

of the nation be threatened by enemies within or foes without, the citizen soldiers of the republic, disciplined in war and taught to venerate her flag, could be relied upon as the surest protectors of society.

But while the soldiers have not banded themselves together for any improper or selfish motives, they have united to some extent, to keep alive the fire of patronism in their hearts, and to revive the memories of their soldier days.

THE G. A. R.

The Grand Army of the Republic is an organization of soldiers, purely non-partisan in its character, having the above objects in view. It is to cultivate friendships between comrades; to keep green the memory of those who perished in the field; to live over, in memory, the soldier life; and, above all, to teach the youth of the land that the first duties of a citizen are to his family, his country, and his God; and these are its high purposes.

At the present writing, there are two Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic in Owen County, to wit: Gettysburg Post, No. 93, at Spencer, numbering eighty-five members, Post Commander, Capt. David E. Beem; and Freedom Post, No. —, at Freedom, numbering fifty members, Post Commander, Albert W. Dyar.

VETERAN SOLDIERS' ASSOCIATION.

There is also a general organization including all the soldiers in the county, known as the "Veteran Soldiers' Association of Owen County." This association has had annual re-unions for several years, which it is intended to perpetuate. The last one, held in Spencer on the 20th of September, 1883, was a great success and an enjoyable day, 10,000 people being present. It is estimated that there are at the present writing (1883) not less than 800 surviving soldiers in Owen County.

PENSIONS.

It has been often said that republics are ungrateful. Not so our own. She has remembered and rewarded her soldiers with a substantial gratitude unparalleled by any other nation on the globe. The Congress of the United States, acting upon the theory that the disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of those who died are the wards of the nation, has granted pensions with a liberal hand.

There are at the present time 218 persons receiving pensions in Owen County, distributed among the following classes:

Invalid soldiers.....	153
Survivor, war of 1812.....	1
Widows, war of 1812.....	10
Widows, war of the rebellion.....	42
Fathers.....	3
Mothers.....	6
Minors.....	3

The charge has been freely made in many quarters that the soldiers, as a class, are cormorants, feeding on the body of the nation. The figures disprove the charge. Not one soldier in five is a pensioner. It is true applications have been made and allowed in cases not meritorious, but these are the exception. The volunteer soldier saved the Government from being torn in pieces by traitors, and placed the nation on the highway of unexampled wealth and prosperity, and surely he is entitled to a meager allowance for his services as compensation for wounds or disease.

SPENCER.

BY WILLIAM RICHARDS.

TO the mind of a foreigner unacquainted with the history of Spencer, or of this country, it would never occur that only sixty-five years ago the site of Spencer was an unbroken wilderness; that there are yet living those who saw it as it was before Columbus landed on the shores of the new world, or the cavaliers of Cortez invaded the Halls of the Montezumas. It is difficult for any but an American to realize that within the memory of living men, where is now an intelligent and populous community, "circled with all that exalts and embellishes life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind and the wild fox dug his hole unscared." Such a thing is found only in America, and is possible only with Americans. Cities like Chicago and Denver rise almost like magic within a few years. It is the peculiarity and pride of American civilization that it advances so swiftly, that the dull and slow going mind of Europe is unable to follow or comprehend it. Accustomed to the stupidity and snail-like pace of the old world, the brilliancy of American enterprise is to the European as the whirl of a great city to an unsophisticated rustic. It is on account of this pardonable density of the faculties of comprehension and perception that European writers generally speak in a vein of unfavorable criticism upon anything that is American. For the same reason Dickens became disgusted with what he was by nature incapable of understanding, and went home with the dyspepsia and mental indigestion. An Englishman has a horror of any rapid change or improvement, or of anything that even faintly savors of radicalism. It is exceedingly exasperating to him to be compelled to make a change in his map, and rapid progress confuses his mind and rouses his ire. It will be many years in the dim future before it will dawn on his mind that the howls of the wild beast and the savage are not still heard in the streets of New York and Boston, and before he will so write it down in his book. That so soon after the first white man saw the country, he is surrounded with the comforts and luxuries of an advanced civilization, the descendant of the pioneer owes to the fact that he belongs to a superior and chosen people.

SELECTION OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

Where the county seat was to be located was for some time in doubt. The eastern part of the county favored Gosport, and Mundy's Station was also a rival, and even till within a recent date Gosport continued to shake her fist at Spencer and demand the location of the capital. Our lively little neighbor has, however, become reconciled to the inevitable, and has turned her "court house square" into a park. Brintonsville was laid off by Adam Brinton, an eccentric old bachelor, at what is now called Mundy's Station. It would have been a formidable rival for the county seat but for an attempt of Mr. Brinton to make a speculation out of his lots. At the sale of lots he employed a venerable preacher to act as "puffer," and run up the price of the lots; but the people getting

wind of this bland and childlike scheme of Adam and the preacher, refused to invest, and the town of Brintonsville still has a large number of unoccupied corner lots in an excellent locality. In 1819, on petition of citizens, the Legislature appointed Commissioners to select a location for the county seat of Owen County, Ind., and on the 6th day of March, 1819, they reported as follows:

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF OWEN: We, the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature at their last session to fix the seat of justice in said county of Owen, being met and being duly sworn according to law, report as follows, to wit: That we have selected and received as a donation for the use of said county seat one hundred acres on the northwest side of White River; also fifty acres on the east side of White River, etc.

Here follows a description of the site selected, it being in the bend of the river east of Spencer, with fifty acres opposite on the east side of the river. The report was signed by John Allen, John Engle, John Milroy, William Bruce and Toussant Dubois, the Commissioners appointed. The "worshipful" the County Commissioners were Robert D. Milner, John Michel and Thomas McNaught, the father of Gen. T. A. McNaught.

The place selected was surveyed by James Galletly, for which he was allowed \$8. For some reason, John Dunn, who had agreed to donate this land for the site of the county seat, failed or refused to do so, and the Legislature appointed another Board of Commissioners to select a suitable location. The Commissioners' record, Book No. 1, page 21, gives the following account of their proceedings:

Special session Board Commissioners at the house of John Dunn, February 12, 1820. Present, James A. Steele, John Johnson and Jesse Evans, County Commissioners.

On motion of John Tipton, James Ward and Patrick Collan, gentlemen who were appointed by the last Legislature to select a place or situation in the county of Owen, which is to remain the permanent seat of justice for said county, the said Commissioners having had said business under consideration, and now report accordingly, which report stands in the following words and figures, to wit:

TO THE HONORABLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF OWEN COUNTY: We the undersigned, being appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, entitled an act to establish a permanent seat of justice for Owen County, and approved the 29th of December, 1819, Commissioners to fix the seat of justice for said county; and, after being sworn, have obtained by donation of Richard Beem seventy and a half acres of land, part of the southeast quarter of Section numbered 20, in Township 10 north, of Range 3 west, of Philip Hart ten acres of land, being part of fractional Sections 21 and 28, and of Isaiah Cooper twenty-one and a half acres of land, part of fractional Section numbered 29, the whole one hundred and ten acres of land, on which we have unanimously agreed to fix the seat of justice for said county. Isaiah Cooper has reserved the right to ferry from the land donated by him, but no land or landing attached thereto. Richard Beem reserves the rails on the land donated by him; also the use of the sugar camp for the present season. We have also obtained from John Bartholomew by donation thirty acres of land on the east or south side of said river for the use of the county of Owen, reference being had to the bonds herewith filed, will more fully and at length explain the situation of the aforesaid land, all of which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN TIPTON,
JAMES WARD, } *State Commissioners.*
PATRICK COLLAN, }

FEBRUARY 12, 1820.

Tipton and Ward were allowed each \$39 and Collan \$26 for their services in locating the county seat. In compliance with bonds given as set forth in the above report, deeds were made to the county by all the parties except Philip Hart. The original site of the town of Spencer was surveyed as follows: "Beginning twenty rods north of the southeast corner of Section 20, Town 10 north, Range 3 west; thence north

125 rods, thence west $99\frac{3}{4}$ rods, thence south 125 rods, thence east $99\frac{3}{4}$ rods to the place of beginning." Southport also properly belongs to Spencer but is not included within the corporate limits. It was surveyed about the same time as Spencer, and was included in the donations made for the site of a county seat. The space between the south end of Spencer and White River was reserved by the Commissioners as a common. The location selected was beyond question the best that could have been found in the county, and as the site at first chosen is frequently overflowed by White River, it is fortunate that it was abandoned.

ORIGIN OF NAME.

The town was named Spencer on motion of John Johnson, in honor of Capt Spencer, a Kentucky officer killed in the battle Tippecanoe. The name was adopted probably at the suggestion of Gen. Tipton, or Thomas McNaught, who both knew and admired Capt. Spencer.

SURVEY OF THE TOWN.

On the 4th of March, 1820, the County Commissioners, meeting at the house of John Dunn, ordered that the town of Spencer be laid off in the following manner: Commencing at the southeast corner of the plat above described, and laying off seven squares north and south, and five squares east and west; lots fronting north and south to be 63×136 feet, those fronting east and west, 68×126 feet; eight lots to each square, with alleys 12 feet in width, running north and south, and east and west, through the center of each square, except the tier of lots fronting on the public square which have no alleys; Main and Market streets, 82 feet in width, and all the other streets 62 feet in width; half-streets on the east, west and north sides of the town, each 31 feet in width. The half-streets were not named. The first street running north and south, one square west of the east side of the town, was named Harrison, the second Washington, the third Main, the fourth Montgomery; the first street running east and west, one square south of the north side of the town, was named Morgan, the second Franklin, also sometimes called Terre Haute street, the third Market, the fourth Jefferson, the fifth Wayne, and the sixth Clay. There were 272 lots in the old town plat, all of the same size, and in all nearly 78 acres, including streets and alleys.

The town was immediately surveyed into lots, streets and alleys by James Galletly, Surveyor, according to the above plan. The following allowances made by the County Commissioners at their April term, 1820, may be of interest to the descendants of those who assisted in the survey of the town of Spencer:

James Galletly, for surveying town of Spencer.....	\$70 00
Samuel Alexander, carrying chain.....	5 00
James Biggar, carrying chain.....	14 00
Samuel Fain, agent attending surveying.....	25 50
John Dunn, assisting in survey.....	11 50
Thomas Allen, assisting in survey.....	8 50
Arthur Johnson, assisting in survey.....	3 50
Enoch Beem, assisting in survey.....	7 75
Andrew Evans, assisting in survey.....	3 00
John Freland, assisting in survey.....	1 00
George Hambleton, surveying outlines.....	1 00

Levi Beem also assisted in the survey. The ground, except the eastern part, had not yet been cleared, and was covered with timber, consisting principally of beech, sugar, oak, poplar and walnut. A public sale

of town lots was now announced, the exact date of which cannot be ascertained, but it occurred some time in the year 1820. James Biggar was allowed \$10 for "services rendered crying the lots for sail," also John M. Young and Andrew Evans \$5 each for acting as clerks of the "sail." The following orders, made by the County Commissioners in regard to the public sale of lots, show that they fully appreciated the importance of the occasion:

Ordered by the board, that John Matheney be allowed the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents for ferrying the peopel across White River on the day of the first sail of lots in Spencer.

Ordered by the board, that John Dunn be allowed the sum of nine dollars eighty-seven and a half cents for whiskey he furnished the county on the day of the sail of lots in Spencer.

At a subsequent sale of lots in 1822, Thomas Allen was allowed \$7.59 for supplying the bidders with the joyous liquid. These orders of the board illustrate in a striking manner the public spirit, the munificence and reckless liberality of the County Commissioners of early times. It makes us sigh for the days of John Dunn and "the first sail of lots in Spencer." The Commissioners who gave the "peopel" free liquor and a free ferry at the "sail," were John Johnson, Jesse Evans and James A. Steele. Their names are immortal, and while for the temperance lecturer they may serve to "point a moral or adorn a tale," the "old settler," who has thirsted long in vain for another "sail," will look on them as the last of a noble race. The reader, however, must remember that in those days whisky was considered one of the necessaries, and the strict temperance views of the present were unknown.

The following is the list of purchasers of lots at the first sale:

Thomas Allen, Lot No. 120, \$28; John Bartholomew, Lot No. 61, \$31.50; James Biggar, Lot No. 53, \$15.50; Lowry Biggar, Lot No. 54, \$13; Neely Beem, Lot No. 222, \$20; — Beem, Lot No. 214, \$20; Enoch Beem, Lot No. 216, \$71.50; William Batterton, Lot No. 149, \$56; Benjamin Parks, Lot 177, \$129, and Lot 142, \$46.50; Asa Chambers, Lots 178, \$98; 162, \$173; 143, \$103.50; 123, \$30.50; 49, \$14; 93, \$176; 200, \$56.50; No. 8, in Southport, \$56; Andrew Evans, No. 174, \$53; John M. Young, No. 71, \$40.50; Samuel Fain, No. 170, \$29; Michael Smith, No. 173, \$56; No. 155, \$40; No. 77, \$44; No. 15, in Southport, \$11; No. 1, in Southport, \$35; Samuel Jackson, No. 169, \$50; No. 152, \$55; No. 151, \$44; No. 137, \$40.25; No. 37, \$39; No. 218, 30; No. 7, in Southport, \$112; James Galletly, No. 166, \$31; No. 161, \$93.75; No. 114, \$133; Elijah Chambers, No. 165, \$61; No. 221, \$40; George Whisenand, No. 158, \$50; Colman Pruett, No. 197, \$78, No. 146, \$208; No. 116, \$48; Caleb Stansbury, No. 36, \$30; No. 17, \$13; Zachias Chambers, No. 156, \$78.50; John M. Young and Zachias Chambers, No. 16, \$11.50; John Foster, No. 148, \$81; Thomas F. Johnson, No. 145, \$120; No. 119, \$22; No. 182, \$41; William Hynon, No. 185, \$37; Moses Hicks, No. 186, \$32.80; Joseph Skidmore, No. 141, \$55.75; William Skidmore, No. 198, \$21; No. 35, \$17.50; John M. Jenkins, No. 237, \$43.50; No. 238, \$40.50; David Johnson, No. 239, \$25; No. 236, \$42; No. 65, \$14; No. 197, \$46.75; No. 199, \$31.25; John Lowry, No. 181, \$91; Abraham Hender-son, No. 235, \$30; No. 217, \$23.25; Samuel Sandy, No. 231, \$28; John Wright, No. 202, \$32; John Cutlar, No. 201, \$42.50; Louis Noel, No. 96, \$122; No. 124, \$47; John Mattock, No. 95, \$100; Adam Lamb, No. 99, \$65; No. 104, \$30; No. 15, \$13; No. 18, \$20; No. 16, in Southport, \$10; Jesse Evans, No. 100, \$61.50; No. 38, \$15; No. 213, \$41; Thomas



J. S. Montgomery



Allen and Jesse Evans, No. 120, \$41; William T. Jackson, No. 103, \$24.12; Eli Tarbutton, No. 107, \$26.50; Isaiah Cooper, No. 113, \$91; No. 159, \$230.75; in Southport, No. 11, \$7.50; No. 12, \$8.25; James Steele, No. 228, \$17.50; No. 224, \$20; No. 50, \$17; John Vancamp, No. 115, \$45; John Johnson, No. 59, \$36; No. 58, \$51; No. 4, \$15.25; No. 3, \$12.75; Philip Hart, No. 1, \$26; No. 2, \$35; Daniel Harris, No. 62, \$17; No. 39, \$31; No. 2, in Southport, \$12; John McBride, No. 227, \$11.62; John Dunn, No. 19, \$12; Samuel Dunn, No. 20, \$22; Henry Jacobs, No. 138, \$28.50; No. 240, \$28.75; No. 192, \$20.25.

This sale was reported to the Commissioners at the December term, 1820. The remainder of the lots was soon disposed of at public and private sales.

THE COURT HOUSE.

With some slight exception, it is generally agreed that the old log court house on Lot No. 98 was the first house built on the original site of Spencer. The following order of the Board of Commissioners will show the airy architecture of our first temple of justice:

Ordered by the board, that a temporary court house be bilt in the town of Spencer after the following plan, to wit:

A duble house, one room of which to be twenty feete squar, the other to be twenty feete by sixteen, and a passage between them of twelve feete, to be all covered under one roof, the logs to face from eight to twelve inches, and to be built ten feete high above the sills, and the sills to be raised six inches above the ground on rock, and the said cabin to be covered with a good clapboard roof, a puncheon floor to be laid in each room, and the entire each room to be chinked in, and dobed on the outside, and one window in each room, and to be fased and hung with good shutters made of plank on iron hinges, the house to be raised and covered, the big room to be finished by the fifth Monday in May insuing, and the house to be completed by the October Term of the Circuit Court Eighteen Hundred and Twenty.

The contract to build the court house according to the above plan was let to Adam Lamb, and built by him. He received \$100 for his service. The Commissioners met in it for the first time at their March term, 1820. Previous to this time their sessions and all other meetings of a public nature were held at the house of John Dunn. The old court house still stands on its original location, the logs covered with weather-boarding, and with some additions built to it. Here were held the first Sunday schools, religious services, schools and public meetings of various kinds. The main part of the present court house was built in 1825, and an addition afterward built to the west end. It is a two-story brick building, neat and comfortable, and except the lack of vaults for the protection of the records, answers the purpose for which it was intended. The first trial was held under the trees near the south-east corner of the public square. Thomas Adams, the first resident lawyer in Spencer, and famous in his time, and a lawyer named Elkins, of Greene County, were the opposing counsel. Most of the settlers gathered to witness the proceedings. The trial, as is usual in such cases, opened with a dispute between the attorneys over some legal question, and Mr. Adams, becoming somewhat enthusiastic, knocked Mr. Elkins down with a law book. The Constable interfered and restored the dignity of the court. The illustrious example set by our first lawyers under the shadows of the primeval forest has suffered no dishonor in recent times.

EARLY RESIDENTS.

The first settlements were made in the immediate neighborhood of what was afterward the town of Spencer. In 1820, John Johnson built

a cabin near the present location of Moore's Hotel, and kept a small stock of goods. In the same year, Samuel Howe and James M. H. Allison and Fletcher Allison commenced business in Spencer, and they were followed in a few years by George and William Tingle, George Duignan, John Young, George Moore, Noah Allison and others. The Allisons were located on the north side of the public square, Duignan and Moore on the northwest corner, Young on what is now the location of Beem & Newsom's store room. These merchants kept a general stock of merchandise suited to the wants of their customers, taking in exchange for their goods hides, produce, etc.

James M. H. Allison was perhaps the first prominent business man of the place. He was an energetic, intelligent business man, and public spirited in a high degree. He bought produce from the farmers and shipped it in flat-boats to New Orleans, the only market at that time for the surplus products of this part of the country. He also manufactured linseed oil in Spencer. The flax seed was crushed by two large, circular stones about ten inches thick and four or five feet in diameter, propelled by a treadwheel. This wheel also furnished power for a carding machine in the second story of the same building. He was prosperous in business, but soon left Spencer and located in Greene County. He laid out the town of Point Commerce there, and expended a considerable fortune in the attempt to make it one of the leading towns of southwestern Indiana. He died at Point Commerce a few years since.

Noah Allison, a brother of James M. H. Allison, came to Spencer a few years after his brother, and began business on a small scale. During all the early history of Spencer, and even till a few years before his death, he was the leading merchant of the town and county. He was a man of great energy, industry and perseverance, and practiced the most rigid economy. His stock of goods on commencing business was very meager, and his customers in proportion. He also worked as a shoemaker when not waiting upon his customers. Although beginning with scarcely any capital at all, his rigid honesty and indomitable energy and perseverance won, and he soon controlled the greater portion of the business of the county. He never lost the confidence or patronage of his customers, and held his position at the head of the business interests of Spencer until he retired. He traded extensively in all kinds of products, shipping them to New Orleans in flat-boats, and amassed a considerable fortune. His sons continued his business for many years after he retired, and his three grandsons are running a grocery store at his old place of business.

Lawrence Adams, familiarly known as "Uncle Larry," located in Spencer in November, 1829. He at first lived where the residence of Judge Franklin now is, and afterward removed to his present location. For many years he kept a small stock of candies, confectioneries, gingerbread, picture-books, holiday goods, etc., and his little store was famous with the children, and "Uncle Larry" was as much revered by them as Santa Claus himself. He is still living in Spencer, very old and enfeebled.

William Leak located in Spencer about the year 1828, and kept a saloon near the place where the Levistein building now stands. He did not continue in business long, becoming involved in difficulty on account of the murder of James Carter. He attacked and killed Carter in his saloon with a hoe, gave "straw bail" and fled.

Among the first carpenters who appeared in Spencer were Montgomery Leonard, Finley B. Johnson, Henry Devore, Anthony Foster and Junia Lathrop. Mr. Leonard and Mr. Johnson came about the year 1823, and Mr. Johnson has resided in Spencer continually from that time to the present, working at his trade until a few years since. He built the first frame house in Spencer, and has had perhaps a larger share than any builder in the construction of its edifices. He was an excellent carpenter, and was very successful in his business affairs.

Isaac Heaton came to Spencer in 1825, from New England. He had a strong native ability and, for that day, an excellent education. He soon became a prominent citizen, was elected Justice of the Peace, and afterward County Auditor and Probate Judge. He was among the first school teachers in Spencer. He filled all these positions with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the public.

James Bircham was the first blacksmith to locate in Spencer, and was a valuable addition to the village.

Dr. Amasa Joslin came to Spencer about the year 1823 and engaged in the practice of medicine, which then consisted largely of the treatment of malarial diseases. Quinine was the great remedy then, when the long array of patent medicines which eliminate disease and death was unknown. Dr. Joslin had a very large scope of country in which to practice his profession, extending from Spencer northeast to "Lamb's bottom," in Morgan County, and southwest to the mouth of Eel River. He was quite successful in his profession, in which he accumulated a handsome fortune.

Dr. David Sheppard began the practice of medicine in Spencer about two years after Dr. Joslin, and also took high rank in his profession. He soon removed to Point Commerce, Greene County, where he died about twenty-five years ago.

Dr. John Sedwick was also one of the first physicians to locate in Spencer. He was prominent in his profession, and enjoyed a lucrative practice. He died in Spencer.

The first resident attorney was Thomas F. G. Adams, who located in Spencer about the year 1823. He was famous for his wit, brilliancy and eloquence, and the novel methods by which he sometimes carried his point. He would contend for a proposition, which he knew to be absurd, with the utmost plausibility and with the most earnest eloquence. While the title to a town lot, which he owned, was in question, he moved a building off the lot and left it in the middle of the street for a year, intending, in this way, to save it should the suit be decided against him. On this account an indictment for maintaining a nuisance was returned in the Owen Circuit Court against him. The Presiding Judge was suddenly called away to Terre Haute on account of sickness in his family, and as soon as he was gone Mr. Adams contrived to have his case called up for trial before the Associate Judge, who, of course, was not informed in the law. He read to the court, with great gravity, a few old English cases, in all of which it happened that the nuisances complained of arose from noisome and offensive smells, stinks, etc., and argued long and earnestly and with the most fervid and tremendous eloquence that there could be no such thing as a nuisance without an accompanying stink attached, and as his house, in the street, did not stink, it was therefore no nuisance. This remarkable logic prevailed with the learned Associate Judge, who instructed the jury that a thing must stink before it could be declared a

nuisance, and Mr. Adams was acquitted. For some unaccountable reason, this important precedent has not been generally recognized by the higher courts.

Basil Champer was among the early resident attorneys in Spencer. He was a partner of Gov. Whitcomb, who attended the Spencer bar for years. Champer was aspiring and talented and soon entered the political arena. He was twice elected to the Legislature, though the county was decidedly Democratic and he a decided Whig. He was first elected in 1840, on a local issue growing out of the State internal improvement system. His competitor was in the Legislature the previous year, and failed in an attempt to make Spencer a point on the proposed macadam road from New Albany to Crawfordsville. Through Champer's influence, Spencer was named as a point on the road. On receipt of this news, all the people came together in a grand mass-meeting, enthused to the highest pitch; and so intoxicated were the citizens with the meteoric prospects of Spencer, on account of the supposed importance of the proposed road, that Delana R. Eckels only voiced the sentiments of the people, when, in the course of an extensive and triumphant address made on this occasion, he declared that Spencer would become the "Grand Emporium of the West." While the prospects of Spencer are bright and promising, the "Grand Emporium" part of the programme is still "in the future waiting." Champer rose rapidly in his profession, taking high rank as an advocate, and would have distinguished himself had his life not been shortened by dissipation.

Delana R. Eckels, above alluded to, was also among the first attorneys who located in Spencer. He became Judge of the Circuit Court, and as a lawyer and Judge achieved an enviable reputation. He is still engaged in the practice of law at Greencastle, and is yet vigorous and in full possession of his intellectual faculties, though over eighty years of age.

Henry Secrest was also in the practice of law at Spencer about the same time as the attorneys above mentioned. He was a man of very fine abilities and accomplishments, and an able lawyer.

W. M. Franklin, F. T. Brown, A. T. Rose, W. E. Dittimore, I. E. Johnson, Harlan Richards and others also commenced the practice many years ago at Spencer, but, with the exception of Mr. Johnson, they are all yet living and well known. Besides the above attorneys, James Whitcomb, afterward Governor, Tilman A. Howard, Craven P. Hester, Samuel P. Judah, Elisha Huntington, Thomas Blake and Gov. Parris C. Dunning were frequently in attendance at the Spencer bar.

William D. Farley was also among the first lawyers who practiced here.

HOTELS.

Philip Hedges was the first hotel keeper in Spencer. His tavern was a log cabin built near the southeast corner of the public square in 1822. A short time afterward Reuben Fullen kept a tavern on the south side of the square. Hedges' Hotel sported a sign board with a painting of Gen. Andrew Jackson on horseback in full uniform, while Fullen's sign was the "Indian Queen." Old residents who remember these signs say that they were painted in bold, glaring, gorgeous colors that rivaled the glittering sheen of the golden chariot of a modern circus and menagerie. They were considered marvels of art, worthy of the brush of Michael Angelo, and while each had its admirers, the palm was generally con-

ceded to "Old Hickory," on account of his dashing appearance and the splendor of the colors. For a long time these were the only public places of entertainment for the traveler. Hedges is well remembered by the old residents. He was a man of marked characteristics, the principal one of which was the firm conviction that the world owed him a living, and he lost no opportunity in endeavoring to collect the debt. He figures extensively on the records, and seems to have made a specialty of small jobs with the County Commissioners. The Board of Commissioners allowed him \$25.25 for clearing the timber off the public square, and there are still living a few of his old acquaintances who remember that while Mr. Hedges got the money, he entirely overlooked the little matter of clearing away the timber. Many other little incidents might be related illustrating the absent-mindedness and carelessness of this merry landlord of ancient times. He was shrewd, discreetly avoiding unnecessary labor, and in the way of unfulfilled obligations he was the Wilkins Micawber of the village. Among the other early tavern keepers were John Johnson, John Dunn, Isaac Westfall and George Moore. John Dunn's hotel was on the northwest corner of the public square. It was a two-story frame built by Finley B. Johnson, and was the first frame building in the county. Moore's tavern was on the west side and Westfall's on the north side of the public square. It would require a volume to give any account of the hotel keepers from that time to the present, for their names are legion. John H. Johnson, J. W. Cleaver, Elisha Evans, J. A. Coffey, B. P. Wiggington, were all well known and popular landlords. The hotels at present are the National House, on the north side of the square, William Wines, proprietor; the Lucas House, on the east side of the square, I. S. Lucas, proprietor; Moore's Hotel, on South Main street, W. M. Moore, proprietor; Ohio House, opposite I. & V. R. R. depot, W. W. Pryor, proprietor. There are also several boarding-houses. The first tavern keepers were watched with a zealous and eagle eye by the Board of County Commissioners, and their rates fixed within reasonable bounds. For the year 1819, the board ordered that the following be the "rates for taverns:"

French Branda, per half pint.....	\$.50
French Branda, per gill.....	.25
Rum, per half pint.....	.50
Rum, per gill.....	.25
Wine, per quart.....	1.75
In a less quantity in proportion.	
Whisky, per pint.....	.25
Whisky, per half pint.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
For one warm meal.....	.25
For cold chick.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lodging.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$
A horse standing at hay with a sufficient quantity of corn or oates	.50

The landlords of the Spencer hotels are now left free to fix their own rates, and the public has no cause to complain. The Commissioners of to-day have not the jurisdiction over "cold chick," whisky and "French branda," which was exercised by their predecessors, but competition has brought them within their reach, and the above tariff, for the protection of County Commissioners only, is no longer necessary.

MAILS.

Philip Hedges, Jacob Harsh and James M. H. Allison were among the first Postmasters. The first mails came to Spencer about the year

1821. At that time the mail route was from Terre Haute to Brownstown, via Bloomington and Palestine. Bledsoe Hardin was the first mail carrier, bringing the mail to Spencer once in every two weeks. The mails were light, newspapers rare, and news of every kind was eagerly sought for. If postal cards had been in use at that time, the Postmaster would have had ample time to peruse and exhibit them when he deemed it of public utility. Hedges' Hotel and the old court house were first used as post offices. News traveled slowly, and important events were old before the people learned of them. The newspapers which circulated here were George D. Prentiss' paper, the *Journal*, and the *Louisville Democrat*. In political campaigns, these papers were the texts for the members of the opposing political parties, and the slogans of the editors were taken up by the politicians and patriots of the village.

After the completion of the L., N. A. & C. R. R., the mails came regularly by way of Gosport until the building of the I. & V. R. R. The post office has been in the hands of Joel A. Coffey for the last few years. The office is well fitted up, and as nearly complete as that of any town in the State. With daily mails and the speed with which news is now transmitted, we have little conception of the inconvenience and of the absence of news and information of current events that existed in early times.

SCHOOLS.

The first schools in Spencer were held in the old log court house, and an old log church near the location of the residence of the late Chauncy B. Patrick. The first teachers remembered by the old inhabitants were James Galletly and Isaac Heaton. The former taught a school in Spencer about the year 1821, and the latter about the year 1825. The schools were in no way superior to those of the country around, and were conducted on the same plan, and with about the same meager course of study. The methods of teaching were clumsy and old-fashioned, with very little system or classification. The people of that day would have rebelled against the machinery and innovations of our graded schools. The curriculum generally consisted of reading, writing, arithmetic and grammar. In 1835, the building known as the "Old Seminary" was erected. It was used by the people of the town and vicinity as a schoolhouse, any teacher who could secure a school on subscription taking possession of it. It was sold for a debt held against it by some of the builders, and for some time was occupied as a private residence. It finally came into the possession of the town, and was used by it as a schoolhouse till the erection of the present school building in 1872. George G. Wright, afterward United States Senator from Iowa, worked as a brick-mason in the building of the "Old Seminary." It was a two-story, yellow brick building, and stood on Lots 21 and 22, in the east part of Spencer. There was also a schoolhouse on Lot 87, where the residence of W. T. Alverson now stands, and one on Lot 42, known as "Number Twelve." Among the early teachers were Ephraim Ball, James Gray, Orvin H. Gallup, and later on, Adolphus Coffey, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Joslin, Mr. Telly, Mr. Walker, Mr. Odell, S. D. Richards, I. H. Fowler, Samuel McBride, B. F. Graham, James Wilson and W. B. Wilson. Under the management of Prof. W. B. Wilson, the Spencer Schools were greatly improved. He served as Superintendent for many years, and was highly respected by his pupils and patrons both as a man and as an able and efficient educator. Some of the first teachers were

men of strong abilities and marked characteristics. One of them, well known to the older citizens, was also County Examiner, and he was a terror to applicants for teachers' license. He was extremely thorough and minute in his examinations, scrupulously and methodically going through with the smallest details, and the tired and battered teacher felt like one who was vainly endeavoring to tell more than he knew. A teacher just arrived from the East once came in to be examined by him. His fame had preceded him, some of his friends giving a miraculous account of the cultured genius from the East. He was represented by the villagers who had heard of his wonderful acquirements as an intellectual prodigy, and without an equal in "jography." The venerable examiner was considerably excited over the advent of the learned stranger, who was to test his prowess, and prepared himself for the occasion with many hard questions. The genius was required to sit in a corner, and the County Examiner took his seat directly in front of him to shut off retreat. It was to be a war to the knife, for "jography" was also the old hero's pride. The learned educator was asked to locate and describe everything which appeared on the maps of that day. No little island, rivulet, lake or village was neglected, and as the relentless examination proceeded, and the perspiration streamed from the unlucky applicant, he seemed like one who "trod the wine press alone." Victory soon gleamed on the old man's brow, and when the withered man of "jography" escaped from the corner, and the "glittering eye" of the "ancient mariner" of the Spencer schools, his glory was faded and his fame departed forever.

For many years the schools were conducted in the old-fashioned style, with little change from the method of the primitive pedagogue. It was the teacher's business to perform the duties of janitor, and he must be on duty at early morn to keep an eye on the bad boy who rose early and came like a strong man refreshed by slumber to make war on the master, whom he regarded as a tyrant and his natural enemy. It was a part of his daily business to make mysterious and ridiculous noises, to decorate school furniture or gently raise some sleepy brother with the cheerful point of the pin. Many young men, or "big boys," attended school, some of whom generally thirsted for glory in a free encounter with the teacher. The "Old Seminary" and "Number Twelve" have witnessed many a pleasant passage of arms which the quiet and degenerate schools of the present can only emulate and never equal. The school-days of "Number Twelve" and the "Old Seminary" will always be green in the memory of the youth of "ye olden time."

The increased population of the town necessitated the building of a larger schoolhouse, and in 1872 the present school building was erected. It is of brick, three stories above the basement, and cost about \$2,500. Prof. W. B. Wilson was the first Superintendent of schools in the new building, and the Spencer Graded School soon took rank with the best schools of the State. Prof. Wilson was elected Superintendent of the county schools, and was succeeded in the Spencer Schools by Mrs. C. W. Hunt, who continued as Superintendent for eight years. During the greater part of this time, Miss Nancy White, now Mrs. J. W. Beem, served as Principal of the High School. Under this long reign of the Amazons, the schools were brought to a high degree of efficiency, and the services of Mrs. Hunt and Miss White could not be overestimated. Mrs. Hunt was succeeded by Prof. Samuel E. Harwood, the present Superintend.

ent, and Robert J. Aley now occupies the position of Principal of the high school. These gentlemen are both well known as educated and efficient teachers, are laboring earnestly and faithfully for the welfare of the schools, and have the respect and confidence of the community. The other teachers for the school year of 1883 and 1884 are Biddie P. Hall, Ella Hart, Warren Beamer, Jennie Allen, Mary E. Gudgeon, Miss — Livingston, Miss Whittaker, Mollie Allen, Mrs. A. E. H. Lemon; and Cassius White, teacher of the colored school. The curriculum is equal to that of any of the best of graded schools in the State.

The enrollment for 1883 and 1884 is 660; amount of revenue received for 1882-83, \$3,610.91; paid to teachers, \$3,434; average wages paid to male teachers, \$3 per day; average wages paid to female teachers, \$1.85 per day. The school is divided into three departments, designated as primary, grammar and high school. Each department consists of four grades, each grade representing one year of school work. The Trustees are Dr. Jacob Coble, President of the Board, I. H. Fowler and W. S. Meade. The schools are in a flourishing condition, and the citizens of Spencer may well be proud of them.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious services were held at first in the cabins of the early residents, and sometimes in the old log court house until churches were built. The first sermon was preached by Hugh Barnes, in 1824, in a cabin standing near the residence of the late C. B. Patrick. Besides Barnes, the early preachers were Armstrong Strange, James Strange, Daniel Anderson, George Anderson, Stephen Grimes, Samuel Hamilton, Chesterfield Chamberlain, William Brower and Thomas McNary. Some of them were men of strong native abilities. They were all Methodist circuit riders, the other denominations not having yet made their appearance. Their circuits generally extended over four or five counties. They were all revivalists of the old school, and preached of an ardent hereafter as well as of the bliss and beauties of Paradise. The church was exceedingly austere in its views. Dancing was regarded as a deadly sin, and a fiddle as the harp of ungodliness. The Methodist preachers generally wore uniforms of "shad-breasted" coat, knee breeches, a broad-brimmed hat, and were regarded with a feeling akin to reverential awe by the sinners before whom they painted the terrors of the fiery future and the fadeless splendors of the New Jerusalem. They spoke as men "having authority," believing all they said and expecting everybody else to believe it; they did not stop to argue the truth of Scripture, but regarded it as a foregone conclusion, which no one would be daring enough to question. Revivals were frequent and very successful. Strange enough such preachers with such methods seem to have disappeared from the rural districts, and are re-appearing in the large cities with the same methods and the same success.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—The Methodist Episcopal Church was the first religious society in Spencer, being organized in the year 1823. Methodist preachers had frequently visited the place before that time, and conducted services at private houses. The first church house was built in 1827, by F. B. Johnson and Elijah Johnson, two brothers. F. B. Johnson is still living in Spencer, and is still a member of the church. The building was a frame, 36x26 feet in size, and the cost of the building was \$383. The Trustees were Dr. Amasa Joslin, James M. H. Alli-

son, Samuel Howe and David Johnson. The original subscription list is still in a good state of preservation. There were forty-three names subscribed and only two of the persons whose names appear on the list, Samuel W. Dunn and Jesse Walker, are yet living. Peter Witham, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was among the subscribers. Daniel Anderson was the first circuit rider who preached for the congregation in Spencer. His circuit extended over the counties of Owen, Monroe, Greene and Clay, and he visited Spencer once in each month. The first church building was afterward replaced by the present building, the old church house being used as a parsonage till the year 1883. It is now the residence of Samuel H. Dunn, on Morgan street. Bishops Hamlin, Ames, Simpson and Bowman preached in this old church. For many years the Jewish custom of blowing the trumpet was the only method used to summon the people to religious services. The long tin trumpet hung by the door on the inside, and was used by James Westfall, then a boy, who is still living. The Sunday school was organized as soon as the first church house was completed, and has been in operation ever since. Among those who have served the church in the ministry are the following: Daniel Anderson, William Daily, Philip May, William McFinnis, Alexander Miller, J. M. Stallard, Lealdes Forbes, Ebenezer Patrick, William Brown, William Suttan, William Sears, William Stephenson, John B. Demotte, Nathan Shoemake, Eli P. Farmer, Elam Jennug, William Long, Eli C. Jones, Henry S. Talbert, William Zaring, ——— Bellamy, John Laverty, George Chapman, John L. Ketchum, W. W. Rundell, Byram Carter, George F. Culmer, W. R. Halstead, John W. Culmer, — Martin, Joseph Asbury. Rev. John Spear is the present minister. The church has never been without a pastor and regular services. Some of her ministers have achieved considerable distinction in their calling. The number of members is now about 175. The Trustees are D. E. Beem, William Rumble, J. F. Lawson, Robert McNaught and John A. Mull.

Christian Church.—The Christian Church was organized by Thomas C. Johnson in the year 1833. An old church house purchased of the Baptists was first used by the congregation. The present building was built about the year 1852. During a greater portion of the time, the church has depended upon exhortation and teaching from its lay membership, with occasional preaching and protracted meetings, conducted by ministers from other points. It had, however, located at Spencer some able and efficient preachers, among whom were Thomas C. Johnson, James Blankenship, B. M. Blount, W. K. Azbill, William Holt, Harrison Hight. In addition to these ministers, J. M. Mathes, W. B. F. Treat, O. A. Burgess, A. J. Frank and others have at intervals preached for the church. Rev. Harrison Hight occupied the pulpit for many years, and still serves as pastor in the absence of any regular minister. The number of members at present is about 150. The officers of the church are: Elders, Emanuel Fulk and Harrison Hight; Deacons, John M. Stewart and John J. Cooper. The church has a strong, earnest and solid membership, and has had a successful career.

Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian Church of Spencer originated in this way: In the summer of 1869, Rev. T. S. Milligan, pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Henry Little, Home Missionary Agent of the Presbyterian Church for the State of Indiana, invited Rev. L. R. Booth to move to Spencer with his family, for the purpose of

organizing the Presbyterian element in and about Spencer into a church. In compliance with this request, Rev. Booth located in Spencer, and began his ministerial labors December 11, 1869. At that time there was no house in Spencer over which the Presbyterians had control suitable for religious worship, in consequence of which an unfinished room over R. G. Overstreet's store was rented at a cost of \$100 per year. On the 1st of February, 1870, the room having been suitably finished and furnished, was occupied by Rev. Booth and his congregation for religious worship, and on the 27th day of the same month a church of twenty-four communicants was organized by Rev. Booth and Rev. Henry Little. Of the twenty-four, twenty-one presented letters from other churches, and three united on the profession of their faith. Those presenting letters were: James Blair, his wife and daughter; David Edwards and his wife; A. M. Huff and his wife; Moses Taylor and wife; B. F. Graham and wife; Mrs. Mary Joslin; Mrs. M. E. Booth, wife of Rev. L. R. Booth; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith; Lawrence Adams and wife; George B. Kinsell and wife; Mrs. Cyrus Davis; Mrs. Emeline Daniel; Calvin Fletcher. Those uniting on profession of faith, were Dr. W. V. Wiles and wife and Mrs. Carry Daggy. These persons, at their own request, were organized into a Presbyterian Church. On the same day, the Lord's Supper was celebrated. At the same time, one Elder, B. F. Graham, and two Deacons, Dr. W. V. Wiles and Moses Taylor, all having been previously elected by the unanimous vote of the church, were ordained in accordance with the Presbyterian rule.

During the pastorate of Rev. Booth, from February, 1870, to July, 1874, the church increased from twenty-four to seventy-eight communicants. Rev. L. R. Booth died in Spencer June 5, 1880, at the age of seventy-one years, leaving a widow and two children. His health had been gradually declining for several years, rendering him less active as a preacher, but in spiritual things he grew in strength and power until the end came. His life had been eminently successful in the Master's work, and his death was a calamity to the church and community. His successors in the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church of Spencer were Rev. J. P. Fox, Rev. James Omelvena, Rev. J. H. K. Sammis, Rev. William J. Frazer, and Rev. H. A. Stinson, the present pastor. The church since its organization has not been exempt from calamities and discouragements. In 1870, the Presbyterians purchased ground and erected a very handsome and commodious frame church, at a cost of \$4,500, which was destroyed by fire in 1877. Being then without any place of worship, a room over Dr. Wiles' drug store was fitted up for temporary use. The Presbyterians immediately commenced to raise funds to build a new church, which was soon accomplished. The church was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1879, and now on the site of the old church stands one of the most substantial and beautiful churches in Southern Indiana. It is built of unhewn stone, Gothic structure, with paneled ceiling, and walls frescoed in ornamental colors. It will comfortably seat 400 people. The cost was about \$5,000. Dr. W. V. Wiles, T. S. Scott and C. E. Ellis constitute the present session of the church. A parsonage is now being constructed of rubble stone, which will be completed in the spring of 1884, and will cost about \$2,000. The construction of the parsonage is under the supervision of Calvin Fletcher, which insures comfort, convenience and architectural beauty.

Baptist Church.—In the early settlement of Owen County, the Bethel Baptist Church was organized about three miles northeast of Spencer, and soon afterward the congregation built a plain, frame church in the southeast part of Spencer. Here they worshiped a short time, but as the majority of the members lived in the country south of Spencer, the church was located six miles southeast of the town, where there is still a flourishing Baptist Church. After this the Baptists held only occasional services in Spencer until the year 1866, when the court house was used as a meeting place, and here D. H. Babcock, G. W. Terry, William McNutt, Robert Moore and others preached for the congregation. On April 12, 1871, the Spencer Baptist Church was organized with fifteen members, adopting the New Hampshire Confession of Faith, containing an epitome of the New Testament doctrines. On Wednesday before the third Sabbath in June of the same year, a Presbyter, consisting of the pastors and representatives of all the adjacent Baptist Churches, met in the M. E. Church in Spencer, and formally recognized the Baptist Church of Spencer in accordance with "Baptist usages" as worthy of Christian fellowship. In October, 1871, the church sought and obtained membership in the Friendship Association, where it still belongs. A. B. Mills, I. S. Lucas and Wesley Coffey were elected Trustees, and still act in that capacity. The church soon secured Overstreet's Hall, and continued to conduct its services there till the fifth Sabbath of August, 1873, when the new brick church was completed and dedicated. It stands on Lot No. —, in Spencer. The cost was about \$3,000, and the house was built by great sacrifice and self-denial on the part of the membership, which at that time was small and comparatively poor. In 1883, the church was remodeled, and is now one of the neatest and most attractive places of worship in Owen County.

For about six years after the organization of the church, Elder Robert Moore occupied the pulpit, and was succeeded by Rev. T. J. Conner, who served as pastor for one year. In the summer of 1878, Rev. N. C. Smith, a student of Franklin College, preached for the church and aided it in the adjustment of old debts. In the summer of the following year, J. R. Edwards, also a student of Franklin College, was the pastor. Both of these young men won the hearts of their church members and the esteem of the citizens of Spencer. They were followed by Rev. J. F. Beamon, Rev. S. H. Thompson and Rev. H. B. Charpie. In November, 1882, the church extended a call to Rev. C. N. Garton, of Washington, Ind., to become her pastor for all time service. He accepted, moved to Spencer January 1, 1883, and is the present pastor. The Baptists now have services regularly every Sunday. During the pastorate of Rev. Robert Moor, eighty-three new members united with the church, and the church owes much of its prosperity to him. The accessions to the membership have been as follows: Under the pastorate of T. J. Conner, seventeen; under that of A. B. Charpie, eight; eleven under the various other pastors, and forty-one under the present minister. These, with the fifteen original numbers, make the total number of members who have joined the church, 175. Of these, fifteen were constituent members, forty-four were received by baptism, seventy-six by letter, thirty-eight by relation. The names of sixty have been stricken from the roll, the greater number on account of removals and letters. The present membership is 115. From the first, a Sunday school has been conducted in connection with the church, and during a greater portion of the time has been

under the superintendency of Bro. S. O. Pickens. The church has given liberally for benevolent purposes. During the first four years of its existence, the Indiana Baptist Convention contributed \$100 per year to the support of the church. I. S. Lucas, A. B. Mills, Samuel Stillinger, S. O. Pickens, N. D. Cox, John Walls and others have been chosen as Deacons, and many of them have served the church in other capacities. The church is now enjoying an era of prosperity, and considering the comparatively short time since its organization, it is justly proud of its present condition and the position it has taken among the sister churches.

African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The African Methodist Episcopal Church of Spencer was organized about fifteen years ago. The building used as a church at present was erected in 1874. The Trustees were John Wilson, Pleasant Evans and Benjamin Bass. There were only five or six members when the church was organized. There are now about twenty-five. The pastorate has been filled by Morris Lewis, Madison Patterson, Rev. Knight, G. W. Benson, A. A. Burley, C. H. Thomas, H. Harper. The Trustees at present are Martin Scott, John Smith and John M. Wilson. Rev. H. Harper, the pastor, preaches also at several other points. The church has regular services every Sunday. Considering the great difficulties under which they labored, the members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church deserve great credit for what they have accomplished, and the support and encouragement of the community in the future.

SECRET ORDERS.

Spencer Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M.—The dispensation for Spencer Lodge, No. 95, F. & A. M., was granted by Grand Master E. Deming February 26, 1849. The first officers were: John W. Allison, W. M.; Joshua Isaacs, S. W.; John M. Coleman, J. W.; John R. Freeland, Sec. The present officers (1883) are as follows: Willis Hickam, W. M.; William W. Moffet, S. W.; J. Coble, J. W.; S. L. Wallace, Sec.; W. L. Daggy, Treas.; W. S. Meade, S. D.; James King, J. D.; L. Drescher, Tiler. Their place of meeting is in their hall in the third story of the Stutz Block, west side of the public square in Spencer. Regular meetings on Thursday evening on or before every full moon. At no time since its organization has the lodge been in a more prosperous condition. Entirely out of debt, the lodge is the owner of the hall in which it meets (which has been recently refitted and put in good condition at considerable expense), has its finances in good condition, and has an active membership of seventy-two, who take commendable pride in their ability to do the neatest and most accurate work done during the history of the lodge.

Spencer Chapter, No. 77, R. A. M., received its dispensation September 17, 1869, from Grand High Priest H. G. Hazlerig. The present officers (1883) are as follows: W. V. Wiles, High Priest; W. S. Meade, King; N. W. Williams, Scribe; S. L. Wallace, C. H.; D. E. Beem, P. S.; J. Coble, R. A. C.; F. H. Freeland, G. M. 3d V.; I. S. Lucas, G. M. 2d V.; James King, G. M. 1st V.; E. R. Bladen, Treas.; L. Drescher, Treas.; Stephen White, Guard. The Chapter now has a membership of thirty-six, and its place of meeting is in the hall of the Blue Lodge.

Hobah Lodge, No. 323, I. O. O. F.—The charter of Hobah Lodge, No. 323, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was issued by Samuel L. Adams,

G. M., attested by E. H. Barry, G. S., March 25, 1869, and the Lodge instituted April 9, 1869, by Dr. J. W. Smith, Special Deputy. The charter members were John F. Harner, Cyrus Davis, Tigblman H. Gentry, W. C. Gentry, V. E. Williams and John Wainer. It was organized in the hall now owned by John L. Stutz, in the third story of the brick building on the west side of the public square in Spencer, and continued to hold its sessions there until the latter part of December, 1882, when it occupied the new hall, owned by the Odd Fellows. The new hall is in the second story of Bladen's new block in Spencer, and is one of the most comfortable and complete in Southern Indiana. Since the organization, there have been 115 members initiated, thirty-seven admitted on card, and four as ancient Odd Fellows; twenty-four members have passed the chairs, and all except one are members of the Grand Lodge of the State; \$6,700 have been received by the lodge on account of initiations, degrees and incidental receipts, of which \$4,200 have been expended for current expenses, relief of brothers and other charitable purposes. The lodge owns a fine lot in the Riverside Cemetery, where three members, B. M. Graham, Kennedy and Cassada, are buried.

The Odd Fellows have ever been ready to extend relief to their own members, and many outside the pale of the order have had cause to bless the unknown hand that furnished timely and substantial aid in time of want and distress. The membership is largely made up of the best citizens of Spencer and vicinity, embracing all the trades and professions, seeking together the uplifting and ennobling of humanity.

Other Orders.—The Knights of Pythias, Knights of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Knights of Labor, and the Knights and Ladies of Honor all have flourishing lodges in Spencer. The writer having no access to their books, and having no accurate information concerning them, is unable to give any account of them.

Representatives of these various orders have frequently promised to supply the necessary data, but have delayed so long that the polls are now declared closed, and this subject continued to the second volume of the "History of Owen and Clay Counties."

INCORPORATION.

Spencer was incorporated September 4, 1866. An election to determine whether the town should be incorporated was held June 30, 1866, and resulted in a vote of eighty-four for and twenty-one against incorporation. The population had then increased to about 600. There was little enterprise or public spirit manifested. The buildings were old-fashioned, and the greater number of the business houses were dilapidated frame buildings. The Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was completed to Spencer in 1868, and from this time the town began to improve very rapidly. The hitherto quiet and plodding village was full of the bustle of business and enterprise. The population increased rapidly, and soon spread beyond the bounds of the original town plat. Since the building of the railroad, the following additions have been surveyed: Gallup's Addition, 16 lots, surveyed in 1868; Gibson's Addition, 24 lots, 1868; Franklin's Addition, 54 lots, 1869; Fletcher's First and Second Additions, 46 lots, 1870 and 1871; Wolf's Addition, 14 lots, 1871; Beem's Addition, 33 lots, 1872; Allison's Addition, 19 lots, 1873; Ward's Addition, 6 lots, 1874; Richards' Addition, 16 lots, 1881.

There has also been a large number of buildings erected on ground

within the corporate limits, but not surveyed into lots. Many of the people of Spencer and vicinity had never seen a railroad or a train of cars until the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was built, and this was a memorable period in the town's history. For some time, a train of cars was as attractive to the villagers as a street pageant, and more wagers were made as to the time when the first train should reach Spencer than are now made on the Ohio election. The frame buildings on the public square, except those on the east side, were soon destroyed by fire and good brick business houses now occupy their places. The whole of the north and west sides and the greater portion of the south side of the public square are now occupied by first-class business rooms. Among the recent improvements are the Opera House, the residences of Calvin Fletcher, D. E. Beem, W. S. Meade, E. R. Bladen, the ice house, pork house and the Riverside Cemetery. The Opera House is superior to any hall of the kind outside of the cities, and is under the management of Col. J. W. Davis, who is second only to Col. Mapleson as a theatrical manager. The residence and grounds of Calvin Fletcher are worthy of Long Branch or Saratoga, and are a monument to the genius of the owner.

The larger share of credit is due Mr. Fletcher for nearly all the recent improvements of Spencer, notably among which are the Indiana & Vincennes Railroad, Spencer pork house, Opera House, Presbyterian Church and parsonage, ice house, High School building and the Riverside Cemetery. In all of these enterprises, he was the conceiving and controlling spirit, and it is questionable whether any of them would be in existence but for his public spirit and disinterestedness.

New and modernized buildings are rapidly taking the places of the old ones, and the ancient landmarks are rapidly disappearing. Spencer is now famous for its enterprise, the beauty of its surroundings, the generosity and culture of its people, and its many attractions are the admiration and wonder of the mild-eyed rustics of Worthington, Bloomington, Greencastle and other interior towns.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Banks—There are two banks, that of Beem, Peden & Co. (Levi Beem, President; D. E. Beem, Cashier; L. D. Morgan, Assistant Cashier); Exchange Bank (William M. Franklin, President; S. L. Wallace, Cashier). The Exchange Bank is a corporation, and the bank of Beem, Peden & Co. is a partnership, consisting of Levi Beem, Thomas A. Peden, D. E. Beem and Henry Ritter. Each has a large capital and strong financial support.

Hotels—The National Hotel, on the northwest corner of the public square, William Wines, proprietor; Lucas House, on the northeast corner of the square, I. S. Lucas, proprietor; Moore's Hotel, on South Main street, W. M. Moore, proprietor; Ohio House, opposite I. & V. depot, W. W. Pryor, proprietor.

Clothing, boots and shoes—R. G. Overstreet & Son, Sadler Brothers, Beem & Newsom.

Dry goods—Sadler Brothers, M. Loftin, Beem & Newsom, Boswell, Bladen & Co.

Drugs—W. V. & F. M. Wiles, E. C. Wines & Co., J. A. Layman, J. S. Figg, A. J. Glover.

Hardware—Batterton & Franklin, J. W. Beem, W. L. Daggy.

Dentistry—W. E. Swigert.

Groceries—Greene & Egnor, Allison Brothers, J. W. Allison, Anderson & Lawson, Summit & Son, H. Hight.

Bakeries and restaurants—Adolph Keuerleber, Bernhard Jacobs, Theodore Keene.

Meat markets—O. M. Whittaker, George Lackey, Fred Schoval.

Jewelers—A. R. Brattin, Warren Beamer. Brattin's jewelry store is under the management of Thomas F. Cahill.

Milliners and dress makers—Miss Mollie Moore, Mrs. M. E. Myers, Mrs. J. A. Walls, Mrs. J. W. Morgan.

Merchant tailoring—R. G. Overstreet & Son, T. J. Jury. The former firm does a large business, employing from three to seven tailors.

Saddlery and harness—J. W. Murphy, J. A. Walls.

Undertakers and dealers in furniture—L. Drescher, Edwards & Barker.

Marble shops—A. P. Viquesney, Acuff & Johnson.

Musical instruments—J. W. Davis, H. Clay Surber.

Barber shops—Waldon & Wilson, A. Hoffman.

Shoe-makers—L. Schmidt, I. N. Price, B. F. Fowler.

Blacksmiths—Noah Ridenour, Edward Pratt, W. H. Malecoat.

Livery stables—William Merrick, William Layman.

Saloons—W. H. Secrest, R. T. Hardin, George R. Babbs, D. J. Cline, W. E. Cline.

Newspapers—S. H. H. Mathes, editor of the *Spencer Republican*; O. M. Howard, editor of the *Spencer Democrat*; George E. Smith, editor of the *Owen County Journal*. These gentlemen enjoy more than a local reputation. The *Journal* is the oldest newspaper in the county, and has a strong hold on the Democracy of Owen County.

MANUFACTORIES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

There are two flouring-mills. N. W. Williams' mill at the south end of Main street does a good local business. The new mill of the Spencer Mill Company is one of the best and most complete mills in the State. The latest improved machinery is used, and the work done will compare with that of any mill in the country.

There is one saw and planing mill, operated by John A. Ellis, and one saw mill, Abel Goulding, proprietor, both located in the west part of the town. The stave factory of Meade & Wayland, and the barrel hoop manufactory of Daggy, Curtis & Pickens are also located in this part of town. The former firm does a larger stave business than any other firm in this part of the State.

The woolen mills of John Fisher & Son are located in the southeast part of Spencer. This firm manufactures jeans, flannels, cassimeres, cassinets, yarns and blankets, and is at present doing a heavy business. From twelve to fifteen hands are employed.

The Spencer Ice Company packs and ships large quantities of ice. It has been very successful, and has realized handsome profits on its investments.

The Spencer Pork House Company are packing extensively during the present season. Their pork house is a large, three-story stone building, located on the I. & V. R. R., a short distance southwest of Spencer.

The bedstead factory and saw and planing mill of Ellis Brothers was moved a short time since to Mound City, Ill. This firm employed from thirty to forty men, and was well known in Indiana and adjoining States.

In general, the business men of Spencer are distinguished for their integrity, enterprise and business capacity. The greater number of them are men of business training and experience, and as a body they are far superior to those of the surrounding towns.

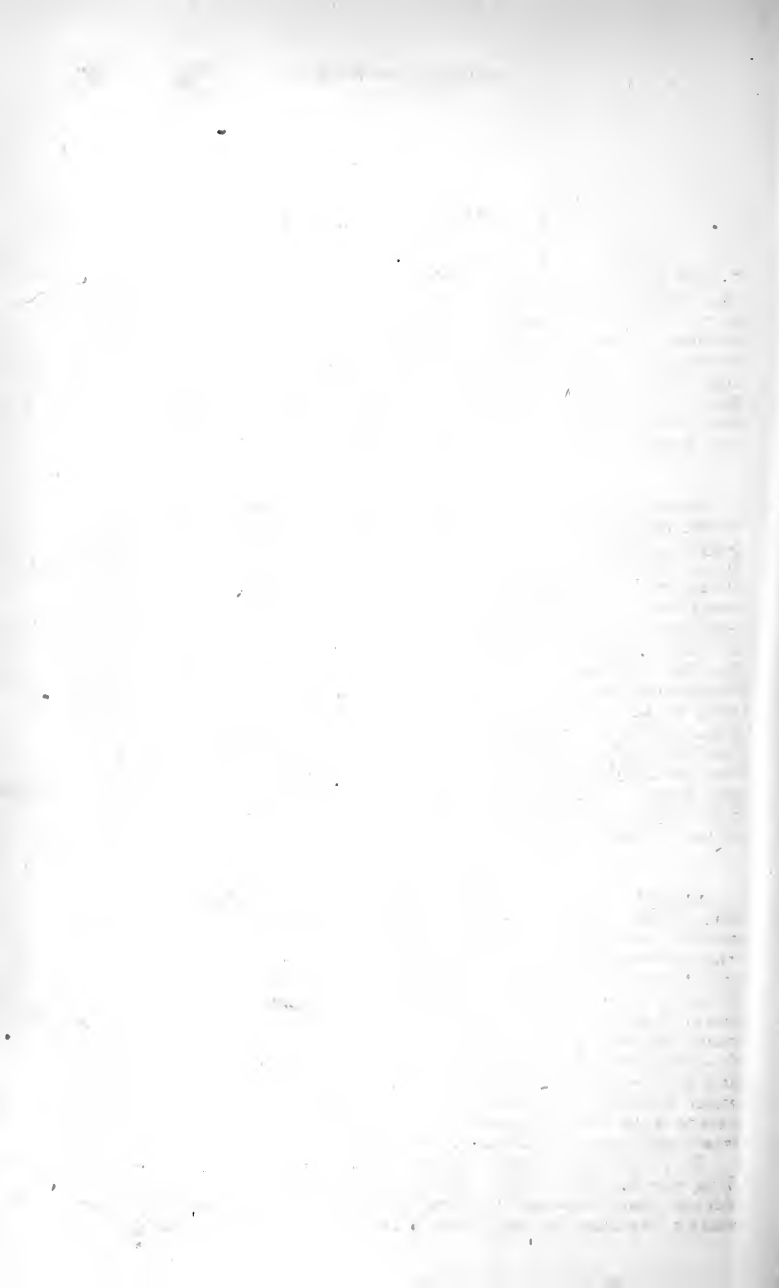
The beautiful valley in which Spencer is located seems to have been designed by nature for the site of a town. The surface is almost level, with just enough incline to afford good drainage, and the construction of good streets and sidewalks requires comparatively little labor and expense. Splendid building stone can be quarried almost within the corporate limits. White River runs within a hundred yards of its southern boundary, yet in the highest of the ordinary freshets the water barely reaches the extreme edge of the town. In the great flood of August, 1875, the river extended on Main street within two blocks of the public square, but did no serious damage. The town presents a neat and cleanly appearance, containing a large number of elegant and comfortable residences, and the health enjoyed by its inhabitants is proverbial. The population is now over 2,000, with a steady, quiet, substantial growth, that promises well for the future. The society is excellent, the religious influence is strong, and the intelligent and moral tone of the community is far above that of the neighboring towns and cities. It is bordered on every side by the hills from whose summits in springtime and summer it presents a beautiful view, and the stranger who sees it remembers it as a place to which he wishes some time to return. Nearly all who have lived in Spencer become greatly attached to it. Of those who have left it, many would gladly return if circumstances permitted, and some of those who fancied they were bidding it a long farewell have quickly made the round trip to Denver, Dakota and the great West, and are still with us. To some of them it is as dear as the sacred city to the benefactor of those who desire raiment at a reasonable rate, and they remember it as "Sweet Owen's"

"Loveliest village of the plain,
Where smiling spring its earliest visit paid,
And parting summer's lingering blooms delayed."

In such a brief sketch it is impossible to give more than a faint outline of the work attempted. The history of a community is not alone an account of the building of houses, of churches, public improvements, societies, leading men, and events of note and public importance. It lies more in the daily life and work, the hopes and disappointments, the joys and sorrows, the failures and successes of the people; it is in the great current of events on whose surface float the objects noted in history. The true history remains unwritten. It lives only in the memory of the venerable pioneer, and will die with him. Only a few of the men who saw the beginning of Spencer are yet living, and it is to be regretted that this task did not devolve upon one of them. It is only the "old settler," whose memory is full of the faces and scenes of bygone days, that could write the history of Spencer as it should be written, without the aid of an acquaintance with its early history; and without any idea of the time and labor required, in an evil hour the writer undertook this work. It is presented without apology, and if, dear reader, it may not meet with your approval, there is no copyright on the history of Spencer, and nothing to prevent you from writing it in accordance with your own ideal.



Alfred Pierson M.D.



WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

BY WILLIAM RICHARDS.

THE history of Washington Township is, to a considerable extent, embraced in that of the town of Spencer. It is, of course, named in honor of George Washington. The only town in the township is Spencer, and from the first nearly all the industries have been located there. The township and town were settled about the same time, and all the events of any importance were in some way concerned with the latter. The inhabitants of the township, outside of Spencer, are farmers, and its history, therefore, consists largely of the early settlement and clearing up of the country, and the growth and development of the farming interests.

ORGANIZATION.

Washington Township was organized and its boundaries established on the 4th day of March, 1819. The County Commissioners met for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of the township, at the house of John Dunn. The township then included the present townships of Washington, Marion and La Fayette, including all of Congressional Township 10 in Owen County, and extending entirely across the county east and west. As first organized, it was twenty miles in length, east and west, and six miles in width, north and south, and contained 120 square miles. Marion and La Fayette Townships were afterward organized out of the western part of Washington, leaving it as at present, six miles north and south, and eight miles east and west. Originally, there were only three townships in the county, and they were Franklin, Washington and Montgomery. Washington Township now contains forty-eight square miles, or 30,720 acres, and its boundaries are described as follows: Commencing on the line between Owen and Monroe Counties, at the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 10 north, Range 3 west; thence west eight miles; thence south six miles; thence east eight miles; thence north six miles, to the place of beginning.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements made in Owen County were in Washington Township. Philip Hart was the first settler of the township, and also of the county. He arrived in October, 1816, and built a log cabin near the spot where the residence of Calvin Fletcher now stands, northeast of the original site of Spencer. He was accompanied by his wife, Susan Hart, his family of seven children, and James Biggar, who afterward married one of Mr. Hart's daughters. This was the first wedding in Owen County. Mr. Hart died in the cabin built by him, the first habitation of the white man built in Owen County. If the old pioneer could come back from the land of shades and look on the splendid residence and magnificent grounds in the place where he camped in the wilderness sixty-seven years ago, he could find no vestige of his wild forest home, and he would never know it as the spot where once stood his rude and solitary cabin.

John Dunn and his wife, Margaret Dunn, with their family of six children, were the next arrivals. Their oldest child, Samuel W. Dunn, was then thirteen years of age and is still living in Washington Township. On February 5, 1817, they crossed White River on the ice and camped near the

spring at the south end of the "narrows." They immediately built a cabin on the spot now bounded by the river, the I. & V. R. R. and the little stream by which they first pitched their camp. John Dunn entered large tracts of land in Washington Township and wielded a strong influence as the population increased. When the courts were organized, he was one of the first Judges to hold court in Owen County. His son, John R. K. Dunn, now deceased, was the first white child born in the township or county. Before a court house was built, the elections and meetings of the County Commissioners were held at his house.

Closely following the Dunn family, came Levi, Enoch and Neely Beem on the 25th of March, 1817. They were brothers and sons of Daniel Beem, who afterward joined them. On their first night in Washington Township, they camped on the mound in the new cemetery in Spencer, near the spot selected for the site of a soldier's monument. They lived in camp until they had cleared ten acres of ground and planted it in corn, and then built a log cabin on the site of their camp. The wife and infant daughter of Neely Beem were with them.

While they were still living in camp, the smoke of their fire one day attracted the attention of Samuel W. Dunn, who has already been mentioned, and he went through the woods where Spencer now stands, to see who were the new-comers. Just as he reached the camp, a huge rattlesnake crawled into the bed of leaves where Mrs. Beem had left her baby, and was discovered by her and young Dunn at the same instant. The mother screamed, and the two rushed forward and killed the reptile, probably saving the baby's life. And here, under all the rules of fairness and consistency known to romance and poetry, young Samuel ought to have remained single a few years and married his first acquaintance among the girls of Owen. A beautiful tale of the desert must remain forever incomplete, and Uncle Samuel's one chance to become the hero of a romance of the wild West was neglected and lost. The little girl grew to womanhood and was the mother of Laura McNaught, wife of Gen. T. A. McNaught. The family of Daniel Beem are all dead except Levi Beem, who is still living at his home in Washington Township. The three brothers all have children and grandchildren still living in the township. Levi Beem and his wife, Sallie Beem, have lived together in married life longer than any other couple in the township. They have been married fifty-two years.

In the spring of 1817 came Isaiah Cooper, Jacob McIntire, Dudley Milner, Richard Kirby, William Anderson, Robert Blaine, George A. McHenry and Hugh Barnes. They arrived in time to clear ground and put in crops in the season of 1817. In 1818, Elijah Chambers, Judge Eson, Peter Teal, James Galletly, Thomas Allen, Joel Shields, John Moore, Abraham Henderson, William Boalds, Martin Hardin, James Blair, John Franklin, William Latta, Eli Labertew, Alexander McBride, Jesse Evans, Andrew Evans and others came into the township. From this time on new arrivals were frequent.

Following are the names of others of the first settlers of Washington Township: William Biggar, Isaiah Cooper, Henry Matheny, Jonathan Lindley, Jonathan Lyon, Thomas McNaught, James M. H. Allison, Joseph Bartholomew, John Bartholomew, John McIndoo, William Gibson, Harris Sheppard, Hudson McCormick, Arah Osborne, Richard Hubbard, Amasa Joslin, John McCormick, Isaac Chambers, Jesse M. Chambers, James Chambers, Elisha Chambers, Coonrod Hedrick, Alexander Evans, Samuel Howe, Lawrence Litten, George H. Richards, Samuel Richards, Thomas R. S. Howe, John Law, Samuel W. Dunn, Henry Raper, George Mayfield, William Core, Beeson Secrest, George A. McHenry, Miles Cline, Alexander Kirk,

John Hyden, David Sheppard, Stephen Barnes, Robert D. Milner, Joshua Kelly, David Esty, John Blair, James Blair, Alexander Eson, James Carter, Sion Bray, Joseph Eson, Isaac Edwards, Allen Wilson, Elijah Evans, George W. Moore, Jonathan Franklin, James Freeman, James Gray, Ferdinand Huff, David Dobson, Oliver Gray, James W. Dunn, Andrew Rumble, James Rumble, Hodges R. Coffey, Isaac Litten, John Chambers, Jonathan Stiles, David Allen, Austin M. Waldon, William Cox, Alauron Coffey, Harlan Richards, F. B. Johnson, Philip Hedges, Reuben Fullen, Noah Allison, Benjamin Joslin, A. B. Mills, Lawrence Adams, Thomas Adams, David Johnson, Richard Beem, Neely Beem, James Biggar, Francis Hickman, John Secrest, Harrison McHenry, Samuel Smith, Joseph Smith, William McHenry, Asa Brown, William Johns, Samuel Jennings, William Glover, James Lawson, Wesley Alverson, McArthur Kelly, Charles Dean, Hugh Barnes, Thomas C. Johnson, James Barnes, Isaac Barnes, John Farris, George W. Hickman, Robert H. Richardson, Marcus Smith, John McGuire, Thompson McGuire, Adam Sill, Ithamer R. Medaris, Jonathan H. Medaris, George Flinn, William T. Gregory, Robert Landrum, Robert Cavender, David M. Dobson, George Dean, John McKelvey, Noah E. Napp, John Wood, Isaac E. Johnson, Joseph Green, James Watts, Benjamin Watts, Allen Layman, David Johnson, Daniel Ragsdale, Amon Ragsdale, Solomon J. Dyer, John Hasket, Thomas Wilson, Joseph Richardson, Junia Lathrop, Caleb White, Uriah Pollard, Joseph Gregory, Thomas Phillips, Joshua Isaacs, John and James Galletly, James Sill, Benjamin Leonard, Jacob Beem, William McMasters, Algernon F. Powell, Henry Scott and Morgan Waldon (colored), Richard Hubbard, Reuben Aynes, John Ruble, John W. Jett, Isaac A. Farris, Nathan Dixon, Bartholomew J. Beem, Henry Richards, John McIndoo, William Gibson, William R. Porter, William Hinton, William P. Thrasher, Messer Secrest, Joseph B. Mason, Samuel Mounts, Joseph McIndoo, John Denny, George Curl, Uriah Need, John Boon and Amos Waldon (colored), Nimrod Fender, Robert G. Morris, Joseph Witham, Peter Witham, Edward Howe, John Y. Morris, Edmund Hart, James Craig, Alexander Craig, William Linsey, Daniel Harris.

Arah Osborne first entered land in the township on the 11th day of September, 1816, in Section 23, Township 10, Range 3. On September 19, 1816, William Biggar entered land in same Section, and on September 20, 1816, John McCormick, John Dunn, Jonathan Lindley and Jonathan Lyon, all entered land in the township. Other entries followed rapidly.

PIONEER LIFE.

The life of the pioneer was necessarily rude, dangerous, laborious and called for strength, courage and unwearying perseverance. Railroads did not then, as now, precede the settler in the wilderness, and bring to him all the luxuries of civilization for which he might be able to pay. Convenience and luxury were unknown, and could not have been obtained at any price. Those who valued them more than the future fruits of hardship and danger did not go to the frontier. While the soil was very rich and productive, it was covered with dense forests, and these must be cleared away before the hardy settler realized any of the fruits of his toil. A rude log cabin, daubed with mud, covered with clapboards, and with a chimney constructed of mud and narrow strips of wood, was first built to shelter the settler and his family, usually near some spring or stream of water. On a portion of the inside, a rough puncheon floor was laid. In one corner of the hut, a strong forked stick was driven into the ground, and poles with one end resting in this fork, extended to holes bored in the sides of the cabin; on these poles others were laid, then clapboards, and this formed the bedstead. It was not

highly ornamental, but it was sometimes the best that could be had. The bed-tick was filled with leaves, and when the frontiersman had brought no better with him, this was his resting place when the day's work was over. The furniture usually consisted of three-legged stools, puncheon tables and whatever other articles the ingenuity of the proprietor enabled him to construct. The dishes were generally tin or pewter, and as there were no stoves, the cooking was done over the open fire. This was not a matter of any great difficulty, as the fare was very plain and simple. Yet limited as were the facilities of the culinary department, the eye of the "old settler" still lights up at the recollection of the pleasure and keen relish with which he ate his homely fare, and the memory of the famous "corn dodger" is as dear to him as visions of rare beef to the heart of Joseph Cook's Chicago "drummer." The fare consisted at first almost altogether of the meat of the bear, deer, wild turkey, and the game with which the forest abounded. "Jerked" venison was at first used as bread. It was made by cooking slices of venison quickly over a hot fire. Many of the settlers spent Sunday hunting game for the support of their families during the following week. There was more of business than pleasure in their hunting, and what might now be regarded as a wanton desecration of the Sabbath was then a necessity. White River swarmed with fine fish which were easily taken. Tea was made of spicewood and sassafras. After the first crops matured, there was no lack of wholesome food.

The space around the cabin was first cleared, and the logs rolled together in heaps and burned. When the settlers collected together for this purpose, it was termed a "log-rolling," and many were the feats of strength displayed on these occasions. All attended these "log-rollings," for each in turn needed the assistance of his neighbor on a like occasion. The log-rolling was often a scene of rivalry and spirited contest between the strong men and between rival neighborhoods, and there were frequent trials of strength between them. At the first clearing only trees of about eighteen inches in diameter and under were cut down. It was, of course, only a partial clearing, and husbandry was still laborious and tedious. Only the narrow "bull-tongue" or "jumping shovel" plow could be used among the roots and stumps, and they with much difficulty.

The hoe was the principal implement of agriculture. If the pioneer of that day could have seen the array of reapers and mowers, drills, planters, riding cultivators and other farming implements of modern invention, he would not have known their use. The ground was broken with the "bull-tongue" or "jumping shovel." The soil was very rich, and so loose and soft that a trail was followed with ease. Nettles grew thickly, and the legs of the horses and men sometimes had to be protected against them by buckskin leggings. They also served as a protection against the snakes which were very numerous and seemed to wriggle from under every log and brush heap. The rattlesnake and the copperhead were the most dangerous and venomous. The latter was the most dreaded and hated; for while the former with his rattle nearly always gave warning of his unwelcome presence, the copperhead seemed to have a monopoly of all the viciousness, venom and devilry of the whole race of reptiles. Like the Indians, these unpleasant natives have disappeared from the country, and their mourners are scarcer than those of Logan. Some of the rattlesnakes were of large size, and the early residents say they frequently found a full grown gray squirrel in the stomach of a rattlesnake when killed. This is not remarkable, for it is said that some of these reptiles were of astonishing size and of sufficient girth to embrace quite "an elegant sufficiency" of gray squirrels. When bitten by them the settler applied a quid of chewed tobacco to

the wound, and this remedy is said to have been a sure cure. It was learned from the Indians.

Pens were built to protect stock against the wild animals, for bear, panthers, wild cats, wolves and other wild beasts were very numerous at that time, and any domestic animal left unprotected during the night was certain to disappear before the morning. The most inveterate and pestiferous enemies to stock were the flies which swarmed in myriads, and their bite was as irritating as the sting of the wild honey bee. They retired peacefully at night or in cloudy weather, but were out with the sun and were ready for business. The settler rose early, built a smoldering fire with logs, so as to make as much smoke as possible, and when the flies entered upon their duties of the day, the stock came running and bellowing wildly, and smarting with mingled pain, fright and astonishment, to seek the protection of the smoke.

The difficulties and hardships which must be met and overcome were countless and unknown to the frontiersmen of to-day. With scarcely any of the comforts and conveniences of life, it seems now little less than exile; yet the early settler remembers those days in the wilderness with pride and pleasure, and thinks of them as the part of his life he would like to live over again. The pioneers of Washington Township were men of strong mind and courage, and their names are legacies to their descendants.

EARLY INDUSTRIES.

The hand-mill was probably the first machine used, if it could be dignified by that name. At first, corn meal was made by pounding the Indian corn in a "mortar," or grinding it in the hand-mill. There were also horse-mills in use. One was kept by James Galletly, in the valley just above the new schoolhouse in Spencer. Mr. Galletly also ran a still-house at the same place. It is said that the hand-mill was invented about the year 1822, by Obadiah Turpen, who lived in Clay Township. Probably the first grist mill in the township was built by a man named Milligan, on Mill Creek. It was built about the year 1826. It was abandoned in a few years, when Joshua Kelly built a mill a short distance below it, on what is now the site of Wesley Alverson's stone mill. Kelly's mill afterward passed into the hands of Taylor Loveland. This mill was for many years patronized for miles around by the old settlers, and although no trace of the first mill remains, the same site has been used for a mill up to the present time. Wesley Alverson's mill, which now stands on the old site, is a substantial stone structure, has improved machinery, and turns out an excellent quality of flour and meal.

About the year 1830, Joshua Kelly built a small water mill on Fall Creek, a short distance below the present home of Barton Hardy.

A few years afterward, Stephen Barnes built a saw and grist mill on Rattlesnake Creek, three miles west of Spencer.

The early settler who carried his "grinding" to these rude mills, was often compelled to wait for hours until his turn came. They could not exchange their grain for flour or meal and return to their homes, but had to wait patiently until their own grain could be ground for them, and this was occasionally a long time.

James M. Archer was the first tanner of Washington Township. His tanyard was located near the place where his son, Capt. James W. Archer, now lives. Afterward, Alexander Craig, Harlan Richards and Rezin Richards ran a tanyard near the same place.

ROADS, BRIDGES AND FERRIES.

The County Commissioners were first petitioned to establish roads in the spring of 1819. The first road established was that leading over the hill south of Spencer to Bloomington. It was located in the summer of 1820 by David Johnson, Alexander McBride and John Bartholomew, who were appointed by the Commissioners for that purpose. In a short time afterward, the roads called the Ellettsville, Gosport, Greencastle, Terre Haute and Freedom roads were established. The petitions for these roads were all presented to the Board of Commissioners in the year 1819, but the precise time of their location cannot be ascertained. At first these roads amounted to nothing more than a track cleared of timber to a width sufficient to allow the passage of teams. They were not graded or "worked," and in the winter season were almost impassable.

A good macadam road is now in process of construction in place of the old Ellettsville road, and, with this exception, the roads of the township occupy nearly their original course, and in the winter the wayfarer finds them in a condition much resembling their original state. At times they are nearly useless, and are a standing premium for profanity, and a disgrace to a civilized community. They will all probably soon be replaced with good turnpikes.

The first bridges across the small streams were constructed of poles, two being laid across the stream, and a floor of poles laid on these. They were rough and insecure, and afforded a very uncertain footing for the horses. At first, no crossings whatever were made, and the streams were forded, as some of them are yet. No bridge was built across White River until 1872, when the present bridge at Spencer was constructed. It is about 500 feet in length, made of pine lumber, built on stone piers and abutments, and is an excellent and substantial structure. Previous to this time, the people were compelled to ford White River, which could be done without difficulty when the water was low, or cross by ferry. The first ferries across White River were established in 1820. They were John Dunn's ferry at the south end of the "Narrows," Isaiah Cooper's at Spencer, and Adam Brinton's at Munday's Station, as the place is now called. Brinton's and Dunn's were abandoned many years ago, but the ferry at Spencer continued in use till the building of the bridge across White River.

SCHOOLS.

The schoolhouse may always be found by the hut of the American pioneer, and it was not long after the first settlers invaded the wilderness until schools made their appearance. The school term was short, scarcely ever longer than three months, and the branches generally taught were reading, writing and arithmetic. The schoolhouses were log cabins, which were warmed by a fire of huge logs in the old-fashioned fire-place. The seats were rough puncheons and were without any desks. The pupils sat in a row on these benches, and whenever the master directed his wrathful rod at the bad boy, it was as likely to strike the unoffending as the object of its affections. The facilities of the school-teacher were limited, and his usefulness depended greatly upon his own tact and ingenuity. There were no globes, maps, charts, neat and comfortable desks, and other conveniences found in our present schools. There was scarcely any attempt made at a classification of the school, each pupil being allowed to progress as rapidly as he could in his studies. Arithmetic was the principal study, and the pupil solved as many "sums" as he could before recitation, and paid no attention to the other members of his class.

The order observed would now be considered very bad. The pupils studied in a subdued tone or whisper, and the youth of that day would have considered a prohibition of whispering unconstitutional and void. On a cold, wintry day, the teacher was besieged with applications for permission to "go to the fire." His notice was attracted for this, as well as for all other purposes, by snapping the thumb and finger, sounding sometimes like the firing of pop-guns from all directions at the busy pedagogue. Whenever a sufficient number collected around the great blazing fire, the teacher could always anticipate a lively and interesting time. On Friday afternoons, the monotonous routine was varied with essays, declamations, dialogues, and other literary exercises. There was no remarkable display of elocution in these exercises, the standard of excellence being the greatest speed in reading or speaking. The celebrated boy who "stood on the burning deck" and other rhymes of an easy, swinging measure, were always "on deck" on these occasions. The speaker generally lost sight of the well-known fact that "'tis modulation that charms the ear," and went straight through in a strictly business manner with apparently no especial object in view, except to finish up the literary business as soon as possible.

The spelling matches are so well known that a description would be superfluous. There was always some phenomenon, like the champion speller of the "Hooser Schoolmaster," who, while he was good for nothing else and never ornamental, could "spell down" McGuffey himself.

The school master generally had more need of a goodly muscle than a well stored mind. Some "big boy" was nearly always sure to aspire to distinction by whipping the teacher or by conducting himself in the most insolent and impudent manner, to gain the admiration of the smaller boys, who regarded one who could do this with impunity as having reached the height of human greatness. This species of ruffianism has happily disappeared from our schools, and an ambitious young man of this character would soon come to grief.

Perhaps the first school taught in Washington Township was near the location of the new stone mill in Spencer, about the year 1822. The names of the pioneer pedagogues cannot now be ascertained. While some of them perhaps ought to be as famous as Ichabod Crane, of Sleepy Hollow, a careless generation has left their praises unsung, and they are lost to history.

There are now eleven schoolhouses in the township, all neat, substantial frame structures, well finished, and with good furniture. There are eleven teachers, eight male and three female. The former received an average of \$1.85 per day, and the latter an average of \$1.57 per day in the year of 1882, and the total amount paid to teachers was \$1,959.35. The enumeration of pupils between six and twenty-one years of age was 350. The number of pupils in the township is reduced on account of the transfers made to the graded school in Spencer. The schools of the township are under the control of energetic and efficient teachers, and are conducted as nearly as practicable on the graded system. They will compare favorably with any schools of like character in the country, and afford ample opportunities for a good common school education.

OFFICERS.

On the 4th of March, 1819, the Board of Commissioners in session at the house of John Dunn, ordered an election to be held on the first Monday of April, 1819, in each township of the county, for the purpose of electing one Justice of the Peace for each township. There were then only three townships in the county. The voting precinct for Washington Township was John Dunn's house, which seems to have been at that time the place of hold-

ing public meetings of all kinds. On the same day, William W. Cooper was appointed Constable for Washington Township, and was succeeded the next year by Joshua Matheny. Who were elected Justices of the Peace at these early elections does not appear, but David Johnson, Isaiah Cooper, William Biggar and Isaac Heaton were probably the first dignitaries to administer the law in Washington Township. The latter was afterward elected Probate Judge, and was a man of considerable ability and influence. In the election of 1820, Philip Hart, the first settler of the county, served as inspector of elections, also serving in that capacity for several years afterward. At that time there were no other offices of any consequence. The School Trustees of the township have been H. Richards, John J. Cooper, Nathan Collins, H. D. Ellis, and John R. Harrold, the present Trustee. John J. Cooper occupied that position for many years. The Justices of the Peace at present are John J. Cooper, George W. Edwards, John M. Kinney and Thomas J. Harris. The political complexion of the township is Republican, and has been since the organization of the Republican party. The Republican majority varies from 40 to 100.

CHURCHES.

"Bethel" Methodist Episcopal Church is located four miles southwest of Spencer. The church building is a one-story frame, 26x40 feet, presents a respectable appearance, and has ample and comfortable accommodations. It is located in a quiet and orderly neighborhood, and has a good membership of solid and intelligent farmers. The present building was erected in the year 1853. The church had been organized in a loose way several years previous to this time, the meetings being held in an old log church. Jesse Williams was the minister at the time of building the present church, and superintended the work. The membership at that time consisted principally of the following-named persons, some of whom are still active members: Daniel Price, Sr., Daniel Price, Jr., Aaron Price, Andrew Jackson, John Barnes, Giles Leak, Silas A Leak, Thomas Gaskill, John T. M. Scott, John F. White, William Holman, Vivian Beck, Martha Gibson, Nathaniel Willard, E. A. Duling, Anthony S. Barnes, John M. Coleman, Frederick Sapp, Lemuel Payne, and others whose names cannot now be ascertained on account of a failure to keep any records of the church membership. The only unpleasantness that marked the smooth course of the church was the trial of an erring sister for back-biting and too much freedom in her personal statements. She was duly notified to appear for trial at the old log church, and she appeared. On account of the crowd it was decided to have the trial outside under the trees.

The wayward and talkative sister at once raised a technical point, claiming that she had not been notified in due form to appear for trial in the woods, and refused to attend. She was the liveliest of the flock, and was well known for the remarkable fluency and ease with which she handled contemporaneous biography.

The church has always been in good condition, and has never fallen into decay or lost its usefulness. It is on a solid basis, with a good membership a spirit of harmony, and an ability to accomplish unlimited good in the community in which it is located.

The "Union of Owen" Church belongs to the Separate Baptist denomination, and is located about six miles east of Spencer. It was organized about forty-eight years ago by Samuel Randolph and John Layman, the fathers of David Randolph and Alfred Layman. The congregation then consisted of seventy-five or eighty members, and held their meetings in an old log church on McCormick's Creek, one mile southwest of the present location. The church is a frame building, 36x40 feet, comfortably furnished,

and with a seating capacity of 300. The minister in charge is Alfred Layman, who has filled that position for many years. Thomas Franklin is the oldest member, and occasionally preaches, for the congregation, and has ordained many ministers of this denomination. This church is distinguished from other denominations by many peculiarities, and is characterized by its primitive simplicity and religious fervor. The custom of washing the feet is still practiced at the yearly meetings in June. There is probably no church in the world which more consistently and boldly repudiates and spurns the earthly vanities and foolish pride of the present generation with its "itching ears," its "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals," and which more closely clings to the traditions, the customs and the faith of the apostles.

Christian Union Church.—This church is located about two miles southwest of Spencer. The building is a frame structure, comfortably furnished, and with ample accommodations. The church was organized by Rev. J. V. B. Black February 1, 1865, with the following officers: Buckner Dickerson, Official Elder; Henry Harvey, Financial Elder; John F. White, Recording Elder. Rev. Silas Watts served as Pastor from 1865 to 1867. During the next two years, the pulpit was filled by Rev. T. G. Price and Rev. Waymire. Rev. T. G. Price has been the presiding minister from 1869 to the present time, filling the position with credit to himself and his church, and with the approval and indorsement of his congregation and community. In 1867, the membership numbered 100, and, in 1870, it had increased to 164. In 1870, the present church house was built, with Buckner Dickerson, Otho Workman and Henry Harvey as Trustees. The cost was about \$2,000. The church was dedicated by Rev. O. Abbot. The present membership numbers seventy-seven, some of the members having moved away, while others of the faithful have gone to reap the goodly harvest of their earthly sowing. The church is still in a prosperous condition, and is one of those institutions whose influence for good, while not always direct or perceptible, yet is of incalculable value to a community.

TAXES.

Public expenses were not heavy at first, but the amount of property which had to bear the burden was correspondingly small. It was not long before the pioneer was reminded of the existence of society around him by those necessary assessments for the public welfare that have in some form been laid on the people ever since such a thing as a State or municipal society existed. In the year 1819, the first tax was levied. It was a general tax levied by the Board of Commissioners, and was as follows: "On first-rate land, 50 cents per 100 acres; on second-rate land, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents; on third-rate land, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; and on horses, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head."

For this year, John Dunn's Ferry was taxed \$5, and that of Adam Brinton \$8.

For the year 1820, the rates were as follows: "On first-rate land, \$1.50 per 100 acres; on second-rate land, \$1.30; and on third-rate land, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents."

For the year 1823: "On first-rate land, \$1 per 100 acres; on second-rate land, 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ cents; and on third-rate land, 50 cents; on horses, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head, and on work oxen, 25 cents."

For the year 1825: "On first-rate land, 75 cents per 100 acres; on second-rate land, 50 cents; on third-rate land, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; horses, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head; work oxen, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per head; gold watches, \$1; silver watches, 25 cents; brass clocks, \$1; four-wheel carriages, \$1; two-wheel carriages, 50 cents each."

In the year 1843, the number of polls in the township was 195; number of acres assessed for taxation, 20,288; value of lands, \$61,324; value of improvements, \$30,870; value of lots and improvements, \$24,219; value of other property, \$20,774; total value of taxables, \$137,187; total tax collected, \$795.23, of which \$374.61 was State tax.

For the year 1852—Number of acres for taxation, 27,702; value of lands, \$101,602; value of improvements, \$61,283; value of lots, \$28,464; personal property, \$151,569; total taxables, \$342,918; total tax, \$2,098.74, of which \$152.25 were township tax; delinquent, \$155.50; number of polls, 266.

For the year 1860—Number of acres for taxation, 29,540; value of land, \$338,377; value of improvements, \$107,621; value of lots, \$25,460; value of improvements on same, \$54,730; value of personal property, \$247,984; total value of taxables, \$774,172; total taxes collected, \$4,618.52, of which \$154.83 was township tax; delinquent, \$2,003.45; number polls, 292.

For the year 1870—Number of acres assessed for taxation, 29,805; value of lands, \$535,995; value of improvements, \$115,225; value of lots, \$65,410; value of improvements on same, \$115,415; value of personal property, \$315,470; total value of taxables, \$1,147,515; polls, 317; total taxes collected, \$12,218.05; delinquent, \$2,256.66.

For the year 1880—Number of acres, 29,805; value of lands, \$424,090; value of improvements, \$69,670; value of lots, \$119,475; value of improvements on the same, \$173,255; value of personal property, \$128,745; total value of taxables, \$915,235; total taxes collected, \$9,077.99.

SURFACE, TIMBER, WATER, ETC.

The greater portion of the surface is hilly and rolling, some sections being rough and unproductive. The northern part, known as "Texas," is the most broken. The uplands are generally well watered, have a good soil, and are well adapted to grazing and stock-raising. Although not so profitable for the raising of grain and agricultural products, with careful and skillful husbandry they would soon become very valuable as grazing lands. Many acres of land that might be made to yield a handsome profit are hardly worth the taxes on account of bad management and unskillful farming.

White River enters the township near the northeast corner, in Section 1, and runs diagonally through it, passing out near the southwest corner. It has a large acreage of rich and valuable bottom lands on White River, varying from one-fourth to three-fourths of a mile in width, and producing heavy crops of corn, wheat and other grain. There are no other streams of any consequence. The creeks are Rattlesnake, in the western part, and Fall Creek, Mill Creek and McCormick's Creek in the northern and eastern part of the township. They are all small streams, but Rattlesnake, which is the largest, frequently becomes swollen to a considerable size by heavy rains, and causes a great deal of damage along its narrow valley. McCormick's Creek, which joins White River from the east about one mile east of Spencer, is a favorite resort for picnic parties and pleasure-seekers, on account of its beautiful and romantic scenery. From its mouth to the falls, about one and a half miles, it winds through a deep, narrow, rocky valley, with precipitous sides and gray cliffs that rise like solid stone walls higher than the tall oaks. The bluffs and steep sides are covered with clambering vines and a dense timber growth, shutting out the sunlight and leaving the narrow valley shady, silent, and seemingly far from the haunts of man. The falls are twelve feet in height, and the surrounding scenery would delight the eye of an artist. The valley is in some places rocky, in others, covered with grass and wild flowers and strewn with moss-covered

bowlders. The scene is one of wild sylvan beauty and grandeur, and it is perhaps the only spot the hand of the invading pioneer has left unchanged. It wants only the wild war-whoop of the departed and disinherited Lo to wake the echoes in the enchanted vale and complete the scene as it was when the Indian was lord of the domain.

The timber growth is principally beech, oak, ash, sugar, walnut and poplar. The best timber has disappeared, but there were once magnificent forests of valuable timber.

The hills of Washington Township are full of splendid building stone, equal if not superior to any other in the State, and they will be some day studded with the tall derricks of many stone quarries. A committee of experts, appointed to select the best stone to be found for the superstructure of the new State House, after a critical examination of the stone in various parts of Indiana and the West, selected that of the quarry at the mouth of McCormick's Creek. A bridge was built across White River at this point, and a switch connecting with the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was built by the contractors, and for some time the quarry was worked on an extensive scale. The bridge was twice washed away by the floods, and the expense of quarrying this stone being greater than ordinarily, the contractors became discouraged and abandoned it for the cheaper but inferior stone of the Bedford quarries.

There are three large stone quarries near Mundy's Station, on the I. & V. R. R., operated by E. R. Bladen, John Parisho and the Pennsylvania R. R. Company. Mr. Parisho also runs a limekiln in connection with his quarry, and ships large quantities of a superior quality of lime and stone. Bernhard Schweitzer operates an extensive limekiln and stone quarry about a half mile southwest of Spencer, near the I. & V. R. R. The quarry and kiln are high above the railroad, and are connected with it by a double track narrow gauge line of road, so arranged that the descending cars pull up the empty cars that have been unloaded at the I. & V. track below. Mr. Schweitzer employs a large number of men, and has a heavy capital invested in this enterprise. He furnishes all the stone used for masonry by the I. & V. R. R., and some other branches of the Pennsylvania Company, and fills large contracts besides. He ships immense quantities of stone and lime, and it is probably the most extensive enterprise of this kind in Southern Indiana. There are also several smaller quarries in operation in the township.

With its magnificent stone quarries, operated on an extensive scale, with good roads, improved farms and farming methods, and greater enterprise in the development of its resources, there is no reason why Washington Township should not become rich and prosperous.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP was created in the year 1820, and named in honor of Gen. Anthony Wayne. As originally organized, it included the present township of Harrison and embraced an area of territory nine miles long from north to south and four miles from east to west. Harrison was cut off in the year 1837, and subsequently a strip one mile wide was added from the adjoining township of Morgan, making the area of Wayne at the present time a fraction over twenty square miles, the greater portion of which lies in Congressional Township 11 north, Range 2 west. White River touches the southeast corner, flowing a northwesterly direction to Section 29, where its course is deflected due south. Skirting the river for some distance are fine bottom lands, while the remainder of the township is more uneven and in some places considerably broken, especially in the southern part. There are a number of streams flowing through the township which afford ample drainage, while fine limestone springs are found in many localities. There are some fine farm lands in the township, especially the bottoms, which for fertility cannot be excelled, but as a general thing the country is better adapted to grazing, and stock-raising is now the leading industry.

COMING OF THE PIONEERS.

To a person who has not witnessed all the changes which have taken place in the Western country since its first settlement, its former appearance is like a dream or romance. He will find it difficult to realize the features of that wilderness which was the abode of his infant days. The little cabin of his father no longer exists. The diminutive field and truck patch which afforded him a scanty supply of the necessaries of life have been swallowed up in the extended meadow, orchard or grain field. Everywhere surrounded by the busy hum of men and the comforts and refinements of civilization, his former state and that of the country have in a great degree vanished from his memory; or if he sometimes bestows a reflection on its original aspect, the mind seems carried back to a period of time much more remote than it really is. The immense changes which have taken place in the physical and moral state of the country have been gradual, and therefore scarcely perceptible from year to year, but the view from one extreme to the other is like the prospect of the opposite shore over a vast expanse of water whose hills, valleys, mountains and forests present a confused and romantic scenery which loses itself in the distant horizon.

But few of the aged pioneers of Wayne remain to weave the historical fabric of facts with the thread of personal incident. The lapse of more than half a century has not only swept from the theater of life the most of the heroes of the old and perilous times, but has dimmed the memories of those who yet remain, so that some have forgotten the exact time when many events appertaining to the township's history transpired. However, by a careful comparison of the different statements and dates, we think

they have been given with sufficient accuracy for general utility, even in instances where there is lack of coincidence.

The first recorded settlement within the present limits of Wayne was made in the spring of 1818 by Ephraim Goss, who located on a tract of land in Section 30, Town 11 north, Range 5 west, which had been purchased from the Government two years previous by one Jonathan Lindley, who sold it to Goss in the fall of 1817 while the latter was passing through the country on a tour of observation. Goss was a native of North Carolina. He emigrated to Indiana in 1810, and settled first in Washington County, where he remained until he secured a home in this township in the year mentioned. A son of Mr. Goss now living describes the journey to their new home as having been made in the face of many difficulties, chief of which was the almost impassable condition of the road—if road it might be called—owing to the mud and snow, the time being in the month of March and the weather extremely disagreeable. Much of the way had to be cut through the dense forests, and the family and household effects were conveyed in a couple of six-horse wagons, the same that were used by our pioneer when he first left his native hills of Carolina.

Mr. Goss had made no improvements on his land prior to moving to it—not even a shelter—and it would be difficult to imagine a more dreary prospect than their new home presented on the cold murky day of the family's arrival. On every side were deep, gloomy forests, among the recesses of which but few white men had ever penetrated, and the whole country at the time of which we write was uncheered by the slightest presence of civilization.

The first habitation was a tent hastily constructed by the side of a large log, and served the family for a dwelling until a rude pole cabin was erected, which for convenience and comfort was but little if any superior to the first shelter, being without windows and floor, and very imperfectly covered with rough clapboards made with a common chopping ax. Into this primitive domicile Mr. Goss' family, consisting of seven persons, and a couple of young men who came with him to the new country, were safely housed, after which life in the backwoods commenced in earnest. During the first spring, ten acres of ground were cleared and planted in corn, but so late was the seed put into the soil that the grain did not mature well and the entire crop was used for fodder.

Comparatively few of the inconveniences which are the common lot of the majority of settlers in a new country were experienced by the family of Mr. Goss, as he was a man of considerable means, and brought with him sufficient provision to last until crops were raised and harvested. As years passed by, Mr. Goss became the owner of valuable tracts of real estate, the greater part of which is in possession of his descendants at the present time. He was a man of many sterling qualities, and his word was as good as his bond in all parts of the country. He was the proprietor of the town of Gosport, which was named for him, and died in the year 1833, highly respected in the community which he was instrumental in founding. A part of the old home farm is occupied at the present time by Frederick Goss, who came to the country with his father and assisted in making the first farm ever carved from the forests of Wayne. Upon this place he has continuously resided for sixty-five years, and is now passing the evening of a useful life in quiet and con-

tent. Several other sons of the staunch old pioneer became residents of the township in an early day, and his numerous descendants are among the substantial citizens of the county.

In the year 1819, Col. Robert Wooden, of Kentucky, came to the township and settled about three miles northwest of Gosport, on land owned at the present time by his son, Dr. J. Wooden. Mr. Wooden was a man considerably in advance of the majority of the pioneers in intelligence and business tact, and early acquired the dignity of a kind of leader and legal adviser among his neighbors, the majority of whom carried their litigation no further than his decisions. He became very popular as a politician, and in an early day represented the county in the State Legislature, besides serving the people as Sheriff and filling various other official positions.

Early in 1819 came Abner Alexander, a native of North Carolina, and settled about two miles west of Gosport, in Section 32, where William Haltom lives. Mr. Alexander's family came to the new country under the most adverse circumstances, their only means of conveyance being a single horse, upon which the wife and two children, and the few household effects were packed, while the husband and father walked and led the way.

Upon his arrival in the country, Mr. Alexander moved into a part of Mr. Goss' residence, where his family lived until a habitation was built on the land mentioned, after which they moved to their own quarters. Many obstacles conspired to discourage Mr. Alexander, chief of which was poverty in its most abject form, the sum total of his wealth at that time being one horse and a dollar bill. His subsequent life may be taken as a practical demonstration of what energy and thrift can accomplish in the face of opposing circumstances; being naturally a skillful trader, he soon turned this gift to his advantage, and ere long became the possessor of ample means and a valuable tract of land. His death occurred a number of years ago. His son, J. W. Alexander, and daughters, Mrs. Hays, Wampler and Spillman, are residing in the township at the present time.

William Alexander, brother of the preceding, came to the country about the same time, and became a leading citizen in the community where he resided.

David Lukenbill came as early as 1819, and settled two miles west of Gosport, on the farm owned at the present time by Millard Wampler. Mr. Lukenbill was a native of North Carolina, but moved here from Washington County, where he had been living several years. He was a man of ample means, a model farmer and a reputable citizen in every respect. He subsequently emigrated to Iowa, in which State his death occurred a number of years ago. Several of his descendants live in Gosport and the surrounding country.

During the year 1820, the following additional settlers came to the country, viz.: Bartlett Asher, James Thompson, Isaac Brasier, James Partlow, Thomas Waters and Thomas Sandy. The Asher family came from Kentucky. Bartlett settled three miles north of Gosport, on the place owned and occupied at the present time by George Goss. His brother, John Asher, became a resident about the same time, or perhaps a little later, and is remembered as a man of remarkable physical powers. Daniel Asher came in 1821, and purchased from the Government a tract of land lying in Section 13, Town 11 north, Range 3 west. Thompson lo-

cated in the Asher settlement and became a prominent farmer. Brasier was a brother-in-law of Thompson, and settled in the same neighborhood. He entered land in 1830, and is remembered as a good-natured man, whose propensity for joking and telling stories was unbounded by time, place or circumstance. Partlow settled in Section 7, near the northern boundary of the township, and was the first blacksmith who worked at his trade within the present boundaries of Wayne. He occupied his farm and operated his shop until the year 1830, at which time he sold out and emigrated to one of the Western States. Waters was a native of Kentucky. He was the father of a large family, but few of whom are living in this county at the present time.

Jeremiah Mathes became a resident of the township about the year 1820, moving here from Washington County, where he settled as early as 1816, while on his way to Sullivan County.

In 1819, he came to the "new purchase" for the purpose of securing a home, and selected a claim where Thomas Sandy afterward settled, which land he could not pay for at the time on account of his money not being acceptable at the land office. As soon as he ascertained this fact, he went back to his native State, Kentucky, and procured a sufficient amount of good money to enable him enter his claim, but judge of his surprise and chagrin, upon his return, to find the land in possession of another who "bought it from under him" during his absence. To purchase another's claim was considered by the early settlers an act of contemptible meanness, and a person guilty of doing it at once lost his standing in the community, and became virtually ostracised. So we judge from this that the person who "jumped" Mathes' claim gained nothing in the long run by his little act of treachery. Not securing the land of his first choice, Mathes afterward purchased from the Government a homestead in Section 30, about one mile northwest of the site of Gosport. Mr. Mathes was a wheelwright by trade, and after settling in the new country exercised his mechanical skill in making chairs and other articles of furniture for the early settlers; he also operated a blacksmith shop, and was considered the handy man of the community. He was a resident of the township until 1830, at which time he sold out to Daniel Goss, and moved to Morgan County, where his death occurred many years ago. His son, Elder J. M. Mathes, now living at Bedford, is one of the prominent preachers of the State, and was for many years identified with the religious and educational history of Owen County. His reputation as a minister and writer is not confined to Indiana alone, but wherever the Christian Church has gained a footing there his name is known and honored. The following reminiscence from a sketch, written expressly for this work by Mr. Mathes, will show that he was the only white man in Indiana ever dignified by the title of an Indian Chief:

"In 1823 or 1824, the Delaware Indians, who were owners of the country about Indianapolis and Noblesville, exchanged their lands in Indiana for new hunting grounds in what was then known as Kansas Territory, now Kansas, and in moving to their new land their line of march was along the West Fork of White River. The head chief, whose name was 'Big Fire,' took sick on the way, and when they reached our neighborhood they camped just above the mouth of Indian Creek, a half mile above where Gosport stands, and right on the river bank. Here Big Fire died, and was buried with much ceremony on the bluff just north of their camp near the railroad crossing, and south of the I. & V. Rail-

road. The body was carried by four elders of the tribe on a bier, made of two poles interlaced with bark, to the grave, where it was painted, dressed in his best blanket and beaded moccasins, and buried along with his ornaments and war weapons. The grave was three feet deep, lined with rough boards and bark; over it was planted an oak post five feet high and eight inches square, tapering to a point and painted red. The monument was often visited and long revered by the band. It has disappeared within a few years.

“After the death of their chief, the Indians remained thirty days in their camp to mourn. The camp swarmed with men, squaws and pap-poooses to the number of several hundred, and there was a great deal of sport among them, and as the camp was only a mile from my father’s cabin, we often went down to see them run foot-races, wrestle, etc. On one of our visits to the camp, I was induced to engage in wrestling with them, and found to my astonishment that I could throw down their best wrestlers. They challenged me to run a foot-race, and I did so, and found I could easily outrun the swiftest Indian in the camp. But they were not satisfied with this, and challenged me to run a race with their champion, a young chief who had remained at Strawtown when they started to move, for the purpose of attending to some business, but was to be on in a few days. My father urged me to accept, which I did, and they promised to notify me when the young chief would arrive. Nothing was at stake; we were simply to run for the championship. Finally, one day we were notified that he was in the camp and wanted to see me. So my father and I went down at once, and we shook hands, and fixed the day and time for the race.

“The day came, and the whole camp was astir, and all the whites for miles around, who came to witness the contest, were on hand. The race paths were in good order, 120 yards long, and were made near the river bank, terminating just above the mouth of the creek.

“We started at the upper end of the paths, and ran down the river. For the first fifty yards we were parallel, but I saw that I could beat him easily, and at this point I struck out with all the muscle and spring that I had, and in a few minutes I lost sight of him, and turned my head to see what had become of him, and the moment I looked back he stopped. He had fallen at least ten feet behind; he was done for and gave it up. I, however, ran on to the end, and jumped over the line. Then the vast crowd raised a shout that was heard at our cabins, and made my mother and sister quite uneasy, lest we had been murdered. But the Indians were not offended, but gathered around me, and, taking me up, carried me in triumph around the camp. We returned home, and about the middle of the afternoon, a committee of the honorable men came to notify me that I had been chosen chief of the Delaware natives, under the name of Big Fire (the name of the fallen chief), and desired my presence at once at the camp, to be adopted into their tribe. I inquired what the ceremony of adoption was, and they informed me that on my arrival at the camp I would be expected to make a public declaration of my determination to become an Indian, and renounce my former relations to the whites. I would then be led down to the water by one of the chiefs, and immersed; that in the act of immersion the pale face would be washed off and the Indian put on, and I would then be an Indian—‘a big brave.’ They were authorized to make the following grand inducements: 1. ‘We will make you much rich.’ 2. ‘In our hunting-grounds you may select



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you a tract of land just where you please, and make it as large as you wish, and it shall be yours forever.' 3. 'And you may have heap squaw—heap squaw.' But I declined the adoption with all their tempting offers."

Other early settlers who became residents as early as 1820 were John Treat, who located on what is known as the McCormick farm, in the northern part of the township; Abraham Littell, who entered land in Section 29, and ran the first ferry on the river near Gosport; James and Jack Dowden, B. Miller, Thomas E. Johnson, Jeremiah Sandy, Zachariah Glover and Daniel Hall, all of whom became owners of real estate. Later came Tobias Moser, John Wilson, Thomas Robertson, Robert Waters, William Truax and his son Benjamin, Aaron McCarty, John Holmes, John M. Young, William Wade, William Snodgrass, Thomas Dunnegan, B. B. Whitaker, Scott W. Young, James Beck and Abraham Stutsman, all of whom became residents prior to the year 1830. Among those who came in later may be mentioned William H. Fritz, Robert Spratt, Elijah McGinnis, John Wilson, Samuel Asher, John Condiff, George Condiff, Wiley Williams and others.

Among the first to secure land in the township by entry were Fetter and Hughes, whose patent dates from the month of September, 1816. John Stipp entered a portion of Section 32, Town 11 north, Range 2 west, the same year, and Jonathan Lindley secured 884 acres in Sections 31 and 32 about the same time. Other early entries were made by Abner Frazier, John S. Anderson, William Dant, George John, John Goss, Samuel Evans, William Glover, John Snoddy, Elijah Waters, William Bowman, William Waters, Price Hayes, John R. Robards, Frederick Steiwalt, Thomas Dunnegan, John Hedrick, Martha Doughty, James Bolden, Isaac Reed, David Burke, Eli Greyson, Thomas Alexander, John Carter, John Craddock, William Craddock, John Moberly, Philip Mayfield, John Modrell and Abraham Goble.

Previous to the year 1821, the price demanded by Government for its land was \$2 per acre, one-fourth of which was paid at the time of purchase, and the remainder in three annual installments, a liberal discount being allowed the purchaser if the whole was paid in advance. This arrangement, however liberally intended, was found to be productive of great mischief, as purchases were frequently made by persons who had not the means of payment. Persons who had only money enough to pay the first installment on one or more tracts, disbursed their entire capital in making the prompt payment required at the time of entry, depending on future contingencies for the power to discharge the other three-fourths of their liabilities. This was done in most cases without the least intention to defraud, the risk of loss being entirely on the side of the purchaser, and the allurements to make the venture such as few men have the resolution to withstand.

A rapid increase in the value of lands was generally anticipated, and many expected to meet their engagements by selling a portion of the land at an enhanced price, and thus securing the portion retained; some were enticed by a desire to secure choice lands, and others deluded by the belief that they could raise the sums required within the appointed time by the sale of produce raised from the soil. Others, by industry and good fortune, realized these anticipations, but quite a number of the purchasers, at the expiration of the term limited for the payment of the last installment, found their lands subject to forfeiture for non-payment.

Money was scarce; the country was new, without capitalists, moneyed institutions or manufactories, and with little or no commerce; and while the sale of lands and the purchase of such goods as were required to supply the wants of the settlers, constituted a drain of the little circulating medium in the country, and the industry of the people not being brought into action nor the resources of the country developed, there were no means of bringing the money back. As a consequence of this state of things, a period of depression ensued, which was widespread, and some of the early pioneers of Wayne came in for their share of the general calamity. At one time, the whole population of the Western States trembled upon the brink of ruin; and had the Government proved a rigid creditor, an immense amount of distress would have resulted. The majority of the purchasers became settlers, and built houses and opened fields upon the soil, the legal title to which remained in the Government. To drive such a people to extremity would have been ungenerous and fatally unwise, so a system of relief was devised, which extended the time of payments, and authorized purchasers to secure a portion of their lands by relinquishing the remainder. In the course of a few years much of the indebtedness was absorbed, without injury to the citizen, and with little or no loss to the Government. Upon granting relief to land purchasers, the credit system was abolished, and the lands were afterward sold at so much per acre, payable in cash. In no part of the country was the Government's generosity more appreciated than in the early settled counties of Southern Indiana, and in Wayne Township many of the first citizens were enabled to save their homesteads and ward off a general bankruptcy.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

The settlement of a new country in the immediate neighborhood of an old one is not attended with much difficulty, because supplies can be readily obtained from the latter; but the settlement of a country remote from any cultivated region is a very different thing, because at the outset food, raiment and the implements of husbandry are obtained in small supplies and with great difficulty. This was, in a great degree, the case in the early settlement of Wayne, as the nearest inhabited localities of any note were in Washington County, and the nearest market place at Louisville, between ninety and a hundred miles distant; a journey to Louisville and return in those early times required about twenty days, owing to the absence of roads, and one person was generally selected to do the marketing for the entire neighborhood. There being but little money in the country, the few groceries and dry goods required by the settlers were obtained in exchange for such articles as could be produced, i. e., coon and deer skins, wild honey and venison. Later, the town of Bloomington became the nearest source of supplies, while flour and meal were obtained at a mill in the town of Salem in Washington County, about ninety miles from Gosport. The furniture for the table for several years after the settlement consisted of a few pewter dishes, plates and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls and cups; if these last were scarce, gourds and hard-shelled squashes made up the deficiency. The iron pots and knives were brought from the older settlements, and corresponded well with the articles of diet on which they were employed. "Hog and hominy" were proverbial for the dishes of which they were the component parts, while "Johnny-cake" and "pone"

were the only forms of bread used for many years. Every family, besides a garden for the few vegetables which they cultivated, had another small inclosure from one-half to an acre, which they called a truck patch, where were raised corn for roasting ears, pumpkins, beans, squashes and potatoes. These in the latter part of the summer and fall were cooked with their pork, venison and bear meat, and made wholesome and well-relished dishes.

The early society was fairly good, and the people eminently sociable, their community of wants making them helpful of one another, and at all log-rollings or house-raising were representatives from every neighborhood for miles around. In giving a history of the state of mechanical arts as they were exercised at an early period of the settlement of the country, we shall present a people driven by necessity to perform works of mechanical skill far beyond what a person enjoying all the advantages of civilization could expect from a population placed in such straitened circumstances. The reader will naturally ask, Where were the mills for grinding grains? Where were the tanners for making leather? Where were the smith shops for making and repairing their farming utensils? Who were their carpenters, tailors, cabinet workmen, shoemakers and weavers? The answer to these queries would be that such manufactories did not exist, nor had they any tradesmen who were professedly such. Every family were under the necessity of doing everything for themselves as best they could.

The hominy and block mills were in use in most of the early houses, and a machine still more simple was often used for making meal, while the corn was too soft to be beaten, the common tin grater.

The hand mill was better than the mortar and grater. It was made of two circular stones, the lowest of which was called the bed stone, the upper one the runner. These were placed in a hoop, with a spout for discharging the meal. A staff was let into a hole in the upper surface of the runner near the outer edge, and its upper end through a hole in a board, fastened to a joist above, so that two persons could be employed in turning the mill at the same time. The grain was put into an opening in the runner by hand. These mills are still in use in Palestine, the ancient country of the Jews, and it was one of this sort our Savior alluded to when, with reference to the destruction of Jerusalem, He said, "two women shall be grinding at a mill, the one shall be taken and the other left." The first mill of this kind operated in Wayne Township was constructed by Abraham Littell, and used by the neighborhood for a number of years. The next mill of which we have any account was operated by horse-power, and stood about three miles northeast of Gosport. It was built by Aaron McCarty, who manufactured the buhrs from native rock. The other machinery consisted of a bolting apparatus operated by hand, and the mill house was a rude shed resting upon four forks driven into the ground. It was in operation about four years, and during that period was kept running almost constantly in order to supply the large demand for breadstuffs. For a number of years every family tanned its own leather. The tan vat was a large trough sunk to the upper edge in the ground. A quantity of bark was easily obtained every spring in clearing and fencing land. This, after drying, was brought in, and on wet days was shaved and pounded on a block of wood with an ax or mallet. Ashes were used for taking off the hair, and bear's oil, hog's lard and tallow answered the place of fish oil. The leather, to be

sure, was coarse, but it was substantially good. The operation of currying was performed with a drawing-knife with its edge turned after the manner of a currying-knife, and the leather was blackened with a mixture made of soot and hog's lard. In about the year 1823, a tannery on a more extensive scale was started by John Holmes in the northern part of the township. John M. Young engaged in the tannery business in an early day also, and operated a yard until 1831, at which time the enterprise was moved to Gosport.

Another early industry of the township was a distillery operated by Isaac Brazier on his farm, a short distance north of the site of Gosport. Mr. Brazier engaged in the business of making "fire-water" about the year 1827, and early achieved the reputation of producing the best of whisky and peach brandy. His place was well patronized, as whisky was the common beverage at that time, and the settler's peaches and corn were distilled on the shares or exchanged for the "juice" at the rate 15 and 20 cents per gallon. The distillery ceased operations about the year 1831.

In 1820, the first wheat ever raised in the township was harvested by Mr. Goss, who hauled a part of his crop to Louisville, and sold it for 50 cents per bushel, taking a portion of his pay in merchandise. The remainder was generously divided among the sparse settlers, and the following year a fair acreage was harvested. Mr. Goss planted the first orchard in the township in the fall of 1818, with small trees brought from Washington County, all of which were seedlings. Three years later, the orchard was bearing, and at the present time several of the old trees can be seen presenting a very aged and venerable appearance. Several other orchards were set out as early as the year 1821, and the township became noted many years ago as a fine fruit country. A profitable industry of the early times was raising hogs, or obtaining possession of those that raised themselves, as the woods were overrun every year with vast numbers of these lank, savage brutes. They were hunted with dogs, and every farmer caught and marked as many of them as he could, after which his property was not molested. A law requiring each man's mark to be recorded with the proper county official was enacted as early as the year 1818, and upon the old register in the Recorder's office are found many quaint descriptions, such as the following, viz :

"Abner Alexander, of Wayne Township, marks with a crop off the right ear and a hole in the left, March 1, Anno Domino 1819.

"John Treat marks with a swallow fork in the right, and a half crop in the under side of the left ear, October 6, Anno Domino 1819.

"Thomas Sandy marks with a crop and a slit in the left ear, and an underbit in the right, June 4, 1820."

In the fall of each year, the country would be visited by hog buyers, and a busy time was then experienced in collecting the porkers and preparing them for market. For a number of years, they were driven overland to Vincennes, Louisville and other places, but later they were converted into pork nearer home, and shipped on flat-boats to New Orleans.

EARLY EVENTS.

In the year 1819, the first marriage license ever issued in Owen County was filled out for Philip Hodge and Mary, daughter of Ephraim Goss, at whose residence the ceremony which made them one was performed. The bridegroom is still living, being a resident of Morgan County at the present time.

Ephraim Goss, Jr., and his cousin, Sarah Goss, were married in the year 1823; and Elijah Bowen took Nancy Alexander "for better or worse" a little later. The first white person born within the present limits of Wayne was William, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Sandy, whose birth occurred in the latter part of 1818. Abigail Goss, daughter of Ephraim Goss, was probably the second person born in the township, her birth having occurred in 1819. A son was born in the family of a Mr. Dittmore as early as 1824, and about the same time a number of juveniles were ushered into existence in various parts of the township.

The first place of burial in the township was the Old Union Graveyard, and the first interment therein was a man by name of Clark, a resident of Montgomery Township, whose death occurred about sixty-three years ago. Mrs. Hays died in an early day also, and was laid to rest at the same place. Abigail Goss died in 1824, and Daniel Goss and wife departed this life about the same time, and were buried in the family graveyard on the old homestead.

Little Mount Cemetery, in the northern part of the township, was laid out in the year 1850, and the Gosport Cemetery, the principal place of interment at the present time, a few years later.

The second ferry at Gosport was kept by Ephraim Goss, and ran by his son-in-law, Benjamin Arnold, for a period of three or four years, at the end of which time it was purchased by John McKinney, who had charge of it about the same length of time. A Mr. Shirley afterward obtained possession of the business, which is conducted at the present time by Marion Shirley. James Beck ran a ferry a short distance above Gosport a number of years; it was discontinued in 1870, the time the bridge over the river was completed.

EDUCATIONAL.

Men have interested themselves in education ever since recorded time, and even before recorded time. The earliest traditions present only grown men seeking to educate themselves. Children, then, were left to grow, with only the restraints or training that society and home forced upon them, their education being left to their own exertions after they became men and women; and yet such schooling advanced all mankind—made civilization out of barbarism. The fundamental idea of all schools is to take care of the minds and morals of children, and train them up in the way they should go, assisted in the moral work by religion and the church. This being admitted, we have this light thrown upon the subject of progress made in intelligence and morals in the fifty years just passed. There has been as marked improvement in the number and quality of our present splendid and expensive church buildings as there has been in the schoolhouses in that time. So has the improvement in numbers and superiority of teachers kept equal pace with the progress of the age.

It has cost many thousands of dollars to erect and furnish the numerous school buildings of the county. From John Mitchell's pioneer school, taught in the old Union Church, to the elegant and elaborately furnished high school room where Prof. Lilly instructs the inquiring mind, is a long stride in education. This is no place to discuss the question of how to make better the common schools, even if it is of supreme importance. The schools are based upon the idea that all can and should become philosophers, with no difference among men except in degree of advancement.

Whereas, the truth is, that the best and most difficult thing for society to do is to produce *gentlemen*. True it is that the home influence and training is where this precious commodity to society is mostly to come from, yet if the schools ever arrive at the point where they can, even in the smallest degree, supply to the children of homes that have it not, *then* will there be the commencement of the real school; then may the teacher, surrounded by his school family, like the proud mother of the Gracchi, exclaim, "Behold, my jewels." Schools were established in Wayne as early as 1825, although no houses were erected especially for school purposes until several years after that date. The old Union Church building, which stood a short distance from Gosport, was the first place in the township where schools were taught, and, from the most reliable authority, one John Mitchell appears to have been the first pedagogue. He was quite an old man at the time, and is remembered by one of his pupils now living as having slept during the part of the day, and during his naps the school was left to take care of itself. The second school at Union was taught by J. T. Moberly, and later a Mr. Young taught several terms at the same place. An old man by name of Anderson commenced a school near Gosport in an early day, but was not allowed to complete his term on account of his dissipated habits. Prominent among the early teachers was Elder J. M. Mathes, who, unlike the majority of early instructors, was a man of fine abilities, and brought with him to his work the advantages of a classical education. He was connected with the schools for a number of years, and did as much as if not more than any other man in the country toward arousing a feeling in favor of the cause of education.

The early school buildings throughout the country were made of logs, and but illy supplied with seats, desks, and the appliances necessary to competent teaching, but as a rule the teachers were conscientious, intelligent and energetic, and fully the equal of their fellow-teachers in the State. They were home missionaries, working for the good of humanity at from \$8 to \$30 per month, one-third public money and the other two-thirds to be made up by the patrons, and about fifty per cent of which was lost. As the township increased in population, the necessity for more school room increased correspondingly, and ere long the little cabins were replaced by more comfortable and substantial frame buildings. There are five good schoolhouses at the present time, in which terms from eighty to one hundred and eight days of the year are taught. The revenue for tuition for the year 1882-83 was \$1,020.60. The last enumeration shows 192 children of proper school age in the township outside of Gosport.

The teachers for 1882-83 were John S. Lingle, J. S. Evans, Lee McAuley, John Brasier and Josiah McCrary.

Trustees—The last Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: William Alexander, James Dagley and L. M. Hays, A. J. Hays being Clerk.

The following gentlemen have filled the office since 1859, to wit: Alfred Glover, James Hutchings, T. J. Blackston, John M. Carleton, John Soth, T. C. Bailey, W. B. Haltom and W. C. Gray.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held at private residences by the Christian denomination, known as New Lights, and the

Baptists. Among the early preachers of the former were Elders John Henderson, Joseph Berry, Conrad Kern and Perseus Harris. Among the early Baptist preachers are remembered John Jones, Solomon Dunnegan and Samuel Holmes. The oldest religious society was the Union Christian Church, a sketch of which will be found in the history of Gosport.

Little Mount Baptist Church, in the northern part of the township, was organized in the year 1824, by Rev. John Jones. Among the early members were James Baldwin and wife, John Wilson and wife, Benjamin Mugg and wife, John Mugg, Sr., and wife, John Mugg, Jr., and wife, John Asher and William Truax.

Meetings were held in a schoolhouse for two years, at the end of which time a frame house of worship was erected, on land donated by James Baldwin and John Wilson. This building stood for a period of twenty years, and was replaced about the year 1846 or 1847 by the present edifice, which occupies the same lot. Among the pastors and stated supplies of the church were Revs. Solomon Dunnegan, Leroy Mayfield, Benjamin Arnold, John Mugg, Thomas Roberson, M. McNutt, — Terry, F. D. Bland and others. The society was at one time the strongest Baptist Church in the county, and had a membership of over 100 persons; but owing to removals and withdrawals to sister churches, the membership has decreased very rapidly, and at the present time the organization is in a very weak condition. It is the mother church of the congregations at Gosport and Quincy, and many of its early members are living in various parts of the United States.

The first Sunday school in the township, and perhaps the first in the county, was organized as early as the year 1824 or 1825, at what is known as the Big Spring, by a Presbyterian family from the East, by the name of Reed. Mr. Reed was sent to Indiana as a missionary by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in an early day organized what is known as Bethany Church in Montgomery Township, one of the oldest, if not the oldest, religious society in Owen County. The Sunday school was conducted principally by Mrs. Reed, and two widow ladies, namely: Mrs. Young and Doughty, relatives of the Reeds. It was not conducted upon a sectarian basis, for a few years after its organization we learn that its warmest friends were Baptists, and Samuel Holmes, one of their preachers, was an enthusiastic teacher. The school was kept up for several years, and did a great deal of good in the community.

STATEMENT OF TAXATION, VALUE OF LANDS, ETC.

For the year 1843, the total value of taxables in the township was \$114,738. The following year, the number of acres of land returned for taxation was 18,873; value of land, \$43,218; value of improvements, \$47,955; value of lots and improvements, \$33,690; value of personal property, \$98,292; total value of taxables, \$223,166; number of polls, 173; total amount of taxes, \$1,544.97; delinquent for former years, \$91.24.

For the year 1860—Number of acres for taxation, 11,872.04; value of lands, \$185,711; value of improvements, \$59,476; value of lots, \$14,646; value of improvements on lots, \$58,485; value of personal property, \$165,189; total value of taxables, \$483,507; number of polls, 170; total amount of taxes, \$3,536.99; delinquent for former years, \$1,513.27.

For the year 1870—Number of acres for taxation, 14,633.96; value of lands, \$263,710; value of improvements, \$82,485; value of lots,

\$21,550; value of improvements on lots, \$84,610; value of personal property, \$246,905; total value of taxables, \$699,260; total amount of taxes, \$8,069.95; number of polls, 253; delinquent tax for former years, \$1,424.70; population of the township, 1,333.

For the year 1880—The figures for this year and 1882, are for the property outside of the town of Gosport. Value of lands, \$235,170; value of improvements, \$34,310; value of personal property, \$49,910; total value of taxables, \$319,390; total taxes, \$3,487.90; number of polls, 88; delinquent tax, \$381.25; population, including the town of Gosport, 1,288.

For the year 1882—Value of lands, \$254,840; value of improvements, \$34,890; personal property, \$92,320; total value of taxables, \$380,050; total amount of taxes, \$5,299.65; number of polls, 74. The foregoing exhibits do not show the actual value of property in the township, but only the value placed upon it for the purpose of taxation. To make the exhibit complete from 1880 to 1882, inclusive, it will be necessary to add the valuation of Gosport town property, which is given elsewhere.

GOSPORT.

The beautiful little city of Gosport is situated on White River, in the southeastern part of the township, and occupies one of the most romantic spots in Indiana. The village proper dates its history from the month of June, 1829, at which time the plat was placed upon record, although the place achieved considerable reputation as a shipping point for flat-boats down White River several years previous to that time. The first building on the town site was a small round-log cabin, erected by one George Nichols, and used by him for a store room, his stock consisting of one wagon load of general merchandise hauled from Spencer by Uncle Fred Goss. When the town plat was surveyed, Mr. Nichols' mammoth store building fell into one of the principal streets, in consequence of which the house was torn down, and removed to an adjacent lot.

The principal causes which led to the birth of the village were the demands of a large scope of country for a trading point, and the desire on the part of the proprietors for a big profit, which they thought could be realized from the sale of lots, as the admirable location promised much for the welfare of the future city. The town was laid out on a tract of land lying in Sections 31 and 32, Town 11 north, Range 10 west, and belonging to Andrew J. Huston, of Circleville, Ohio. The survey was made at the instigation of Ephraim Goss and Abner Alexander, who afterward purchased the town's site. The original plat embraces an area of thirty-six acres divided into sixteen blocks and 112 lots. Adams, Market and Jackson streets run east and west and are intersected at right angles by North, South and Main streets, running north and south. The majority of the lots were purchased by persons living in the immediate vicinity of the village, and many of them were not improved for a number of years, and some of them not at all, owing to the general poverty of the buyers, in consequence of which a goodly portion of the town reverted back to the original owners, thus serving as a check to the development of the little city. As time passed and the population of the country increased, business men were attracted to the place, and ere long it became the principal distributing point for merchandise in the

county, and took upon itself a substantial growth which has characterized it until the present time.

An addition of twenty-six lots was made to the original plat in the year 1845, by William A. Dunning and John Hudson, and two years later Wampler's Addition of sixty lots was surveyed and placed upon record. Joseph E. Goss made an addition of twenty-seven lots, in December, 1870, and in 1874 the last addition to the town, consisting of twenty-eight lots, was made by John M. Stuckey. It will be impossible to give a complete list of the early merchants and business men of the village, as the names of many, and facts concerning them, have been forgotten in the lapse of time.

Mr. Nichols, the first merchant already referred to, sold goods on a small scale for about two or three years, and was succeeded by John M. Young, who erected a log store and residence on the lot occupied at the present time by the residence of Tillman Davis. Mr. Young handled a good stock of general merchandise, and for a period of twelve or fifteen years did quite an extensive business. In the meantime, Col. Robert Wooden, Tillman A. Howard and C. P. Hester engaged in merchandising, and erected a commodious plank building on the lot owned at the present time by the Widow Chrisman. Later came William Alexander, who for twenty years did a large business, not only in selling goods, but in buying and shipping grain and live stock. Isaac B. Edwards and C. G. Hussey engaged in the mercantile business in an early day, their store room occupying the spot where the post office now stands. They ran their store about ten years, at the end of which time the stock was purchased by Joseph E. Goss, one of the substantial business men of the town. An early merchant and business man who gave an impetus to the town was H. Wampler. His store was one of the largest of the place, was very successfully conducted, and in addition he did a thriving business in buying and shipping cattle, hogs, grain and lumber to New Orleans and other cities on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. His successors were A. H. Pettitt & Co. Other business men who sold goods in the town from time to time were Ephraim Goss, William A. Montgomery, Dunning & Killough, who also operated a tannery; Montgomery & Alexander, Miller & Dagley, Spillman & Fritz, W. H. Fritz & Son, —— Buck and E. W. Arganbright.

The town became a prominent live-stock market in an early day, and the first profitable industries were the packing and shipping of pork. William Alexander built the first pork house near the river, and operated it successfully for several years. The building was log, and Mr. Alexander conducted his business on a limited scale, and discontinued it about the time that Wampler and Goss erected establishments of the same kind. Goss' first building was a frame structure, and stood not far from the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, on the river bank, and was operated about ten years. Wampler's building stood in the west end of town and was used about five years.

In the year 1850, Joseph E. Goss and Dr. Hussey engaged in the pork business on quite an extensive scale, and erected the large house, which is still standing, at a cost of \$14,000. It stands near the river in the southeast part of town, and at the time of its erection was the largest establishment of its kind in Southern Indiana. For a number of years the firm did a large and lucrative business, and slaughtered as high as 33,000 hogs annually, besides doing a large packing business for many

farmers of the county. This was before the days of railroads, and White River served as means of transportation, the principal market place being New Orleans, and later Pittsburgh, Penn., to which place Dr. Hussey moved. The firm enjoyed a monopoly of the pork business of Owen and adjoining counties until the completion of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, when the trade began rapidly to decrease, owing to the sharp competition by shippers on that highway. Hussey afterward disposed of his interest to other parties, and a firm known as Peters & Co. operated the business until a few years ago, when they sold out and left the place. The parties who succeeded the above firm failed, and in the embarrassment Mr. Goss became financially ruined. The building is used at the present time as a spoke factory.

Banks.—In the year 1857, the Bank of Gosport was established, with W. A. Alexander as President, and L. M. Hays, Cashier. The stock was held by a number of parties, and the enterprise proved a disastrous failure, at the end of one year, through mismanagement.

The Citizens' Bank of Gosport was established in 1857 also, by a stock company composed of many of the best citizens in the community. Alfred Brown was chosen President, and Isaac E. Johnson, Cashier. The history of the bank covers a period of only one year, at the end of which time its doors were closed and the stockholders emerged from the failure wiser if not richer men.

The present bank was established in the month of April, 1867, by A. H. Pettitt and William A. Montgomery, who continued the business as partners until November, 1869, when the former withdrew his interest and moved to Indianapolis. After the retirement of Mr. Pettitt, Joseph E. Goss became a partner, and the firm of Montgomery & Goss continued until December, 1870, at which time Pettitt returned and purchased the latter's interest. Under the name of the old firm the bank was re-organized with a capital of \$50,000, and flourished until March 1, 1879, when Pettitt again retired, disposing of his interest to J. R. Henry. The name of the firm at the present time is Montgomery & Henry, and the capital at their command is estimated at \$75,000. The bank has been conducted very successfully, and at no time during the history of the enterprise has it been unable to meet all demands made upon it.

The building in which Messrs. Montgomery & Henry transact their business is a large brick structure, by far the finest bank building in the county, and cost the sum of \$9,000.

The Press.—Several papers have been published in Gosport at different times, the first of which was the *Chronotype*, established in 1852 by John R. Kerr, who formerly edited a political paper in Johnson County. The *Chronotype* was a small sheet, Democratic in politics, and devoted principally to the moral and educational interests of the town. Mr. Kerr edited the paper about seven or eight years, when he sold it to — Kerr, who continued it but a short time.

The *Gosport Journal* was started a few years later than the foregoing, by Henry C. Painter, present editor of the *Republican*, published at Effingham, Ill. The *Journal* was strictly Republican in politics, and gained a wide circulation. It was published for about three years. The *Busy World*, published by a man by name of White, was established some time prior to 1860, and was issued regularly for about two years. It was a weekly paper, non-political, and failed for want of patronage.

Another paper, the name of which was not learned, was started by

Montgomery Howard, present editor of the *Democrat*, at Spencer, and issued for a couple of years. It was tolerably well patronized, and edited with considerable ability.

Medical Men.—The early physicians of Gosport were Drs. — Roach, Thomas and William Taylor, L. P. Langdon, — Ross, W. A. V. Hester, J. M. Stuckey and J. Wooden—the last two of whom are still in the active practice of their profession. Other M. D.'s who have been here at different times are the following: J. M. Smith, John R. McGinnis, John Young, Dr. Cox, J. W. Deen, Eli D. Whittaker, Dr. Brown, L. Williams, O. L. Wilson, Dr. Smith, Robert Steele, Thomas Stuckey and Fred Stuckey.

The present knights of the bottle and scalpel are Drs. J. M. Stuckey, J. Wooden, J. M. Smith, C. L. Ritter, Samuel Smith and H. G. Osgood.

Incorporation of the Town.—On the 9th day of March, 1865, the citizens of Gosport decided by ballot to incorporate the town, and the village was divided into three wards and an election held. The following Trustees were elected and inducted into office, namely: John M. Carleton, from the First Ward; John W. Smith, from the Second Ward, and Thomas J. Blackstone, from the Third Ward. Jacob Geckler was elected Marshal, and the duties of Assessor, Clerk and Treasurer were all performed by Mr. H. Woodsmall.

The officers at the present time are Barnabas Lukinbill, J. L. Dunnegan and W. R. Dagley, Trustees, from the three wards respectively; A. E. Arganbright, Clerk; John Rogers, Sr., Treasurer, and H. E. Crouch, Marshal.

Lodges.—Gosport Lodge, No. 92, F. & A. M., was organized on the 29th day of May, 1850, with the following officers in the chairs, to wit: Garrett Conover, W. M.; Jesse Alexander, S. W.; and B. Lemen, J. W. The first meetings were held in a building occupied at the present time by Stephen Osborne, and later at a brick dwelling about one-quarter of a mile west of town, where Mr. Gallagher lives. This house was used as a meeting place about three years, when the organization was moved to the second story of the old Methodist Church, which was erected partially for lodge purposes. In 1875, the present neat, commodious hall was built by the lodge, and cost the sum of \$3,000. The society is reported in excellent condition, and has a membership of fifty-four at the present time. The officers are James Hutchings, W. M.; B. Baker, S. W.; G. W. Wooden, J. W.; J. Wooden, Sec.; N. C. Gray, Treas.; James L. Dunnegan, S. D.; George G. Dunnegan, J. D.; and A. Glover, Tiler.

Owen Lodge, No. 146, I. O. O. F., was instituted July 7, 1854, and worked under dispensation until July 18 of the same year, at which time a charter was granted, on which the following names appear: James C. Lynch, M. J. Cooper, A. S. Morrison, J. W. Smith, J. C. Dunnegan and J. H. Herioch. The organization enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity during the first seven years of its history, but in the year 1862 the charter was surrendered and the society went down. Upon petition of the members, the charter was restored in the year 1868, when a re-organization was effected, since which time the lodge has been in very good circumstances, having at present a membership of sixty. The first place of meeting was the Alexander Building, which was used until about seven years ago, when a hall over the bank was purchased, which, for convenience and comfort, is second to no lodge room in the county. The following are the elective officers at the present time: John M. Wainer,

N. G.; Grant Goss, V. G.; William A. Montgomery, Secretary; and J. E. Wainer, Treasurer.

Gosport Encampment, No. 101, dates its history from May 18, 1870, at which time it was organized, with the following members, to wit: J. W. Smith, Daniel Archer, M. J. Smith, H. W. Leas, Benjamin Vass, John W. Walker and J. E. Wainer. Officers: P. M. Martin, Chief Patriarch; Joseph Mullen, High Priest; Cornelius Crouch, S. W.; D. L. Weir, J. W.; W. A. Montgomery, Jr., Scribe; J. E. Wainer, Treasurer. It has a small membership, and is enjoying a fair degree of prosperity.

Railroads.—Gosport enjoys the advantages of two railroads, the oldest of which, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, was one of the earliest roads completed through Southern Indiana. Prior to its construction, Gosport was but a mere rural village, but upon its completion the place took upon itself new business life, and, being the only railroad town in the county, it soon became the leading trading point. It enjoyed this precedence until the advent of the Indianapolis & Vincennes road, which, running through Spencer, gave that town new vitality, and served to check, rather than increase, the business interests of Gosport. Since the completion of the latter road, Gosport has been at a standstill, its population having neither increased nor decreased to any appreciable extent during the past six years.

Schools.—The schools of Gosport have ever been noted for their efficiency, and, from the first term taught in the village by J. M. Mathes down to the present time, the instructors have been among the ablest the country afforded. The first graded school was organized in the year 1870, under the efficient superintendency of Prof. George Boyce, who, with the assistance of his accomplished wife, conducted one of the most successful schools ever taught in the village.

The present beautiful building was erected in the year 1854, and for its presence the citizens are largely indebted to the untiring efforts of William Alexander, whose influence and material aid pushed the work to completion. It is a brick structure, two and a half stories high, 50x50 feet in size, and stands on a beautiful knoll on the north side of Main street, near the western limits of the village. The original cost was \$8,000, but in 1876 an addition of three rooms was built, at a cost of \$3,000, and with improvements recently made the property represents a value of about \$12,000 at the present time.

There are four school rooms and two recitation rooms in the building, sufficiently large to accommodate the 268 children, which the last enumeration returns for the village.

The schools at the present time are under the able management of Prof. Samuel Lilly. His assistants are Mattie J. Small, Blanche M. Wolfe and Ella Hart. There was paid these teachers for their services in 1882-83 the sum of \$1,340.

Churches.—The oldest religious society in Gosport is the Christian Church, organized as early as the year 1821, at which time it was known as the Union Church. The first meeting was held at the residence of Ephraim Goss, where the organization was effected, with the following members, to wit: Philip Hodges and wife, James Dowden and wife, Ephraim Goss and wife, Zachariah Dowden and wife, Jeremiah Sandy and wife and Thomas C. Johnson and wife. A little later, Jeremiah Mathes and wife, David Lukinbill and wife, William Alexander and

wife, Abraham Littell and wife, Sarah Mathes, Kittie Mathes and J. M. Mathes became members, and the little society thus formed soon became the nucleus around which a flourishing religious community sprang up. The church met for worship at the dwellings of Goss, Sandy and Mathes until about the year 1825, when steps were taken to erect a house more in keeping with the constantly increasing congregations. A hewed-log building was erected on Limestone Creek, about one and a half miles west of town, on land donated by Price Hayes. This building was a comfortable structure, with a large shed at one end, and served its purpose until the year 1840, at which time it was decided to move the organization to the village, and the house was abandoned. A lot was secured on Main street, where the present edifice stands, and a neat frame building was erected some time in 1840 or 1841, and used for a period of ten years, at the end of which time it was completely destroyed by fire. The beautiful temple in which the congregation worships at the present time was erected about the year 1851 or 1852, and is one of the most commodious audience rooms in the county, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. It is a brick building, and represents a value of several thousand dollars.

Until 1830, the church was known as the old Christian, or New Light, but in that year, through the preaching of Elder J. M. Mathes, it was reorganized upon the basis of the current reformation, with a loss of but three members out of 200 belonging.

Among the pastors of the church prior to 1830 were Elder John Henderson, the principal mover in the organization, Joseph Berry, Perseus E. Harris, Conrad Kern and Thomas E. Johnson, who afterward served as County Clerk. J. M. Mathes began preaching in 1831, and served the church regularly thereafter for seven years. Elder James Blankenship was probably the next pastor, and preached at intervals for about two years. Jackson Mathes preached for the church in an early day, and later came O. P. Badger, A. C. Layman, W. B. F. Treat, J. H. Henry, A. J. Frank and C. W. Martz. The present incumbent is Elder O. P. Badger, of Greencastle, a man of fine abilities and well liked by his congregation. The church has an active membership of eighty persons at the present time, and is one of the aggressive religious societies of Owen County. A good Sunday school is maintained throughout the year, with an average attendance of seventy-five scholars. J. H. Henry is the present efficient Superintendent.

*Methodist Episcopal Church of Gosport.**—As there is no record of the origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Gosport, it is impossible to obtain correct data and therefore impossible to give a perfectly reliable account of the very early history of the church at this point. The first sermon ever preached in the village, from a Methodist standpoint, was in the year 1838, by Rev. William McGinnis, then a young man doing his first work in the Spencer Circuit. When at Spencer one day, he met Daniel Anderson, an exhorter living in the neighborhood of the county, known as "Bethany," who requested him to go to Gosport and preach. McGinnis consented, and wishing to know with whom to stop, was informed that there was no Methodist family living in the town. James M. Allison, an active layman, then living in Spencer, hearing the conversation, proffered to pay the hotel bill, and McGinnis then sent an appointment, met Anderson there, and in an old log schoolhouse

*Contributed by E. W. Arganbright.

preached the first Methodist sermon ever heard in Gosport. There was no attempt then made to organize a society, class or church, and on account of the community being overwhelmingly Disciples, Baptists and New Lights, all insisting on immersion being the only Scriptural baptism, the allowing of a choice of three modes, by the Methodists, was animadverted upon to such an extent that bias became strong and prevalent, and several years elapsed after the preaching of the first sermon before even a feeble organization was effected. The probabilities are that the church proper should date its origin not earlier than 1845, and that the original members were John Buskirk, Catherine Buskirk, Lorenzo D. Cravens, Lovey Cravens and the wife of Dr. E. C. Moberly.

Catherine Buskirk, the only resident survivor who has had an undisturbed and honorable membership during all the years from then till now, and who, though aged, still retains largely her strong physical and intellectual powers, bears testimony to what has been given, but does not remember the name of the officiating minister. During the year 1848, a Sunday school was held in the old schoolhouse, Lorenzo D. Cravens acting as Superintendent, the writer of this article having attended it.

For the conference year of 1849 and 1850, James R. Williams, with Othniel Bruner, associate, was appointed to the Spencer Circuit, Gosport forming a part of the work, and to their untiring and well directed efforts, in connection with the Masonic fraternity and the Sons of Temperance, a building was erected to be jointly used by the three organizations, the church to own the first and the two societies the second story. The building, a frame, costing about \$1,000, was completed and dedicated, Rev. Giles Smith preaching the dedicatory discourse some time during the summer of 1850. The annual conference of that year detached Gosport from the Spencer Circuit, and formed a new work, called the Gosport Circuit, and appointed J. Y. McKee preacher in charge, with Joseph Tarkington, Presiding Elder, Putnamville being the name of his district. The membership of the church in 1850 numbered about forty-five persons, all of whom have, by removal by death or by change of residence, severed their connection with the church except two, Catherine Buskirk and Eliza Chrisman. The church has been served successively and successfully during the last thirty years by the following-named ministers: William Butt, one year; Henry S. Talbott, one year; J. H. Belamy, one year; John Laverty, one year; L. Forbes, one year; A. D. Cunningham, one year; H. O. Chapman, two years; Silas Rawson, one year; Calvin Lee, one year; W. S. Carter, deceased during his second year, and Gideon Heavenridge was appointed to the vacancy and served the remaining part of the year; Elder Elias Gaskins, one year; J. R. Williams, two years; G. W. Rower, one year; W. E. Davis, one year; W. H. Cornelius, one year; J. Wharton, one year; John Tansey, one year; Simon Herr, part of one year; S. T. Cooper, finished Herr's time; John B. Knott, two years; G. W. Tolle, two years; J. W. Culmer, three years; F. A. Eller, two years, 1879 and 1880; W. T. Davis, two years, and J. D. Crane, the present pastor in charge (September, 1883).

The church gained much by a discussion of some of the points of difference between the Methodists and Christians, engaged in as the representatives of the one by William Butt and the other by P. M. Blankenship, and the community was the gainer by being greatly enlightened on the subjects under discussion. This was in the year 1851, since which time the church has had years of prosperity and years of re-

verses, but, in the main, steadily increasing in strength and usefulness. Among those who have united since, and have proven valuable acquisitions to the church, in the order of joining, are Casper Lingle, Dr. J. M. Stuckey and wife, Hamilton Hays and wife, Allen Modrell and family, Dr. H. G. Osgood and family, Arch. A. Brown and wife, J. L. Rumbarger and family, J. N. Steele and wife, J. M. Alexander and wife, Rev. Hayden Hays and family, Barnabas Lukinbill and family. The writer of this, with his wife, united by letter in the year 1852.

In the year 1880 was erected and dedicated to God's service the beautiful, well arranged and substantial brick building now in use, costing about \$5,000. To the untiring zeal and great prudence of Rev. T. A. Eller, the church is greatly indebted for its present house of worship, but more especially to the persistent and well directed efforts of Mrs. Dr. John M. Stuckey, Mrs. Hamilton Hays, Mrs. Dr. H. G. Osgood and Mrs. J. M. Alexander.

The present membership of the church is about one hundred and twenty persons. Under the fostering care of the congregation, a model Sunday school is conducted, and with the continuance of the blessings of the Almighty, the future of the church can only be bright and prosperous.

Baptist Church of Gosport.—This organization is an offshoot of the Little Mount Church, and was organized in the month of February, 1855, and the same year was formally recognized by an ecclesiastical council of several sister churches, which convened at Gosport for the purpose. The names of the constitutional members appear on the old church record as follows: George Goss, Mary Goss, Josiah Buchanan, James Buchanan, Allen Asher, Sarah Asher, John Rogers, James H. Buchanan, John Brasier and William H. Buchanan.

Among those who united with the church a little later were Samuel Hubbard, Elizabeth Hubbard, Jane Condiff, Caroline Mosier, P. H. Evans, Lucy Rogers, Jane Evans, Sarah Buchanan, Noah Spainhour, Sarah Boyd, John L. Crouch, Cornelius Crouch, Lavina Crouch, E. M. Minning, Rebecca Smith, Allen Duckler, George Spainhour, Matilda Burt, Priscilla Stout, Parnelia Spainhour, Dorinda Spainhour, Mary Spainhour and Thomas P. Burt. Efforts were made to erect a house of worship early in the year 1853, before the organization was thoroughly effected, and in the fall of 1854 the present neat brick structure was completed at a cost of \$3,500.

The first pastor was Rev. P. H. Evans, after whom came G. D. Crabb, Terry, L. M. Parks, William McNutt, Bashiel, Beaman, Clark and Moore. No preaching is sustained at the present time, and the organization is in a very weak condition. A flourishing Sunday school is conducted, under the superintendency of Prof. Samuel Lilly.

Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Gosport.—This society was organized in the month of March, 1872, by Rev. F. G. Rogers, with an original membership of persons whose names are as follows: John W. Smith, R. D. Washburn, Eliza A. Smith, Mary E. Smith, Nancy E. Holmes, A. J. Cunningham, Rebecca Cunningham, and A. J. Modrell. The organization was the result of a meeting held by Rev. Mr. Rogers, and in April following a series of meetings was conducted in the Presbyterian Church by Rev. C. C. Mayhew, during the progress of which the number of members was increased to fifteen. About this time, Rev. F. G. Brodie was appointed pastor, and under his labors the

church increased in members very rapidly, and became a strong organization.

The Cumberland Presbyterian meeting house was purchased and remodeled, and with the different improvements made represents a value at the present time of about \$2,000. It was dedicated by Rev. Mr. Marvin, of St. Louis, since deceased. The church has been ministered to by the following pastors in the order named: F. G. Brodie, Wolls, William C. Hays, E. M. Davis, V. P. Thomas, Davis, H. C. Dowell, E. C. Morrison, J. L. Branstetter and J. V. Guthrie. The Presiding Elders have been F. G. Rogers, Rev. Mr. Sehorn, D. D., Rev. Mr. Lawson, J. L. Branstetter, Jacob Ditzler, D. D., and Rev. Mr. Ames. The present membership is 125.

At one time there was a flourishing Presbyterian Church in Gosport, but its existence terminated a number of years ago, and no facts concerning its history were learned.

Present Industries.--The Gosport Flouring Mill was built as early as the year 1854, and stands near the L., N. A. & C. R. R., in the north-eastern part of town. It has been remodeled since, and an addition built, and at the present time is operated by D. Johnson, who does a good custom and merchant business.

J. L. Rumbarger operates a large saw mill, and is proprietor of one of the most extensive lumber yards in the State, his sales aggregating over \$200,000 annually. He ships lumber and timber to all parts of the United States, the principal points being Boston, Baltimore and Denver. He runs a planing mill also, and has a number of saw mills in different States.

A hub and spoke factory was established in the year 1883 by Lukenbill & Kite. They employ five or six men, and are doing a fair business.

This brings us to the end of our sketch of Gosport. Fifty-five years, laden with sorrows and joys, bright anticipations and vanished hopes, have added both age and dignity to the little city. Many of the old citizens who were wont to indulge in what the town would some day be are quietly sleeping in their last resting places, and the children of those early days are children no longer, but have taken their places in the ranks of men and women, and are doing the work assigned them. During all these years, over a half century, the village has sustained its business importance and financial strength, and at the present time is the second town in the county. Its business houses are as follows: Trade palace, kept by Martin & Smith, who handle a general stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and notions.

H. Hayes handles dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc., and has one of the largest and best conducted stores in the county.

J. M. Alexander handles a general stock, but makes a specialty of dry goods.

E. C. Mooney keeps a general store, and does a fine business. D. L. Weir handles general merchandise.

H. Hays keeps a large assortment of ready-made clothing, which is offered for sale by two gentlemanly clerks, Messrs. Fletcher and Gwin.

J. P. Gentry has lately embarked in the clothing business, and his genial smile and affable manners are sure to bring him plenty of paying customers.

Soth & Hart make a specialty of groceries, and keep the largest stock in the city. P. W. Hall, Alexander Williams and George Spicer handle groceries also.



Sarah Sampson



Elizabeth Sampson

J. M. Carleton is the genial Postmaster, and also keeps one of the neatest little drug stores in the county.

Dr. J. Wooden is proprietor of the "Boss Drug Store," and reports his business good. A. G. Cunningham, general stock.

There are two good hardware stores, kept by the Buskirk Brothers and J. N. Steele respectively.

S. D. Osborn keeps a restaurant and bakery, as does also George Shirley. S. E. Lenning, dry goods, notions, boots and shoes.

J. W. Alexander, boots and shoes. The milliners of the town are Mrs. J. W. Alexander, Mrs. Myers, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Lewman and Mrs. Stull.

The blacksmiths are O. B. Dunnagan & Bros., T. J. Dunnagan and William E. Stine.

George W. Wooden, harness-maker and saddler.

William Hollick, cabinet shop and undertaking.

W. A. Brasier & Brother, barbers.

Two hotels furnish entertainment for the traveling public. The Rogers House, Mrs. A. A. Rogers, proprietress, is situated in the northern part of town, and is a large, roomy frame structure, substantially furnished. Mrs. Rogers has been in the hotel business a number of years, and understands it thoroughly.

The National House is under the management of James Chenoweth. It is a large two-story frame building, and has been a feature of the town for a score of years.

W. H. Lynn keeps the only jewelry store in the city.

O. Mear and John Grim are shoe-makers.

Hiram Murphy, cooper.

The legal profession is represented by James R. Fritz, one of the successful lawyers of the county, William A. Montgomery, D. L. Weir and Thomas Van Buskirk.

Valuation.—The assessed value of the town property for taxation in 1882 was, on lands and lots, \$43,180; improvements, \$81,060. Personal property, \$98,320. Total, \$222,560. Total amount of taxes, \$3,755.72. The above cannot be taken as a correct estimate of its actual value, which must far exceed these figures.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP lies in the southwest corner of Owen County, and embraces a geographical area of forty-eight square miles, the quarter portion of which is included in Congressional Township 9 north, Range 5 west. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Marion and La Fayette, on the east by Franklin Township, on the south by Greene County, on the west by Clay County,¹ and was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States. As originally organized, it contained a much larger area than at present, as appears from the order creating the township, which bears date of May, 1828, and reads as follows: "It is ordered by the board that all that part of

Owen County included in the following boundaries be known and designated by the name of Jefferson Township, to wit: Beginning at the line dividing Ranges 4 and 5 west on the line dividing Owen and Greene Counties, thence north to the south line of Morgan Township, thence west with said line to the line dividing Owen and Clay Counties, thence south to the southwest corner of Owen County, thence east to the place of beginning."

This outline underwent many subsequent changes, owing to the formation and adjustment of the adjoining divisions, but the precise date of the township's reduction to its present limits was not ascertained. The country is well watered and drained by a number of streams which traverse it in various directions, the largest of which is Eel River. This stream, which is the second water-course of importance in the county, flows through the southwest corner of the township in a southeasterly direction, entering in Section 35, Town 9 north, Range 6 west, and crossing the southern boundary from Section 32, Town 9 north, Range 5 west. Lick Creek enters the township from the north about two miles from the Clay County line, and flows a southerly course through Sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 29 and 30, Town 9 north, Range 5 west, and leaves from Section 32 of the same town and range. It receives a number of small tributaries, the largest of which heads in the northeastern part of the township, and flows a southwesterly direction to Section 19. In the eastern part of the township are a number of small streams, all of which are tributaries of Fish Creek, which flows a southerly course through the adjoining township of Franklin. The township presents a pleasant diversity of surface, being high and rolling in the eastern and central parts, and comparatively level for several miles along the western border.

An irregular elevation in Section 21, Town 9 north, Range 5 west, known as Mount Good, is the highest point in the township, around which the country for several miles is very uneven, and consists of a light soil resting upon a bed of sandstone. This part of the township abounds in much beautiful and romantic scenery, and presents many pleasing prospects to the lover of nature. The land skirting Eel River is the lowest part of the township, and was originally covered with a dense growth of large weeds, so tall that a person riding through them on horseback would be almost completely hidden from view. As a consequence, the soil remained damp during the greater part of the year, which, with the abundance of decaying vegetable matter, made the locality very unhealthy in an early day, and caused the first settlers to abandon their claims and seek homes farther back among the hills. The broken portions of the township consist principally of conglomerate sandstone, which crops out in various localities, affording an abundance of building material, which the citizens have not been slow to utilize. Limestone formations abound in the northeastern part near the village of Middletown, and a good quality of iron ore is found on Lick Creek, not far from Stockton, in Section 1, Town 9 north, Range 6 west.

Jefferson lies in the great coal field of Indiana, and is especially rich in that mineral, outcroppings of which are found in almost every section of the township. The richest veins are in the western part, near Coal City, where several mines have been developed and are successfully operated. The Trump bank was opened about ten years ago by Joseph Grim, who operated it for neighborhood purposes, supplying the citizens within a radius of several miles with cheap fuel. The quantity is ap-

parently inexhaustible, and the quality is the well-known block coal, second only to the famous Pittsburgh coal for heating and smelting purposes. The proprietor of the bank at the present time is Mr. Davis, who operates it only at intervals, the mine not being sufficiently equipped to compete with the large mines in the adjoining county of Clay. The first mine opened in the township is on the land of L. Arney, in Section 9, Town 9 north, Range 5 west. This was opened about twenty years ago, and has been successfully operated ever since. Other local banks have been worked in Sections 7, 8, 17 and 29, of Town 9 north, Range 5 west, and Sections 1, 12, 13 and 14, of Town 9 north, Range 6 west. The completion of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad through the southwest corner of this county gave the coal interest a new impetus by affording shipping facilities, and several companies have been organized. Men of enterprise and capital are now prospecting, and at no distant future this part of the country promises to become one of the richest coal producing regions in the State.

AGRICULTURE.

Jefferson has always sustained the reputation of being a good agricultural district, and among her citizens are many of the best farmers in the county. The soil in the western part of the township rests upon an impervious shale and clay subsoil, and is well adapted to the production of wheat and the other cereals. The sandstone soil on the ridges is not so fertile, but when properly cultivated it produces good crops of the smaller grains. The southwest corner of the township abounds in a black sandy loam, which is very fertile. It is better adapted for corn, and yields good crops of that staple every year.

The general appearance of the majority of the farms indicates a spirit of thrift and prosperity on the part of the citizens, which speak well for their enterprise. Good residences, large barns, and other evidences of comfort exist, all of which go to show that the inhabitants of Jefferson are blessed with an unusual degree of happiness and contentment.

SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent white settlement within the present boundaries of Jefferson was made about the year 1820, along Eel River, in the southwest corner of the township, by emigrants from North Carolina. In the year 1818, Adam Fiscus, a native of North Carolina, made a tour of inspection through Owen and Greene Counties, for the purpose of selecting a site for a settlement, and being pleased with the locality mentioned, on account of the fertile soil, he determined to make it the objective point for a number of families who were desirous of leaving their native State. After marking his claim, he returned to his native home, and in the following fall, in company with several of his neighbors, he started for the new country. They did not reach their destination that season, however, on account of stormy weather, and stopped during the winter on Blue River, in the southern part of the State. The next spring the little band of home seekers loaded their few household goods on their clumsy wagons, and after several weeks' rough traveling, through almost impenetrable forests, and across streams swollen to overflowing by the rains, succeeded in reaching the spot which Fiscus had visited the year previous. Hastily improvising rude temporary shelters,

the pioneers went to work and erected cabins, around which small patches of ground were cleared and planted. The names of these early pioneers, as far as known, were Adam Fiscus, Henry Arney, Sr., Henry Arney, Jr., Hieronymous Speas, William Boyles and John Stokeley.

William Winters and his son Obadiah, afterward a preacher of the Christian Church, came a little later, and settled in the same neighborhood. They were North Carolinians also, but moved here from Greene County, where they had been living during the previous two years. In 1821, the little community was increased by the arrival of Frederick and George Hauser, the first of whom settled on Lick Creek, the latter taking a claim near the central part of the township.

Andrew Arney and Peter Speas came in 1822, and located in the Eel River settlement. In 1823-24, Adam Fiscus sold his improvements to Obadiah Winters, and moved to the northern part of the township, near the present site of Middletown Village, where he entered land on which his son, Adam, Jr., still lives. Henry Arney died in the year 1822, his death being among the first events of the kind that occurred in the township. His sons, Henry, Andrew, John and Laurence became prominent citizens; the last named is still living in the township. The above-named pioneers, with their respective families, were the first settlers of Jefferson Township.

Later came Frederick Fiscus, a brother-in-law of Adam Fiscus. He settled near the Bethel Church as early as the year 1825, and was the first blacksmith in the township. His brothers, Peter and Henry, came some time later, and settled not far from the village of Middletown.

Joseph Cooper and his brother Daniel settled in the western part of the township prior to the year 1826, and about the same time came Jacob Mowry, and settled where John Fiscus now lives, near Eel River. Prior to the year 1830, the following settlers, additional to those enumerated, became residents of the township, to wit: John Hilsabeck, Jonathan Adams, John Fulke, Daniel Moser, G. M. Thatcher and William Price.

Subsequent settlers were David Furguson, Isaac Heaton, William Heaton, Samuel Kelly, Jesse G. Adams, Luke Philbert, M. Littlejohn, Jesse Roark, Henry Littlejohn, John Ridge, Isaac Littlejohn, Abijah Hubble, Thomas Winters and others. The first entry of land was made in the year 1816, by William Riley, who obtained a patent for a portion of Section 36, Town 9 north, Range 5 west. Two years later, entries were made by Charles Patrick, in Section 13, Town 9, Range 6; Francis Gobule and Jean B. Trubell, in Section 24, Town 9, Range 5. Prior to the year 1837, the following persons secured lands in the township by entry, viz., Andrew Wilson, M. S. Wines, John P. Dunn, Omer Tousey, George P. Buell, Isaac Halbert, Charles Butler, Samuel Dyer, Jesse G. Adams, Abraham Stough, John Mann, George Phipps, Charles Brush, William Halladay, David Halladay, Obadiah Harris, William Sullivan, Isaac Littlejohn, Thomas Baltzell, Isaac Richard, G. W. Pratt, Samuel Duncan, William Price, O. G. Duncan, Philip Baltzell and Green Price.

PIONEER LIFE.

We have been moderately curious as to the motive which set journeying hither so many from the far-off State of North Carolina. Most of the emigrants had not reached life's meridian. They were young, hopeful,

courageous—poor in finances, but rich in possibilities. A fat soil ready for the plow and temperate climate were not peculiar to Indiana or Jefferson Township. Not a few of the pioneers have left their record that they sought homes here because the country would not be blemished by negro slavery and class distinctions. They were an honest, hard-working class of people, but right nobly did they do their duty in laying the foundation for the civilization which to-day is the boast of their posterity. The inquisitorial list of questions in the Assessor's blanks prepared in the early history of the State is inferential evidence as to the condition of the early Indiana homes. A few articles of household furniture, a cow, a couple of pigs and perchance a horse, together with the rude farming implements and wagon, all of which would aggregate but few dollars, would form the sum total of taxable personal property. We have seen tax receipts of those relatively far-off days in which the taxes on 160 acres of land were only \$1.20, and these receipts were given to the early settlers of Jefferson and its sister townships.

The wages of a stout, willing boy was a "bit" a day during summer, and a good harvest hand was paid as high as a half dollar, or the exact price of a pound of coffee. "Hired girls" were not a class; in case of illness, some young woman would leave home for a few days to care for the afflicted household, but her services were not rendered for the pay she received. The discharge of the sacred duty, to care for the sick, was the motive, and it was never neglected. The accepted life of a woman was to marry, bear and rear children, and prepare the household food, spin, weave and make the garments for the family. Her whole life was the grand simple poem of rugged, toilsome duty, bravely and uncomplainingly done. Some of these cheerful dames still live, and seem to regret the times that will never come again. One of them says the floor of her cabin was so uneven that she placed rude wedges under her table legs to keep it steady, and when the rain fell, the water which came down the chimney formed a pool in the depression called a hearth, and she bailed the water out with a skillet. Another boasts of the fact that she wove over a thousand yards of woolen and linen fabrics, and still displays, with pride, bed spreads and other articles, which, for neatness of finish and durability, cannot be excelled by the fruit of the modern loom.

During the first two years of their sojourn, the settlers on Eel River obtained all their marketing from New Albany, more than one hundred miles distant. To make a trip there required several days, and sometimes, when the streams were full, it required a much longer time.

Two or three persons would generally do the hauling for the entire neighborhood, and take such produce as the country afforded, i. e., venison hams, feathers, beeswax, and, in later years, wheat and pork. In return for these articles, the traders would receive sugar, coffee and other groceries, and occasionally a few yards of calico. The most of the wearing apparel, however, was manufactured at home, and consisted of jeans, linsey-woolsey and linen. Some of the settlers wore clothing made of deer skins, and manufactured their own shoes from deer and hog skins, tanned in large troughs.

When the first settlers made their appearance, there was an Indian village not far from the site of Coal City. The Indians, while not hostile, caused the pioneers a great deal of annoyance by their persistent begging, and when favorable opportunities presented themselves they did not scruple to drive away pigs and calves, and steal any articles on which they could lay their hands.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The first mill in the township was erected by Adam Fiscus as early as the year 1824, and stood near the village of Middletown. It was a small log structure, operated by horse power, and did all the grinding for the entire neighborhood for a period of seven or eight years. It stood for about fifteen years.

An early mill was built by Isaac Hubbell in the southwest corner of the township on Eel River, from which it received its motive power. The machinery was of the most primitive description, used only for grinding corn, and the mill-house was constructed of round logs. The old building stood for many years, and the mill seems to have been well patronized by the pioneers of this and adjoining townships. Aaron Hubbell succeeded his father as proprietor, and remodeled the mill, erecting a frame building and supplying it with good machinery. The latter building stood until the year 1880, at which time it was destroyed by fire. The first steam mill in the township was built about the year 1858 or 1859, at Middletown. It was erected by John Curry, who did a good business for about two years, when the building caught fire and burned to the ground.

A Mr. Littlejohn built a small water mill on Lick Creek many years ago. It was operated very successfully by Mr. Littlejohn, and later by different parties, the last proprietor being John Stants. The building fell into ruins a long time ago, and at the present time but few vestiges of it remain.

The early pioneers of Jefferson were noted for their many social virtues and good morals, but like all settlers in new countries, they were fond of the convivial cup, and whisky was an article found in every household. This fact led many to engage in its manufacture, and among the earliest industries of the township were distilleries, where the liquor could be obtained for the nominal sum of 15 cents per gallon, the price of a bushel of corn. The first distillery was put in operation by Adam Fiscus, who brought it from North Carolina. He operated it about two years, at the end of which time he sold it to Eli Dixon, who moved it to Greene County.

John Fulke brought a distillery from North Carolina also, and set it up in the western part of the township, where it stood for about twenty years. Fulke did a good business and achieved the reputation of making a fine article of "fire-water," in consequence of which his "still" was well patronized.

Several other small distilleries have been operated at different times, as well as tanneries. The largest tannery was started by John Clarke and Jonas Fulke about the year 1858, and stood in the southwest part of the township. They carried on a very successful business for about twenty years, and abandoned the enterprise in 1878. Elias Hilsabeck and Henry Littlejohn were the first settlers to erect frame houses on their farms. Hieronymous Speas planted one of the earliest orchards in the township.

CEMETERIES.

The first burial place in Jefferson was laid out on the land of Henry Arney, in the Eel River settlement, as early as the year 1822. Among the first persons buried in this cemetery were Henry Arney, Mrs. Laurence Arney, Mrs. Catharine Hubbell, and several children whose names

were not learned. The second graveyard was laid out on the Frederick Fiscus land, about one-half mile from the Bethel Church, in the northern part of the township. Here were laid to rest in an early day a child of George Hauser, Mrs. Elijah Moser, Elijah Bass, and a child of John Arney.

The Bethel Graveyard was set apart for the burial of the dead as early as 1825, and probably a little earlier. The first interment here was Mrs. Henry Arney. Other early burials were Mrs. Laurence Arney, Mrs. Spenhoward, Mrs. Mary Fulke, Noah Arney and others.

The Littlejohn Graveyard is situated in the western part of the township, on land entered by the Littlejohns. Among the first persons buried in this cemetery were Sarah Littlejohn, Isaac Littlejohn, Henry C. Slough, and an infant child of Abraham Slough.

There is also a graveyard at Pleasant Bethel Church, which was laid out more recently.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

In the year 1821, Hieronymous Speas and Anna M., daughter of Adam Fiscus, were joined in the holy bonds of matrimony. This, from the most reliable accounts, appears to have been the first marriage ever solemnized in Jefferson Township. Jacob Mowry and Elizabeth Fiscus were married a few years later.

EARLY BIRTHS.

The first birth within the present limits of Jefferson occurred in the family of William Boyles, in the year 1821, at which time a son, Adam, was born. Hiram I. Speas, son of Hieronymous and Anna M. Speas, was born in the year 1824, and is still living on the place where he first saw the light.

VILLAGES.

Middletown is a small hamlet situated in Section 14, Town 9 north, Range 5 west. It dates its origin from about the year 1830, and was at one time the distributing point for a large scope of country. A number of merchants have done business here, and until within the past few years the village was a very good trading point.

At the present time there is one small store, a shoe shop, post office, and a population of about ten or fifteen families.

NEW JEFFERSONVILLE.

This is a paper city existing only upon the county records, the plat having been abandoned long since. It was laid out in the year 1840, and embraced a part of southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 28, Town 9 north, Range 5 west. The plat was surveyed for Henry Slough, proprietor, and consisted of thirty-two lots, all of which were 100 feet deep and sixty feet wide.

It does not appear that any improvements were ever made in the village, and the plat at the present time is a plowed field.

STOCKTON.

This village was surveyed in the year 1852, and christened Davidsburg, a name it bore until 1854, at which time it was changed to Stockton, to correspond with the name of the post office. It is situated in Section 12, Town 9 north, Range 6 west, and consists of sixteen lots,

which were laid out by David Bush and John Ridge, proprietors. The first store was kept by James Cole, who did business for a period of eighteen months with a small stock of groceries and whisky. The next merchant was J. J. Hochstettler, who dealt in general merchandise for about two years, at the end of which time the stock was purchased by Stephen Howland, who in turn sold to Isaac Walters after doing business three years. A Mr. Bryant succeeded Walters, and remained in the village about three years, when he disposed of the store to Nathan Hunt. Other merchants who sold goods from time to time were Henry Y. Miller, Miller & Kennedy, Miller & Gard, Gard & Fitro, Joseph and Moses Pearson, the Marley Brothers, Thomas J. Winters, Philip Faris and Jacob Dodd. Messrs. Stants & Bowen engaged in harness and shoemaking in 1862, and continued a very successful business until 1877, at which time they transferred their establishment to Coal City. The post office was established in 1854, with J. J. Hochstettler as Postmaster. The office was discontinued in 1879, and a new one established at Coal City. The completion of the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, and the rapid growth of the thriving town of Coal City a couple of miles west of the village proved its death-blow, and business men abandoned the place for the new town.

There is no business represented in the village at the present time, and the once thriving little city wears a dejected appearance and is rapidly falling into decay.

COAL CITY.

From a dead town we now turn to a live one. Coal City is situated in the western part of the township on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, of which it is an outgrowth, and embraces a part of the southwest quarter of Section 11, Town 9 north, Range 6 west. The original plat was laid out by Henry and Charity Grim in the year 1875, and consisted of 104 lots. John J. Hochstettler's Addition of twenty-one lots was made in 1877.

In the year 1880, Mary J. Grim made an addition of fifty-five lots, and in 1881 an addition of twenty-four lots was made by Elizabeth Hochstettler. In 1868, a business house was erected on the site of the town by John J. Hochstettler, who moved a stock of goods here from Stockton. This store gave the place some local prominence, and Hochstettler did a good business, but it was not until the survey of the railroad through the country that any prospect of a village was entertained. Work commenced on the road in 1873, at which time the town site was purchased by Charles D. Wilber and Asa Turner, gentlemen connected with the Indiana Block Coal Company, who platted a town and named it Frazier, after the President of the road. This plat, however, was not recorded, and the speculators being unable to pay for the land it reverted back to the original owners, who had the town surveyed as described.

Among the first settlers in the town were John J. Summerlot, Dr. Joseph Hall, David Bolton, Dr. William Garvin and Israel Newport, all of whom purchased lots and erected residences thereon shortly after the town was laid out.

Hochstettler, the first merchant, sold goods until 1876, at which time an interest was purchased by Mr. Grim. Grim & Hochstettler continued as partners about two years, when the entire stock was purchased by the former, who did a good business until his death a short time afterward.

The second store was kept by Summerlot & Son, who erected a store room on the corner of Main and Grim streets, which they stocked with a large assortment of miscellaneous merchandise. They afterward erected a more commodious business room on Lots 22 and 130, which they still occupy. The first drug store was kept by Robert Shaw. He sold out to Dr. H. T. Clarey, of Worthington, who in turn disposed of the stock to the present proprietor, John G. Snapp. One of the early merchants was Daniel Reed, who kept a dry goods store in the building now occupied by Richard Bryson. Reed was identified with the business interests of the village for three years, when he sold out and went to Brazil. Messrs. Powell & Stephens kept a grocery and provision store in the building occupied at the present time by B. F. Goshorn. Another firm was the Grafe Brothers, who purchased Mr. Grim's stock a short time after his death.

The early mechanics of the village were George D. Harris, Tobias Cailor and Irwin Smith.

A large flouring mill was erected in the year 1882 by Richard Carahoo & Co. In this enterprise the projectors were assisted by the citizens of the village and surrounding country, who donated \$900—a fruitless gift, as the company became dissatisfied and abandoned the mill before its completion. The building is a fine, three-story frame structure, and when completed will have a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

The present business of the town is represented by two dry goods and general stores, kept respectively by Summerlot & Son and Lewis Kirch; one grocery store, by B. F. Goshorn; hardware store, by Richard Bryson; drug store, by J. G. Snapp; notions, by Burton Summerlot; and harness shop, by Daniel Stants. There is a good hotel, a school-house, and three religious organizations, notices of which will be given in the church history. The town is a good trading and shipping point, and its situation, in one of the richest coal fields of Indiana, bespeaks for it a prosperous future.

DAGGETT.

Daggett is a small railroad town situated about one mile southeast of Coal City, on the southeast quarter of Section 14, Town 9 north, Range 6 west, and dates its origin from March, 1880. The village was laid out by Charles White, and named in compliment to Charles Daggett, one of the proprietors of a large saw and planing mill which gives the place its prominence. This mill is one of the most systematic establishments in the State, and does an extensive business in almost all kinds of wood work, furnishing several factories with wagon felloes, plow beams, etc. About twenty men are employed all the time, and vast quantities of lumber are sawed and shipped. The mill is operated by the firm of Daggett & Blinn.

There is one good store in the village, kept by S. S. Haviland, who is also Postmaster. The office was established about the year 1876 and named Cody, in honor of the first Postmaster, William H. Cody, who also kept the first business house.

CHURCHES.

Bethel Christian Church.—The following interesting history of this old church was prepared by Elder Joel Dillon, and read before the

yearly meeting at Gosport. As the church is one of the oldest religious organizations in the county, we give Mr. Dillon's paper in full: "Henry Arney, Sr., Henry Arney, Jr., Adam Fiscus and Hieronymous Speas came to Jefferson Township in the year 1820. Frederick Fiscus came in 1821; Frederick Hauser and Andrew Arney, in 1822. These with their families were the first settlers in what is now Jefferson Township, and were located not far from where Lick Creek enters Eel River. Almost immediately after the arrival of those who came in 1822, Charles Inman, who lived near where Point Commerce now stands, commenced preaching at their cabins sometimes he visiting and preaching for them, and they sometimes attending at his house. Owing to the unhealthy location of the settlement, the most of them left their first improvements, in 1824, and located farther north and east, getting out on the ridges. In 1825, Abraham Kern, of Lawrence County, visited the scattering settlers, and held a meeting at the house of Henry Arney, Sr., who had entered the land and built a cabin where Jacob Norris now lives, near the village of Middletown. During this meeting the church was organized by the selection of Obadiah Winters and John Arney as Elders, and Charles Inman and Andrew Arney as Deacons. At the close of the meeting they numbered about thirty members, gathered from the three settlements, viz.: Point Commerce, Lick Creek and Bethel, the distance between the extreme settlements, on a bee line, being about nine miles, and by their blazed paths about twelve. In their organization, they agreed to take the New Testament as their only rule of faith and practice, and to be known only by the name of Christian.

"They at first taught and practiced trine immersion, night communion, and feet-washing. About 1830, they built a large hewed-log house of worship, a short distance from where the present church edifice stands. It was a long, low building, with a door about the middle of one side, and the pulpit opposite the door, and a large stone chimney with huge, open-mouthed fire-places in each end of the room. Near by they erected another and smaller log building, which was known as the cook house. Here during protracted meetings, at a huge fire-place, they cooked their provisions and had all things in common.

"Perhaps about the year 1831 or 1832, Elder Kern came again and preached one baptism. This preaching produced a great commotion in the little community, and their searching the Scripture continued with unabated interest for a few months, when at a visit of Elder J. M. Mathes, and perhaps some others, the first persons among them were baptized by one immersion.

"After a few months, and perhaps at a visit to the church by Elder Michael Combs, the subject of feet-washing and night communion began to be agitated among them, and continued until a majority resolved to discontinue both.

"Several of their members, however, withdrew from them, and they shortly after removed in a body to Iowa. The congregation continued to prosper, so that within ten years from the date of its organization, among its numbers were five who were giving a portion of time to the preaching the Word, viz.: Obadiah Winters, Thomas Winters, Frederick Hauser, Elijah Reagan and John F. Conrad. Not far from the year 1840, that part of the congregation in the Lick Creek neighborhood, owing to the distance from the place of worship, with the consent of all parties, withdrew from the Bethel congregation and or-

ganized in the western part of the township, calling their organization Bethsaida.

"Those who went to Iowa organized a congregation, retaining their practice of feet-washing and night communion. Others afterward went to the same country and organized after the practice of the mother church. Still others have recently organized in Western Iowa. From the preaching of those who went out from Bethel, the organization at Lancaster was first commenced. About the year 1862, a large frame house was erected, which was occupied until August, 1875, when it was burned. In a few weeks, another, occupying the same spot, was ready for use.

"The whole number who have had a membership from the beginning to the present is 677. The present membership is 176. Those who have filled the position of Elders from the beginning are Obadiah Winters, John Arney, Frederick Hauser, Joseph Greenwood, Robert Rice, Emanuel Fulke, Hiram I. Speas, John A. V. Fiscus, Jesse J. Aley, David A. Benjamin and John A. Fulke. Deacons—Andrew Arney, Charles Inman, Henry Fiscus, Solomon Fiscus, John A. Fiscus, James McKee, Burgess Childress, Jesse Hon, Wesley Fiscus, Henderson Fiscus, Elias Fiscus, Nelson Hon, Solomon Fiscus, Jr., Jacob E. Fiscus and Eli Long.

"The following are the names of the ministers who have preached regularly for the church since its organization, viz.: Obadiah Winters, Frederick Hauser, John F. Conrad, Robert Rice, Jesse McCoy, Joel Dillon, Thomas Wiles, William Littell, A. C. Fiscus and E. H. Floyd.

"Those who preached irregularly were Abraham Kern, Elijah Reagan, Joseph Hochstettler, J. M. Mathes, Thomas C. Johnson, Elijah Goodwin, Michael Combs, George Campbell, Joseph Wilson, Thomas Winters, Peter Roberts, William Hinton, William Wilson, John Secrest, Nathan Cooper, John Brown, J. H. Henry, James Blankenship, Berry Bray, William Brothers, Jackson Mathes, Peter Wright, Jacob Wright, E. Hough, B. Stover, Milton B. Hopkins, W. B. F. Treat, A. C. Layman, B. M. Blount and R. B. Blount."

The congregation meet for worship every Lord's Day, and have preaching once a month by Elder Joel Dillon.

*Bethsaida Christian Church.**—The Bethsaida congregation is an offshoot from the Bethel Church, and was organized as early as the year 1840. According to the best information obtainable, a few members who belonged to Bethel met at the dwellings of William Boyles and William Winters to worship, and attend to the ordinances of the Lord's house, Obadiah Winters acting as Elder; this was perhaps as early as the year 1832. About eight years later, they united their efforts in the construction of a hewed-log building, 22x26 feet in size, which was used as a place of worship for twenty-seven or twenty-eight years. At the building of the house, the organization was more permanently effected, and Thomas Winters was chosen as Elder. During the early history of the church, the brethren were visited by Elders Abraham Kern and Elijah Reagan, who preached at intervals for a number of years.

The members who went into the original organization are nearly all dead or moved away. The following is a list of the charter members, as given by one who became identified with the church about the time the house was erected: Obadiah Winters, Hannah Winters, Thomas

*Prepared by A. J. Tipton.

Winters, Elizabeth Winters, William Boyles, Hannah Boyles, William Winters, Elijah Reagan, Sarah Reagan, Robert Middleton, Anna Middleton, Abijah Hubbell, Mrs. Hubbell, Aaron Hubbell, Rebecca Hubbell, Joshua Duncan, Charlotte Duncan, Jesse Reagan, Phebe Reagan, Oliver Hubbell, Delila Hubbell, Charles Middleton and Mary Middleton.

Obadiah and Thomas Winters served as Elders until their death, which occurred in the years 1875 and 1876 respectively. The present eldership, three in number, are Andrew J. Tipton, ordained in 1868; David H. Reagan, ordained in 1870, and Jonas M. Fulke, ordained in 1877. A new frame house of worship was erected in the year 1868. It stands in the western part of the township, on the farm originally owned by Caira Boyles, and represents a capital of about \$1,400.

The first house stood on the same land also, but its cost was not learned. The church is in good condition at the present time, with a membership of 106, about two-thirds of whom are females. The congregation meets regular on the first day of the week for social services. The majority of the preachers mentioned in the history of Bethel Church have preached for this society. Sunday school is maintained through the greater part of the year, with an average attendance of about forty scholars.

Pleasant Bethel Protestant Methodist Church.—Sidney Smith, in derision, called the Methodist religion "the religion of barns," because these people pushed their evangelizing activity with untiring zeal into barns, fields, huts, cabins—everywhere where men, especially where the teeming masses of the laboring poor were found. In our land these same Methodist itinerants, and other religionists like them, sought out every cabin and log schoolhouse, every barn and building, where the settlers could be brought together. But the religion of barns has, in our land, immensely outstripped in its conquests the religion of stately churches and venerable cathedrals, and the poor whom these pioneer itinerants now have, with their children, become the rich and mighty of the present generation. The few, once gathered together in the log schoolhouses, cabins and barns, and the groves—"God's first temples"—are now swelled to great congregations in cities and towns, and rich, prosperous well-settled rural districts, worshiping God in stately churches and comfortable meeting houses. The humble pioneers and their descendants have become the men of controlling influence in society, and have honored the faith that cheered them or their fathers in the solitary homes of the wilderness. In the year 1846, Rev. William Evans commenced holding meetings among the settlements in the southeastern part of the township, and some time during that year organized a society of the Protestant Methodist Church, which took upon itself the name of Pleasant Bethel. The organization was effected at what was known as the Dickson Schoolhouse, and at the first meeting thirteen persons were enrolled as members, among whom were James Gardner and wife, William F. Williams and wife, Robert McConnell and wife, Amos Dickson and wife, — Whitman and wife, Mrs. Dickson and Fenton Dean and wife. From 1846 to 1849, the congregation met for worship in the schoolhouse, and during that period many converts were added to the church, and it early became an energetic and aggressive organization. In 1849, a house of worship, constructed of split logs, was built on the land of Jairus Gardner. It was a comfortable structure, 36x40 feet in size, and was in use until 1875, at which time it was fired by an incendiary and

completely destroyed. Four years later, a new temple of worship, more in keeping with the growing congregation, was erected at a cost of \$1,500. It is a frame building, well finished and furnished, and contains the neatest and most commodious audience room in the township. At the organization, the society was attached to the Greenbriar Circuit, at that time under the ministerial charge of Rev. Barnett, who preached for the congregation one year; the next pastor was Rev. Peter Clinger, after whom came the following ministers in the order named, to wit: Revs. Stevens, Smith, Brinton, Dean, Collins, Taylor, Carmeans, Perry, Duckworth, Baker, James, Hughes, Moles, Fisher, Flood, Stockinger, Lineberry, Clark and Robinson. The present incumbent is Rev. Mr. Callahan. The society is one of the most prominent on the Worthington Circuit, and has a membership of 154 at the present time. The church officials are Solomon Williams, Conference Steward; Frank Fulke, Recording Steward; William Heaton, Frank Dyar, Elmer Norris, Amos Heaton and Walter Williams, Stewards; Hiram Jean, Leonard Weatherwax and Thomas Dyar, Trustees; William G. Dean and Louisa Heaton, Class Leaders.

The church supports a flourishing Sunday school, which boasts of an average attendance of 100 scholars.

Jefferson Baptist Church.—On the 23d day of July, 1848, a Baptist Church was organized at the Grim Schoolhouse, in the western part of the township, with five original members, whose names are as follows, to wit: William Pugh, Margaret Pugh, Jacob White, Mary Moody and Eliza Moody. The organization was brought about by the labors of Rev. B. D. C. Herring, who conducted a series of meetings, during the progress of which several persons additional to those named connected themselves with the congregation, which took upon itself the name of Jefferson Baptist Church.

Among the early members were Henry Grim, Sylvanus Haviland, Mary Haviland, Stephen Haviland, John Livingston, Allen Price, Jane Grim, William Haviland, David Moody, Elender Swift, Abigail Haviland, Elizabeth Arthur, Mary Brush, Wells Ward, Patience Ward, Jeremiah Spurlin, Edward Morris, Susan Morris, Hannah Toliver, Rebecca Gilbert, Susan Mitchell, Malinda Ward, Mary Crous, Nicholas Scott, Nancy Williams, Sarah Toliver, Susan Tolivar, John Crous, Malinda Bolick, Sarah Ward, William Williams, Mary Morris, Sarah Morris, Anna Williams, Cynthia Ward, Phebe J. Moody, Alma Moody, Catherine Grim, Jeremiah White, Sarah White, Zachariah Catton, Rhoda Rinehart, John Harstine, Margaret Harstine, Susan Nicholson, Frederick Everhart and Matilda Everhart.

The Grim Schoolhouse was used by the society as a meeting place until the year 1860, at which time an eligible building site a short distance north of Coal City was donated by Henry Grim, and a substantial frame edifice erected thereon, at an outlay of about \$1,000. This building has been repaired at different times since, and at the present time is a very comfortable meeting place, capable of seating 275 or 300 persons.

The following pastors have had charge of the church, viz.: Revs. B. D. C. Herring, Wilson Trent, A. B. Robinson, W. L. Bicknell, Jacob Cornelius, Ambrose Hanna, J. M. Turner and R. Moon, the last-named being pastor in charge at the present time.

At the present time, there are on the records the names of sixty members in good standing, a number considerably smaller than formerly,

owing chiefly to deaths and removals. The last officers elected were G. W. Buckalew and Jonas Neihart, Trustees; G. W. Buckalew and J. L. Fetro, Deacons. S. G. Fetro is Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about seventy scholars.

Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church is an old organization which meets for worship in a house situated on the line dividing Owen and Greene Counties, a part of the building being in each county. Their first house of worship was a log structure, erected many years ago, and used until the present edifice was built. No facts concerning this society were learned, save that it has continuously maintained services, and is one of the prominent religious organizations of the country.

The Coal City Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in the year 1880, with a small membership. Two years later, a good frame house of worship was built in the southeast part of the village, and cost the sum of \$800. The organization is in a very weak condition at the present time, numbering only about ten or twelve members. It is a point on the Lancaster Circuit, and is ministered to by Rev. Mr. Wilson.

The Church of God, called Salem, situated in the southwestern portion of the township, was organized by Rev. Samuel Miller about twelve years ago, at the residence of Conrad Bricker. The original membership consisted of about fifteen persons. Services were held at private residences for a few months, and later at the old Bethsaida meeting house, which the society purchased and repaired. The house was moved about one-half mile east of the place where it originally stood, and served as a meeting place as long as the organization had an existence. Samuel Miller preached about four years, and was succeeded by Alexander Miller, the length of whose pastorate was not learned. The last minister was Rev. Elias Love, with whose pastorate terminated the existence of the organization.

The Seventh-Day Adventists have a society at Coal City which meets for worship in the Methodist Church. It was organized in the year 1882, by Rev. Mr. Lane, with nine or ten members, a number which has not visibly increased since then. The preacher at the present time is Rev. Mr. Overholser.

In about the year 1858, a class of the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the village of Stockton, and maintained until 1876, at which time the organization was abandoned. The society had a good membership for a number of years, and met in a warehouse which was purchased and remodeled for a place of worship.

In addition to the organizations mentioned, the United Brethren have a society at Daggett's Station, which meets for worship in a beautiful little temple erected in the year 1883. The church is still in its infancy, but promises to become an aggressive society. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. L. Brandenburg.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The progress of Jefferson Township from its earliest settlement to the present time has been all that its friends could reasonably ask or desire. Her farms will compare favorably with the best cultivated portions of the county, and in point of intelligence and progress her citizens are fully abreast of the times. The schools of the township have ever been noted for their efficiency and high standing, and some of the best schools in the county are found in this section of the country. There are fifteen good

school buildings, all of which are frame. For the year 1882-83, there was paid for tuition the sum of \$2,990. The teachers for that year were R. A. Riddle, Josiah Goshorn, J. W. Culver, N. Littlejohn, E. I. Aikin, James A. McAuley, Carrie Willard, M. Haxton, G. S. Hines, Bettie Dyar, S. M. Goodwin, A. E. Everly, S. P. Hochstettler, J. J. Miller, John Spangler and S. G. Fetroe.

In 1850, the taxable value of real estate in the township was \$41,305; improvements, \$33,019; voting population, 155. Total taxes paid, \$780.55

In 1860, the lands were valued at \$206,757; improvements, \$91,162. Lots in the different villages were returned at \$550; improvements on lots, \$1,989. Personal property, \$106,107; polls, 226. Total taxes, \$3,062.97.

In 1870, taxes were paid on 30,735½ acres of land, valued at \$318,955. Improvements outside the villages were assessed at \$82,710; village property, \$4,475; personal property, \$156,815; making the total value of taxables, \$562,955, on which \$7,028.80 taxes were paid.

In 1882, the lands of the township were assessed at \$349,330; improvements, \$75,430; personal property, \$135,990. Total taxables, \$560,750. Polls, 301; entire population, 2,018. Total taxes paid, \$8,083.50.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

MARION TOWNSHIP lies in the western part of Owen County, and dates its origin from the month of September, 1835, at which time it was created with the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning at the northwest corner of Section 2, in Town 10 north, Range 6 west; thence running south six miles to the southwest corner of Section 35, in Town 10 north, Range 6 west; thence running east six miles to the southeast corner of Section 34, Town 10 north, Range 5 west; thence north six miles to the northeast corner of Section 3, Town 10 north, Range 5 west; thence west to the place of beginning."

The above outline has undergone no modification, and it will be seen that the township is in the form of an exact square and contains an area of thirty-six sections, or 23,040 acres of land. Lying directly east are the townships of Morgan and La Fayette. Jefferson Township borders on the southern part, while Clay County forms the northern and western boundaries. As originally organized, the township was known as Grayson, a name subsequently changed to Marion on petition of divers citizens, for what reason was not learned. Lick Creek is the largest water-course by which the country is traversed and affords the principal drainage. It heads near the village of Lancaster, in Section 15, Town 10 north, Range 5 west, and flows a southwesterly course through Sections 16, 21, 20, 19 and 30 of the same town and range, and crosses the southern boundary from Section 36, Town 10, Range 6 west. The banks of this stream in some places are composed of freestone bluffs, very rugged and precipitous, while in other localities along its course are low bottom lands containing a wet, marshy soil, and subject to frequent over-

flows. The stream is fed by a number of springs and branches, the largest of which empties into it in Section 36, near the old village of Denmark. The northern part of the township is watered and drained by several tributaries of Six Mile Creek, a water-course of Clay County. The surface of the country may be described as rolling or gently undulating, with abrupt hills at intervals, the whole of which was originally covered with magnificent forests of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, sugar-tree, beech and other varieties of timber indigenous to this part of the State. Extensive beds of freestone crop out in many parts of the township, the most prominent of which are along Lick Creek. Limestone is also found in different sections, while the hills and more elevated portions of the township are largely composed of conglomerate sandstone lying but a few feet below the surface. In mineral wealth, this part of the county is especially rich, containing inexhaustible veins of the finest quality of block coal lying from forty to sixty feet below the surface and varying in thickness from two and a half to five feet. The richest veins discovered so far are in the central and western parts of the township, where a number of borings have been made and several local mines developed. An inferior grade of coal, lying near the surface, crops out in almost every section of the township, and affords the citizens an inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel. On account of the absence of facilities for transportation but little has been done toward developing the coal interests of the township, and at the present time but one mine of any prominence is in operation. This is the Andrews shaft, opened in the year 1880 by John Andrews, and situated in the western part, near the Clay County line. It is connected by switch with the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Railroad, requires a force of 100 men to operate it, and has a capacity of from ten to twenty flat car loads per day.

As an agricultural region, Marion is undoubtedly the banner township, and possesses fewer acres of waste land than any other division of the county. The soil in the main is deep, very fertile, and produces all the fruits and cereals grown in this latitude, while the nutritious qualities of the native grasses early attracted the attention of stock dealers, and stock-raising is now an important industry. In point of material prosperity, the citizens of Marion are fully abreast of the times, and there is perhaps no like district of country in the county where all the natural elements conspire to make a prosperous and intelligent community. The entire range of prospect, embracing the well-cultivated farms, the substantial, and, in many places, elegant, improvements, the flocks of improved and thoroughbred stock, the number of church spires and well-kept school-houses, indicate the thrift and intelligence of the citizens.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

Marion Township, although opened for settlement the same year that Indiana became a State, can boast of nothing erected by civilized man which the world would call old. Thriving settlements had been made in the eastern, northern and central parts of the country many years before any permanent home seekers ventured into the wilderness of this township, and it was not until about the year 1830 that the first pioneers began to make their appearance. In the year 1824, the first entry of land was made in the township by Mordecai Denney, a non-resident, who purchased from the Government a part of Section 1, Township 10 north, Range 6 west. The following year, lands were secured by James Stephens and Willough-



John A. Williams M. D.



by Davis, neither of whom ever became residents of the township. Prior to the dates mentioned, the country had been visited at intervals by hunters and trappers, several of whom located temporarily in the vicinity of the different water-courses for the purpose of hunting game, which was abundant, and which afforded them their chief means of subsistence.

Among the earliest permanent settlers was Solomon Landreth, a North Carolinian, who settled near Marion Mills about the year 1832. Wendell Crouse came about the same time, and made an improvement not far from the former's claim, on the place owned at the present time by Abraham Funk. A little later came Giltum and Willis Reynolds, who settled in the eastern part of the township, near the site of Lancaster. They were natives of the South, and enjoyed the reputation of being good citizens. William was a minister of the United Brethren Church, and one of the pioneer preachers of the township. As early as 1836 the following settlers, additional to the ones enumerated, were living in the township: Thomas Gilbert, John Lewis and his sons Zimri and Benjamin, Stewart Coats, Isom Toliver, Joseph Phipps, Clayborne Harris, Benjamin Bass, Philbert Wright and John Fiscus. The first named settled in the northwestern part of the township, on the farm now owned by Philip Lee. Lewis located in the northeast corner of the township, not far from the site of Lancaster, and seems to have been of no especial benefit to the community in which he resided.

Coats came from Ohio and settled near Lancaster, where he is still living, one of the prominent and well-to-do citizens of Marion, and the oldest settler living in the township at the present time. Toliver settled not far from Lancaster, and was not noted for any saintly qualities. Phipps settled in Section 28, where John Silvius lives. He resided here until 1858, at which time he sold out to Thomas Duncan and emigrated to one of the Western States. Harris settled in the eastern part of the township. He was noted for his enormous physical strength, and boasted of the fact that the blood of three different races flowed in his veins, i. e., the Indian, African and Anglo Saxon.

Bass settled in the eastern part of the township, and is remembered as a man of many eccentricities, with but little good in his make-up. Wright made his first improvement on the farm where E. J. Miller now lives. He was a good citizen, and took an active part in ridding the country of the lawless characters, who for many years proved its curse. Fiscus came from North Carolina as early as 1820, and settled near Eel River, in Jefferson Township. He came to this part of the county in the year mentioned, since which time he has been an honored citizen of the township. John McNamar came as early as 1836, and was one of the pioneer preachers of the country; his son, O'Brien, came the same time, and settled with his father in the northern part of the township.

Others who became residents as early as 1837 were Edward Bass, William Bay, John Houk, Britton Burgess, Samuel Houk, Aaron Wyatt, Robert Chambers and Barney King.

During the year 1838, the following persons were added to the population of the township, i. e.: Manuel Mishler, Patrick Sullivan, the founder of Lancaster, J. M. Chambers, Robert Chambers, William Kuschner, Aaron Mitchell, S. G. Taylor, William Sparks, Luke Jennings, David Ferrill, Daniel Spurling, one of the first blacksmiths, William Sparks and others. Prominent among those who came in 1839 was John Hulet, who settled in the northwestern part of the township, where he lived

until 1843, at which time he purchased land in Section 30, Township 10 north, Range 5 west, where he still resides.

Mr. Hulet was elected Justice of the Peace in an early day, and discharged the duties of his office in such a manner as to incur the ill will of a gang of outlaws, who for years made this part of the country a kind of rendezvous, and several attempts were made at different times to take his life.

These banditti, for such they really were, gave this part of the country a very unsavory reputation, and previous to Hulet's arrival all efforts to secure order proved futile, as but few persons cared to gain their enmity by trying to enforce the laws.

Hulet, however, was not a man to be intimidated, and with the assistance of a number of other persons equally determined, took the law into his own hands, and in time effectually ridded the country of the presence of the last blackleg. An early comer, whose reputation was none of the best, was Jesse Phipps, who settled on what is now the Baumgartner estate, which land he entered as early as 1833. He was a man of considerable property, and kept a house which for a number of years was the general resort of a class of roughs who set at defiance the laws of both God and man. He had three grown sons, i. e., Mashach or "Shack," Shadrach and Troy, all three of whom gained considerable notoriety on account of their many daring acts of lawlessness. Another man of the same ilk was Owen Long, who settled in the northwestern part of the township a little later. His sons, Aaron and John, were noted desperadoes, and were afterward hung for the murder of Col. Davenport, a prominent citizen of Rock Island, Ill.

Jefferson Long, a relative of the preceding, and S. G. Taylor, a son-in-law of Jesse Phipps, became residents in an early day, and outside of their immediate associates were but little respected in the community. Other settlers came in from time to time, and by the year 1850 the township was tolerably well populated and all the Government land taken up and occupied.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The first mill in the township was constructed by Owen Long as early as 1837. It was a small affair, the grinding apparatus consisting of a set of home-made buhrs operated by horse-power, and the building a mere shed resting upon four forks and covered with clapboards. It made a coarse article of meal, and ceased operations about the year 1848 or 1849.

One of the earliest orchards in the township was planted by Wendell Crouse, and among the first frame houses was the one erected by John Hulet, in which he still lives.

In 1865, a tan-yard was started at Marion Mills by Gottlieb Geckler, who operated it very successfully for about six years.

CEMETERIES.

The old Baptist Graveyard, in the northwest part of the township, was set apart for the burial of the dead some time prior to 1837, and is the oldest cemetery in the township.

The Lancaster Graveyard was laid out later, and is the principal place of interment at the present time.

Burger's Graveyard, at the Red Brush Church in the western part of

the township, was first used as a burying place about twenty-five years ago. There is also a small graveyard at Marion Mills, and one near the Lutheran Church at Lancaster.

ROADS.

One of the first essentials of civilization is a well-defined roadway. The first roads through this section were mere trails, or Indian traces, which wound among the hills and through woods in every and all directions. The early settlers cut out roads with a view to benefit the greatest number with the smallest possible inconvenience, and no attention whatever was paid to section lines.

In later years these zizzag roads were established, which accounts for the many crooked highways through the country at the present time. The first road of any especial importance in Marion was the Point Commerce & Bowling Green road, which was established as early as the year 1832. It passes through the central part of the township from east to west, and is still traveled. Another highway, known as the Feeder Dam & Spencer road, was established as early as 1836, and for a number of years thereafter was the principal thoroughfare through this part of the county. It passes through the township from northeast to southwest, but is not so extensively traveled as formerly. The Middlebury & Spencer road, connecting those two places, was established about the year 1844. It crosses the township east and west a little south of the central part. A number of roads intersect each other at various places throughout the township, but few of which are designated by any particular names.

CHURCHES.

Among the early settlers of Marion were some who never faltered in the discharge of their religious duties, although no organizations were effected or houses of worship built for several years after the appearance of the first pioneers. Itinerant ministers of the Methodist Church visited the eastern part of the township in an early day, and preached to the sparse settlers from their dwellings. They were pious, patient, laborious men, who collected their people into regular congregations and did all for them that their circumstances would allow. Their progress was at first slow, but their zeal and perseverance at length overcame every obstacle. It was no disparagement that their first churches were shady groves, and their first pulpits a kind of rude platform constructed of rough slabs and clapboards.

Preaching then was very different from what it is now, being generally of the noisy order. Society, too, was in a rough state, and the preacher, in order to rivet attention and be effective, had to correspond with the times, for unless a speaker can gain the attention of his audience and hold it, he may preach till doomsday and then find that his time and breath have been spent in vain. Thus the style of preaching, as well as any other public speaking, changes with the manners and customs of the people. In those early days the preacher who had the strongest voice and exercised it most, who could give the most extravagant and overwrought descriptions of heaven and hell and the day of judgment, was considered the greatest man by the majority of the people. The singing partook of the same noisy character as the preaching, and when services were conducted out of doors in the grove, with favorable wind both preaching and singing might easily be heard two miles.

Though the religious exercises partook to a great extent of this noisy character, and the preachers were less polished in their phraseology than at this time, the people were as sincere in their professions of Christianity as they are now. In proportion to their number, there were doubtless as few hypocrites among religious people and as much true piety as at the present day. The pioneer preachers were not all of the above type, but many possessed talent and learning, used the best language, and were graceful and dignified in their preaching. These backwoods preachers contributed largely in their day to the morals of the community, and were mainly instrumental in laying the foundations for the various religious denominations in the township at the present time. They were not ashamed to be seen traveling on foot or on horseback many miles to meet their appointments, often encountering hunger and thirst, and exposing themselves to the inclemency of the weather.

The western part of the township was visited by the Old-School Baptists, who organized a church on Lick Creek in the year 1840. Among their early preachers were Elders Daniel and Abraham Stark and George Criss. The early members of the organization were William J. Sparks, Sarah Sparks, William Ward, Amelia Ward, Michael Idol, Nathaniel Spurling, Susannah Spurling, Noah Ward, Mathusa Ward, Jeremiah Spurling, Cloah Spurling, Elizabeth DeBord, Jane Phipps, Andrew Toliver, Hannah Toliver, Susannah Morris, John Dobkins, John G. Hulet and Margaret Hulet. The organization became very strong at one time, and numbered over 100 members, but in 1845 a division occurred, caused by the missionary movement, and many withdrew and connected themselves with the Missionary Baptist Churches. This proved the death-blow to the old society, and from that time its fortunes began to wane, and at the present time no organization is maintained. About the year 1845, work was commenced on a frame house of worship, but owing to the division the building was never completed, and the church held all of its meetings in the neighboring schoolhouses. The next religious societies organized were at or near the village of Lancaster in the eastern part of the township, notices of which will be found in the history of the village.

The Red Brush United Brethren Church, in the southwest corner of the township, is a flourishing organization, and meets in one of the handsomest temples of worship in the county. Among its members are many of the leading citizens of the community, and in point of efficient work it will compare favorably with any other aggressive church in the country.

In the vicinity of Denmark Village is a settlement of German Baptists or Tunkers. They have a large church building, an active organization, and exercise a wholesome influence in the community.

Pleasant View Missionary Baptist Church, in the southwest corner of the township, is an offshoot from the Jefferson Church at Coal City, and dates its history from the year 1870. It was organized by Rev. W. L. Bicknell, with a membership of twenty persons. A frame house of worship was erected a short time after the organization on land belonging to Tipton Thompson, and cost the sum of \$700. The present membership of the church is about forty.

In the southern part of the township is a society of Mennonites, the history of which was not learned. They have a substantial temple of worship and an active membership.

SCHOOL ITEMS.

The schools and educational facilities of the township now claim our attention, and follow very appropriately the history of the churches. Both possess refining influences and furnish the highest standard of the civilization of all communities. It is a characteristic feature of all American settlements, that among their first efforts of a public nature is the establishment of churches and schools. The early schoolhouses of this part of the county were rude, and constructed upon a primitive plan. One of the earliest schools was taught in the southern part of the township in a little log building, which stood on the farm of Frederick Crouse. The school was small and the inhabitants few, some of whom had no education themselves, and did not care whether their children received any or not. But as the population increased, schools sprang up in various parts of the township wherever a neighborhood became strong enough to sustain one.

Among the early teachers were Rev. B. D. C. Herring, Edward Dell, John Brant and Robert R. Goshorn, Amos Harbaugh and George Long. An early house stood on Manuel Mishler's place in the northern part of the township and another two miles further west. The first frame schoolhouse was built at the village of Lancaster. At the present time there are ten good frame houses.

The teachers for 1882-83 were Henry M. Williams, A. M. Hauser, R. B. Toliver, I. S. Lloyd, John A. Stevens, T. J. Penrod, B. M. Ralston, Benjamin Goshorn, Jennie Knox, Williard Keller and Nelson Kauble.

The number of school children in the township as shown by the last enumeration is 651. The revenue for tuition for the school year 1882-83 was \$2,121.50.

VILLAGE OF LANCASTER.

A person writing the history of Lancaster must necessarily begin with its founder, Patrick Sullivan, who, in 1838, purchased from the United States Government a tract of land in the wilderness now occupied by the flourishing little city. Sullivan came to the country about the time he made his purchase, and a few years later secured a post office which was named, for himself, Patricksburg. The settlement in this part of the country was at that time remote from any market place, the nearest being in Clay County; so Mr. Sullivan conceived the idea that a town would soon become necessary, and that once established it would add materially to the value of the adjacent land. So, on the 29th day of June, 1851, he laid out the village on the northwest quarter of Section 15, Town 10 north, Range 5 west, and named it Lancaster. The original plat shows eight blocks and thirty-nine lots, with the following streets, viz.: Main, Marion, Walnut, Chestnut and Orange, the first two of which run east and west and the others north and south. Prior to the platting of the village, however, a number of dwellings had been erected on its site, and the place became the nucleus around which a flourishing settlement sprang up. Business men and mechanics were soon attracted to the village, and in an early day it achieved the reputation of a prominent trading point, being the chief source of supplies for a large scope of fertile country. The survey of the town gave the place new interest, and not long thereafter a number of residences were built and occupied, and a store was in successful operation.

Among the first merchants to offer their wares for sale in the village

were — Kelly and John Baumgartner. The latter erected a business house on Main street, now occupied as a residence by John Royer, and sold goods for five years, at the end of which time his stock was purchased by Williams & Rice, who six years later sold out to William Royer. Royer was identified with the business interests of the village about twelve years, and during that period carried a large stock and disposed of an immense amount of merchandise. He sold out to a man by name of Haas, and moved to the town of Freedom, in Franklin Township, but afterward returned to Lancaster and engaged in the hotel business, with which he is identified at the present time.

Other merchants who did business in the village during the early days of its history were Black & Harrison, A. M. Manning, John Travis, Dr. Dean, J. B. Hoffman and John Hochstetler. A saw mill was built in the south part of the town, about the year 1852, by J. Biddle, who afterward sold out to Stephen Maegerlein. The latter erected a steam grist mill, in the construction of which the machinery of the saw mill was used. An interest in the mill was afterward purchased by a man by name of Drake, who in turn sold to — Jones, and Jones to William Royer. Royer operated the old mill until the year 1880, at which time it was torn down and replaced by the present mill, which is one of the best in the county. It is a four-story frame building, and with improved machinery recently added, represents a capital of about \$10,000.

A spoke factory was started in the year 1881 by Silas Harrison, who is doing a good business at the present time. In addition to the manufacturing establishments mentioned, there are in the village at the present time three saw mills, two planing mills and one shingle machine, all of which are kept running to their fullest capacity. Messrs. Craft & Coats were the proprietors of a tannery, which was started near the village some time prior to 1873. It was purchased in the latter year by Lewis Geckler, who did a good business as long as it was in operation.

Present Business.—The present business of Lancaster is represented by the following men and firms, viz.: Royer & Haas, general store; Coats & Schmaltz, general stock; Williams & Drake, drugs; L. F. Lautenschlager, drug store; Fred Schmaltz and Henry Shepper, grocery stores; Martha Harstine, millinery store; Merrell & Beatty, hardware; Gottlieb Keiser, — Harris, Christopher Weber and Jacob Rentsler, blacksmiths; George Keiser and Christopher Rentsler, wagon-makers; John C. McGill and Joseph Zinkler, cabinet-makers.

The following medical gentlemen have practiced the healing art in the village, viz.: Drs. Hunt, R. B. McAlister, Lewis Red, William Williams, J. B. Hoffman and Robert Black. The present M. D.'s are William Williams, Samuel Richards, John Williams, John Sloan and L. Mullenix—quite a formidable number for a healthy locality.

Marion Lodge, No. 588, I. O. O. F., was instituted September 17, 1881, with five charter members, whose names are as follows: E. F. Harrold, T. M. Harrold, S. C. Philips, A. Wright and J. A. Ralston. The first officers: E. F. Harrold, N. G.; T. M. Harrold, V. G.; J. A. Ralston, Sec.; and S. C. Philips, Treas. The officers at the present time are: T. M. Harrold, N. G.; John Weber, V. G.; Abijah Merrell, Sec.; and Lewis Burk, Treas. The lodge has a good membership and is constantly increasing in numbers and influence. It has a pleasant hall in J. R. Harrold's building, and holds its meetings on Saturday evenings.

Churches.—Lancaster has four religious organizations, namely, Christians or Disciples, Methodists, Lutherans and Adventists.

The Christian Church of Lancaster was organized in the year 1842, at which time it was known as the Church of Christ, meeting at West Liberty. In the original organization, Patrick Sullivan and Elijah Arnold were chosen Elders, and Stewart Coats and Harrison Kelly, Deacons. Following is a list of those who became identified with the society during the early days of its history, viz., Hannah Sullivan, Sarah Arnold, Rachel Coats, Louisa Kelly, Benjamin D. Houk, Mary Houk, Susannah Houk, Lucinda Houk, Benjamin Mitchell, Elizabeth Mitchell, Benetta Mitchell, John Long, Malooda Long, Michael Royer, Mary Royer, Susannah Royer, John Royer, Sophia Royer, Samuel Royer, Julia A. Royer, Daniel Burger, Emeline Burger, Emeline Mishler, Hannah Mishler, Robert Chambers, Lydia Ann Chambers, Anna Prime, David Mishler, Catherine Mishler, — Mishler, David Mitchell, Roxanna Mitchell, Samuel McClarren, Mary McClarren, Jonathan Criss, Mary Criss, L. Harris, Rebecca Harris, Jacob Conder, Frances Conder, John Fry, Lilly Fry, Mrs. Lee, David Harris, Margaret Harris, Aaron Mitchell, Hannah Mitchell, Mary Shepherd, Elizabeth Gochenour, Susannah Shepherd, Catherine Hopper, Thomas Clark, James Mitchell, Mary Caton, Joel Dillon, Mary A. Dillon and Phebe Beatty. The first place of meeting was a log schoolhouse, which stood a short distance from the village, and which served as a place of worship until the year 1856, at which time a frame building was erected about one-quarter of a mile east of the town. The building stood but a few years, and was soon replaced by a larger and more comfortable structure, which cost the sum of \$1,500. In the year 1883, the building was completely destroyed by a cyclone, and since that event the congregation has been using the village schoolhouse for social worship and the Methodist Church for preaching. The following preachers have ministered to the church at different times, namely, — Conrad, Benjamin Houk, Obediah Winters, Frederick Hauser, — Rice, James Blankenship, J. C. McCoy, Joel Dillon, J. M. Mathes, W. B. F. Treat, W. N. Littell, — Sweney, Z. T. Sweney, William F. Black, John C. Miller, Milton B. Hopkins, A. Ellmore, Henry R. Pritchard, B. M. Blount, William Hoyt, J. R. Henry, — Jefferson, M. T. Smith, A. C. Layman, — Ingram, — Hyatt, Harrison Hight, — Loudermilk, J. G. Burroughs, A. J. Frank, H. C. Correll and others. The present pastor is Elder R. B. Williams. Prior to the year 1857, the congregation held meetings but once a month, but in that year a re-organization was effected, since which time meetings have been held every Lord's Day for the purpose of social worship and communion. Much of the time the church has been without a regular pastor, and its success is largely due to the lay membership, which now numbers about ninety.

The last officers elected were J. R. Merrell, John Penrod, Lorenzo D. Coats and W. H. Foreman, Elders; E. F. Herrald and John Nation, Deacons.

This church is the outgrowth of faith. Its members have not been among the rich or among those highest in social circles; its success can only be attributed to Him who uses the weak things of this earth to manifest His power and glory.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was established in the very early settlement of the township at the residence of John Spangler, about one

and a quarter miles south of Lancaster. The first class meeting was held there, and also the first quarterly meeting. Among the members of this little society are remembered John S. Cole and wife, James Chambers and wife, Isaac Rader and wife. No official records of their acts were kept, and the class was not maintained for a longer period than two years, during which time Revs. Abraham Wright and John E. Burton preached at intervals.

The present organization is known as the Patricksburg Methodist Episcopal Church, and dates its history from the year 1846, at which time it was organized with about twenty-five members. The first meeting-place was the dwelling of Edward Brant, a short distance south of the village, and Revs. Joseph Pinkston and Asa Beck were the earliest preachers. In 1848, the organization was moved to Lancaster, where the majority of the members resided, and public worship was held from house to house until 1854, when a neat temple of worship was erected in the northwestern part of town, where the schoolhouse now stands. The lot on which the building stood was donated by Patrick Sullivan.

In the year 1874, the present edifice was erected at a cost of \$1,100. It is a comfortable frame structure, 32x40 feet in size, and will accommodate a congregation of 300 persons. For more than thirty years past, the church has enjoyed a reasonable degree of prosperity under the charge of the many preachers sent by the conference to minister to her people. A few familiar names of some of those worthy men are called to the minds of those acquainted with the church for more than a quarter of a century, such as A. Noy, A. Shively, William Zaring, Samuel Denney, Henry S. Dane, O. Fling, — Tolbert, John Pitner, Sampson Cullison, John Tansy, S. C. Kennedy, Gideon Heavenridge, David Swartz, T. D. Welker, Calvin Lee, Levi Johnson, — Julian, Edward Boaz, Elisha Adamson, John T. Cooper, down to the present minister, John Spear.

The membership of the church is steadily increasing, and numbers at the present time about eighty-three.

Class leader, John Royer; Stewards, William Royer and James Knox; Sunday School Superintendent, John Royer. The society was formerly a point on the Bowling Green Circuit, but at the present time it is the head of the Patricksburg Circuit.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church—The history of this society begins with the year 1860, at which time it was organized by Rev. John F. Lantenschlager, with a membership of fifteen families, whose names are as follows, to wit: John Schmaltz, Adam Haldt, John Haldt, Matthew Haldt, Christian Weber, Gottlieb Schmaltz, Stephen Maegerlein, Samuel Bierly, Abraham Keiser, Eli Dickey, Daniel Stahl, Frederick Sindlinger, Daniel Miller, Ludwig Schwinger and George Sanderson. Meetings were held in the village schoolhouse until the year 1862, when the subject of a more suitable place of worship began to be discussed, and a building fund started. The citizens of the village were all afforded an opportunity, and many responded with liberal donations, members of other churches not excepted.

The contract for the building of their present commodious edifice, situated on Sycamore street, in the north part of the village, was awarded in 1862, and the good work pushed to completion during that year. It is a frame building, 30x45 feet, and cost the sum of \$1,500. Since its organization, the society has been ministered to by the following pastors in the order named: D. M. Martins preached three years; William J. Schroyer preached the same length of time; T. H. H. Jaeger

preached four years; A. Eberbach, three years, and F. W. C. Wiechers, three years. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. William H. Price, who is now on his first year's work. About 100 members belong to the church at the present time, and services are conducted in both the English and German languages. A good Sunday school is maintained throughout the year, with an average attendance of sixty scholars. The present Superintendent is John Schmaltz.

A small society of Adventists was organized about five or six years ago by Rev. Mr. Lane, of Battle Creek, Mich., who preached for the church at intervals for several years. A small frame house of worship was built in 1880, and stands in the western part of the village. It was terribly racked by the cyclone which passed over the town in the spring of 1883, and is in a dilapidated condition at the present time. The society seems to be on the standstill, numbering but few members, and sustaining no regular preaching.

Educational.—The first schoolhouse in Lancaster was a frame building, and stood in the east part of town, on the lot occupied at the present time by William Royer. It was in use until the year 1865, at which time a larger and more commodious frame building was erected in the northern part of the village. This house had but one room, and in time the growth of the town demanded a larger building, so in 1875 the present handsome two-story edifice, containing two large rooms, was erected at a cost of about \$1,000.

The *Lancaster News*, a small advertising sheet, was started, in 1875, by William Travis, present editor of the *Clay City Independent*, who conducted it a little more than one year, when he sold out to Messrs. Rice & Nugent. They conducted the paper but a short time, and closed out for want of patronage.

General Prosperity.—The town of Lancaster is situated in the midst of one of the richest and best cultivated sections of Owen County, and is surrounded by as thrifty and intelligent a class of farmers as is to be found in any part of the State. No village of its size in this or adjoining counties is blessed with a more liberal, wide-awake, enterprising class of merchants, hence trade is drawn from many miles around. The place has never been cursed by a few men of wealth, owning and controlling the commercial interests of the town, and the general state of society and morals is most excellent. There is a bright prospect in future for the little city, and it is reasonably hoped that a railroad will soon be completed through this part of the country, and bring the place in connection with the large cities and commercial centers of the State.

STEUBENVILLE.

The village of Steubenville is situated in the southeastern part of the township, and occupies a part of Section 28, Township 10 north, Range 5 west. It was surveyed in the year 1857, for Henry Wilgus, proprietor, and consists of fourteen lots, but few of which were ever sold or improved. A small grocery and saloon were started in an early day, and later three dram shops were in successful operation, and the place achieved the reputation of being the general resort of all the hard characters and thugs in the entire country, and was shunned by all respectable people. As the country improved, and a better class of citizens bought up the adjacent lands, these moral ulcers disappeared, and in time the locality became more civil and law abiding. The plat was finally abandoned, and but few vestiges of the village remain at the present

time. St. Paul's Lutheran Church of Steubenville was organized by Rev. John Lautenschlager, in the year 1856, with about twenty members. A schoolhouse was used by the congregation until 1858, at which time a log house of worship was built on the land of John Haas. In the building of the house, the society was assisted by members of the German Reformed Church, a small organization of which sprang into existence about the same time, under the ministerial labors of Rev. Mr. Matzinger.

The house has been used alternately by both organizations down to the present time. Rev. Mr. Lautenschlager still preaches for the Lutheran society, which numbers about fifteen members. The Reformed Church is a very small organization, numbering only about eight or ten members at the present time.

MARION MILLS.

Marion Mills is a small hamlet situated in Section 20, Town 10 north, Range 5 west. It received its name from a mill erected about the year 1857, by one Henry Fairchilds, of Ohio. Mr. Fairchilds came from his native State with the best of recommendations, and being a minister of the Gospel soon won for himself a place in the confidence of the citizens of the community, who assisted him in the milling enterprise by donating the ground for the structure. After the building was well under headway, it was ascertained that the preacher was a penniless adventurer, but rather than have the enterprise stop, the people contributed liberally, purchased the machinery and started the mill, which proved a valuable acquisition to the neighborhood. It was purchased by Perry Cherryholmes before its completion, and not finished until about the year 1864. It has been operated continuously ever since, passing through various hands, and is at present owned by David Dickey and operated by a Mr. Kinport. About the time the mill was erected, a post office was established and named Hausertown, in compliment to George Hauser, the first Postmaster, who lived near the village of Steubenville. The office was afterward moved to Steubenville, and later to the residence of John Hulet, near Marion Mills, by whom it was kept for several years. It was transferred to the Mills some time prior to 1865, where it has since remained. In the spring of 1857, Messrs Long & Baumgartner erected a store building near the mill, and stocked it with a general assortment of merchandise, which they bought at New Albany. They did business as a firm for a period of six years, at the end of which time the partnership was dissolved, Baumgartner retiring. He afterward built the house now occupied by M. Rentschler & Son, and sold goods for about ten years, when the stock was purchased by Henry Haas, who closed out one year later to M. Rentschler & Son, the present proprietors. Long continued business until 1878, at which time he closed out on account of financial embarrassment. The business of the place is represented at the present time by one good general store, one blacksmith shop and one wagon shop.

DENMARK.

Denmark is a small, rambling village of a few houses situated on Lick Creek, in the southwest corner of the township. No plat of the town was ever put on record, and the only feature that ever gave the place any importance was a store kept in an early day by William Harstine, who was also Postmaster. At the present time there is no business done at the place, and ere long the last vestige of the village will have disappeared.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

THE order of the Owen County Commissioners' Court creating Franklin Township bears date of March 4, 1819, and proceeds with the usual phraseology of such enactments, and defines the boundary lines as follows: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Owen County; thence west to the Vigo County line; thence north to the line dividing Townships 9 and 10 north; thence east to the line dividing Owen and Monroe Counties; thence south to the place of beginning." As originally formed, the township included all that part of the county south of the line dividing Congressional Towns 9 and 10 north, and embraced a geographical area of 120 square miles, being twenty miles long from east to west, and six miles from the northern to the southern boundary. From this large scope of territory were subsequently created Clay and Jefferson Townships, the former in the eastern, and the latter in the western part of the county, with Franklin lying between. In the formation of Clay, thirty-six sections were used, while Jefferson, being more than a full Congressional township, contains forty-eight sections, leaving Franklin with a territory of thirty-six square miles, its present area. It borders upon Greene County on the south, La Fayette and Washington Townships on the north, Clay Township on the east, Jefferson on the west, and in the Congressional survey is designated as Town 9 north, Range 4 west.

White River crosses the northern boundary near the northwest corner, flows a southwesterly direction, and nearly equally divides the township. This is the largest and most important water-course in the county, and was the chief attraction in inducing immigration to this part of the country. Adjacent to the stream on either side are low bottom lands, varying from a half to a mile and a half in width, and possessing a deep sandy soil, which is very fertile, and well adapted to agriculture. These bottoms are, in fact, the only real valuable farm lands in the township, and fifty years of constant tillage have in no wise diminished their fertility. Fish Creek enters the township from the north, flows a southerly course through Sections 5, 8, 17, 18, 19 and 30, and empties into White River in Section 31, a short distance from the Greene County line. Raccoon Creek flows an easterly direction through the southern part of the township, crossing the eastern boundary in Section 25, and emptying into White River in Section 23. These creeks are running streams throughout the year, and receive a number of small tributaries, none of which are of sufficient importance to merit a special mention.

Aside from the low land skirting White River, the surface of the township is very rolling, rising into large hills in some localities, the most prominent of which is Mount Pisgah, in the southern part. The hills and bluffs along Fish Creek are, in some places, very abrupt, and rise to a distance of many feet. They are composed, for the most part, of conglomerate and Chester sandstone, and outcroppings of Kaskaskia lime rock at intervals. Along the line of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad are vast bluffs and beds of the finest building stone, all of which are easily accessible; several quarries have already been opened, the largest of which is near the village of Freedom, where stone of the finest quality is taken out and shipped. Good stone is found in every section of the township, much of which has

been utilized by the farmers in the construction of chimneys, foundations, and in the erection of outbuildings. All over the township have been found what are known as Indian relics, the most common being heart-shaped flint rock, which was doubtless used for pointing arrows, and was the savage's ammunition with which he warred and hunted. Stone axes and pipes have also been found, but no authenticated specimens of pottery. In the northern part of Section 15, not far from the I. & V. R. R., are several mounds, some of which are very large, and appear to have been constructed by some prehistoric people, as human remains, barely distinguishable from the earth, have been found in and around them. Other elevations, which some suppose to have been the work of the Mound-Builders, are, no doubt, the result of denuding forces acting upon the surface, which have swept away the surrounding strata, leaving these isolated hills as indications of the former level of the adjacent region. In the southern part of the township, near the county line, a good quantity of block coal is found, and several local mines have been developed and successfully operated. These deposits are in Sections 22 and 34, and appear to be the only coal outcroppings in the township as far as known.

In an agricultural point of view, Franklin is not what can be considered a No. 1 township, owing to the broken and stony land, and the thin soil. In some places, however, there are many good farms, especially in the low valleys among the hills, and along Eel River, where the soil will compare favorably with the best tilled portion of the county. As a grazing country, this section cannot be excelled, and stock-raising is rapidly coming to the front as the leading industry.

SETTLEMENT.

The land of Franklin Township was surveyed and placed upon market in the year 1816, but if any white persons became residents that early such fact is not now known. It is certain, however, that the township was often traversed by hunters and speculators from the South, and by traders who crossed the country in order to traffic with the Indians, who, at that date, were scattered over the greater part of what is now Owen County. Various Indian trails were the highways over which these traders traveled. Wild animals were found abundantly in all portions of the country, especially along the streams, where almost impenetrable thickets abounded, and where the animals sought refuge when pursued by the hunters. Old settlers of Franklin, now living, state that bears were numerous found in all that region bordering on White River, and that such region was a favorite hunting ground of several Indian tribes. The country was constantly invaded by hunters and trappers for a number of years prior to the permanent settlement, and ere long the bears had nearly all been killed or driven away, and even the deer had become quite shy. As early as 1816, several persons secured lands within the present limits of the township, and during that year patents were obtained by Fetter & Hughes for a portion of Section 22; John Latta for the northwest quarter of Section 1; Levin Lawrence for several tracts in Section 12; Joseph Bartholomew and Alexander Kirkpatrick for parts of Section 16; Hamilton Reddaugh for 160 acres of Section 22; Joseph Freeland for a portion of Section 21; and Vance Wilson for a piece of land lying in Section 27.

It cannot be determined with any degree of accuracy which of the persons named was the first bona fide settler, as none of them moved to their respective purchases until about ten years after the entries were made. Mr. Hugh M. Light, the oldest living settler in the township at the present time, is of the opinion that John and William Latta became the first permanent

residents, as they had good improvements on their claims as early as the summer of 1818. The land which John Latta entered, and on which he lived until about the year 1829, is situated in the northeastern part of the township, and is owned at the present time by Isaac Barnes. The Lattas were men eminently qualified for pioneers, belonging to that hardy class developed by the times, and found on the frontier of all early settled countries.

John appears to have been a man of honor, and was well respected in the community which he founded; but the reputation of William was rather unsavory, and in later years he created quite a sensation by leaving the country in company with a woman whom the laws of the State gave him no right to live with—in other words, he took her for “better or worse” without the formalities of a wedding ceremony.

Joseph Freeland was probably the next permanent settler. He came from Maryland early in 1818, and located near the village of Freedom, where he remained about ten years, after which he returned to his native State. He afterward came back to Indiana and improved the land which he entered, and was a resident of Franklin Township until about the year 1838, at which time his death occurred. In many respects, Mr. Freeland was in advance of the early pioneers by whom he was surrounded, having been a man of education and refinement, which fitted him to move in any circle of society. He was one of the pioneer preachers of Owen County, and a devout and sincere Christian in every respect. His son was the first Clerk of the county, and a man distinguished for his many sterling qualities.

Other settlers who located in the township as early as 1818 were Christopher Wyatt, a Virginian, who made improvements in Section 12; Thomas Bush, who secured land in Section 15, now belonging to the Hicks estate; William Wyatt, a brother of Christopher Wyatt; Levin Lawrence, whose entry has been referred to; William Buckles, who located in Section 15, where he made a good farm; Charles Pettitt, who obtained a tract of land in Section 19; James Gallagher, who cleared a small farm in Section 29; Michael Yax and John Stokeley, both of whom settled near Gallagher's place; Samuel Jackson, who settled in Section 33; and David Deem and Leonard Brake, who made their first improvements in Section 34.

About this time came Capt. John Johnson, a man prominently identified with the early settlement and development of the township, and located a short distance below the site of Freedom Village, where he cleared a small farm and established a trading point for the purpose of trafficking with the Indians. He was well acquainted throughout the entire southern part of Indiana, over which he had traveled extensively for several years before settling in this county, his business being that of a trader. Among the early settlers of his community he seemed to enjoy a kind of supremacy, being a man of rare business qualifications and of more than ordinary intelligence, which well fitted him to be a leader. He was elected Captain of the militia company, which mustered here at an early day, and later ran for the Legislature, but, belonging to an unpopular party, was defeated, after a very spirited contest. During the early days of the county, he carried on an extensive business in shipping grain and produce by flat-boat to New Orleans, by means of which he accumulated a handsome competency. In later years, he became an uncompromising partisan, which rendered him unpopular with many of his political enemies; yet, notwithstanding this fact, his abilities were recognized by all, and he was elected County Commissioner several terms. During the war of the rebellion, he was untiring in his efforts to induce men to enlist for the Union, and his house was known far and wide as the soldier's home, and became a favorite stopping place for the boys in

blue. He died in the year 1868, after a long and eventful life, the greater part of which was spent in the development of Jefferson Township.

In the early part of 1819, Abner Light, a native of South Carolina, moved to this township, and entered land in Section 29, to which he moved the latter part of the same year. Hugh M. Light, his brother, then a young unmarried man, came the same year, but did not remain any great length of time. He went back to Harrison County, where his parents originally settled, and remained there a number of years, visiting this country at intervals. He afterward settled in the township, a short distance from Freedom, where he still lives, one of the oldest living pioneers of the county. Israel Light, another brother, came in 1819, and settled where his son, Israel Light, Jr., now lives.

An early settlement was made in the southeastern part of the township by a man by name of Buskirk, who established a trading-post on the east bank of White River, at a place known as the "Point." The exact date of Buskirk's settlement was not learned, although it appears to have been as early as 1819 or 1820. He kept a small stock of goods, consisting principally of calicoes, notions and whisky, and trafficked with the Indians for furs, venison, etc., which were purchased at regular intervals by men from Louisville, of whom Mr. Buskirk obtained his merchandise. In his dealings with the redskins, our frontier merchant drove many good bargains, and retired from his business in later years with a neat little sum of money, which enabled him to purchase valuable tracts of real estate in this and adjoining counties.

An early settler deserving special mention was one Caleb Nichols, an intelligent Yankee from Vermont, who located where Charles Lucas lives about the year 1819. He was a mechanical genius, and exercised his skill in various ways, chiefly in the construction of mills, and in manufacturing furniture for the settlers. He was a resident of the township until the year 1861, at which time his death occurred. His son, William Nichols, lives near the village of Freedom, and is one of the oldest residents of the township. Luke Vaughn came to Owen County in 1820, and settled on land adjoining Abner Light's farm, in Section 32. Beverly Vaughn and Cassius Edwards came about the same time, and settled in the northeast corner of the township, on land which was purchased in 1823 by Alexander Scott. The last named was a native of Ohio, and a resident of Franklin until 1843. Thomas Harvey, a noted hunter, came in 1820, and made an improvement on the farm now owned by John L. Stoots. John Ooley came in an early day, and settled near White River, on the land that Mr. Buskirk entered. Later, he moved further northeast, and made a farm in Section 22.

Stephen Barnes settled where Isaac Barnes lives, in Section 34, as early as the year 1823, moving here with his family in a keel-boat. He afterward moved to the northeast corner of the township, and settled near where Rattlesnake Creek empties into White River. Elisha Childers came from North Carolina in 1824, and settled not far from the village of Freedom, where his son, Alexander, lives. He was the first shoe-maker in the township, and worked at his trade many years.

In addition to the foregoing, the following settlers came in an early day, viz., Ephraim Puckett, Alf Vanhorn, Jonathan Wright, Ambrose Foster, Major Scott, Stephen Defore, John Hays, Alexander Goodwin, John Bowers, Samuel Folsom, Samuel Hicks, Sr., Montgomery Leonard, Joseph H. McKee, Cornelius Johnson, Jesse Patterson, Conrad Antibus and Dr. Minnich.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

Prior to the year 1825, there was no convenient market for the few

products of the country nearer than New Albany and Louisville, which were reached by means of flat-boats down the White and Wabash Rivers. A number of parties engaged in boating in an early day, and did a thriving business in shipping corn and pork to the cities mentioned, and to New Orleans, where good prices were obtained. The settlers sold their corn to these traders for $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, and their pork for \$1.50 a hundred, and considered themselves fortunate in receiving such good prices. An early industry was the manufacture of maple sugar, vast quantities of which were made every year and shipped to the different market places, where it was exchanged for groceries and the few dry goods needed by the pioneer families. Some of the settlers made an honest penny from the sale of venison hams, which were bought up at intervals by traders, who paid for them the enormous price of 25 cents per pair. When a sufficient number had been collected, they were boated down the river to New Orleans, where they sold for \$1 a pair, leaving the speculator a handsome profit for his trouble. The first orchard in the township was planted by Capt. Johnson, from seed brought from Kentucky. The second orchard was set out by Abner Light, and the first grafted fruit was raised by Hugh M. Light about the year 1840.

The first frame house in the township was the residence of Hugh M. Light, and the first brick dwelling was erected by Capt Johnson on his farm near the village of Freedom. The second brick building, which is still standing, was erected by Charles Ooley.

Flour and meal were first obtained at New Albany, but so great was the distance to be traversed that many of the early settlers manufactured their own meal by crushing corn in a kind of a rude mortar, made by chiseling out a hollow in the top of a solid stump. The pestle was an iron block, or more often an iron wedge, made fast to a long sweep, and with this simple contrivance a coarse article of meal could be made. A still simpler means was often resorted to before the corn became hard enough to shell, namely, the common tin grater, a utensil found in every household.

The first mill in Franklin was constructed by Christopher Ooley, who moved it here from Greene County. It stood in the eastern part of the township, and was operated by a tread-wheel, oxen supplying the motive power. The machinery was of the most primitive pattern, sheltered by a rude building made of unhewn logs covered with clapboards. It was in operation but a short time, and soon outlived its usefulness.

An early mill was built on Raccoon Creek in the eastern part of the township, and operated by James Johnson. It ground very slowly, and was in operation only a couple of years. About the year 1842 or 1843, a water mill was built on White River, a short distance above the town of Freedom. It was constructed on rather a novel plan, the water-wheel being attached to a float which extended quite a distance into the stream in order to reach the current, which operated the machinery. This float rose and fell with the rise and fall of the water, and the mill was kept running the greater part of the year. It had one set of stone, which was kept in operation almost day and night for several years, in order to supply the large demand for meal. The mill was in operation about eight years, at the end of which time the entire structure was torn out by the ice.

Another early mill was built by Alexander Goodwin, and stood in the western part of the township on Fish Creek, from which it received its motive power. The original building was constructed of unhewn logs, and contained but one buhr for grinding corn. The mill was afterward remodeled and supplied with improved machinery, and is still in operation, under the supervision of J. M. Johnson.

A man by name of Starr erected one of the first saw mills in the township in the southeastern part on Raccoon Creek, about thirty-five or forty years ago. This mill supplied a universal want in the township, as the country at that time was being rapidly settled, and sawed lumber was in great demand. It was afterward purchased by James and Alf Dyar, who remodeled it and supplied machinery for grinding wheat and corn. It disappeared many years ago, and but few traces of it remain at the present time.

A man by name of McClerren erected a flouring mill on Fish Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, which ceased to run about twenty-eight years ago. It was a combination mill, manufactured lumber and flour, and did a good business during the time it was in operation. It passed through a number of hands, and was last operated by James Hayden. Nathan Cooper built a frame flouring mill on Fish Creek near the northwest corner of the township in 1850, which was in operation about eight years. This mill did a good local business, and was the principal source of supplies for a large scope of country. The last proprietor was Hiram Johnson.

Several small distilleries were operated in an early day, in order to supply the settlers with their favorite beverage, which was considered as essential to their existences as food and raiment. These distilleries were all rude affairs, but were well patronized by the pioneers, who looked upon the business as not only legitimate, but eminently respectable.

Another early industry was the manufacture of leather, and tanneries were found in various parts of the country, the most important of which belonged to Silas Myers, who operated it a short distance southwest of Freedom. He made a good article of leather, and conducted a lucrative business for a number of years, afterward moving to Greene County. A man by name of Keck operated a tannery in Freedom during the early days of the village, and had an extensive trade.

ROADS.

In the beginning there were no roads. The inhabitants of the country were Indians, and they only needed paths or traces to enable them to get from one locality to another; their modes of locomotion were either on foot or on horseback, and a simple path was all the convenience in the way of roads they needed. But the settler, when he moves, as a general rule, has a little property to take along for the use and comfort of his wife and children; he therefore must have such modes of conveyance as necessitates the making of roads, especially in a thickly wooded country. The coming to this part of the State was of itself a great undertaking, but the making of a road through the wilderness was a herculean task. From the time the pioneer struck the woods, until he arrived at his destination, the ax had to be almost constantly used. A wagon could scarcely move a rod without running against a tree or log, which had to be chopped out of the way. All roads through this part of the country, for several years, were made in this way. They were to be found running to all points of the compass, and if you should strike into one with which you were not familiar, you could not be certain where it would lead you, until you reached the end of it, which might be a long way off in the woods, and nobody there; then all you had to do was to turn around and take another road. Sometimes the settler would go and blaze out a road; that is, he would determine the direction he wanted to go, and then on that course blaze the trees that were in the line or near it on the course. After blazing out a route, the next thing necessary was to cut out the underbrush and cut off and roll out the logs that were too large to run over.



J. M. Goss M. D.



When neighborhoods began to form, more elaborate roads became necessary and more possible, because of the increased number of hands to work them. Finally, when the county was fully organized and its machinery in full operation, regularly established highways were resorted to. One of the first legally laid out roads through Franklin ran from the village of Freedom a southwesterly direction to the county line. The original road was nothing but a trace, and was traveled as early as the year 1819 and 1820, by the early settlers who entered the county from the south.

The first work on this highway was done under the supervision of Samuel Jackson, who worked several hands in clearing out the underbrush in order to make the way passable. It is now known as the Spencer & Worthington road. The second road through the township led from Spencer to Bloomfield, along the east side of the river, the first one named running parallel with the stream along the west bank. The latter was established about the year 1821, and is still an extensively traveled highway. A road leading from Bloomington to Bowling Green passes through the township in a northwesterly direction. It was laid out and established in an early day, and is still extensively traveled. As the population of the country increased, other roads were established, and at the present time the township is well supplied with highways, the majority of which are well worked and in good condition.

Passing through the township from northeast to southwest is the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, which runs almost parallel with the river. The building of this road gave new impetus to the business interests of the township, and put the country in easy communication with good market places, besides increasing the value of real estate along the line many dollars per acre.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The first ground set apart for the burial of the dead in Franklin was laid out on land belonging to Stephen Barnes in the southwestern part of the township.

Among the first laid to rest in this old cemetery were Isaac Brown, John Barnes and William Wells, with members of their respective families.

A graveyard was laid out about three miles north of Freedom, in the Scott settlement, as early as the year 1823 or 1824. The earliest burials in this cemetery were Robert Scott, Agnes Scott, John Oaks and Mahala Scott. Several other early settlers, whose names were not learned, were laid to rest in this city of the dead.

One of the first deaths in the township occurred about the year 1821, at which time William Johnson, brother of Capt. Johnson, departed this life. He was buried in a little graveyard on land now owned by John Ritter, where were also laid to rest in an early day several children of Hugh M. Light, Mrs. Light, mother of Hugh and Abner Light, and others. The cemetery known as Hick's Graveyard, in the northeast part of the township, was first used as a place of interment in the year 1826, at which time several members of the Hicks family were buried therein.

It has been used ever since, and is the largest graveyard in the township at the present time.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

The first marriage within the present limits of Franklin was solemnized in the year 1823. The contracting parties were Israel Light, brother of Hugh Light, and Miss Elizabeth Russell, daughter of William Russell, a temporary resident. John Jackson and a daughter of Luke Vaughn were married the same year, as were also Henry Jackson and a Miss Dyar. Among others,

Stephen Nichols and a daughter of John Oaks, whose marriage was solemnized as early as the year 1825.

EARLY BIRTHS.

It is impossible to determine when or in whose family the first birth in the township occurred, as the early settlers seemed to vie with each other in literally carrying out the Scriptural injunction to "multiply and replenish the earth."

A good-natured rivalry was aroused in this respect, and soon after the first settlement of the country second editions of the pioneers began rapidly to increase, and ere long the hills and valleys of Franklin were peopled by a native race. The majority of those born in the township in an early day, after arriving at the years of manhood and womanhood, left their homes and emigrated to other parts, while a few still live near the places where they first saw the light. Among the latter is Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks, daughter of Caleb Nichols, who is now sixty-four years old, which makes the date of her birth the year 1819. Births occurred about the same time, or perhaps a little later, in the families of John DeShaser and Thomas Harvey. Robert M. Scott, son of Alexander Scott, was born in the year 1824, since which time he has been a resident of the township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The schools of Franklin Township were commenced on the primitive order of things. In each neighborhood, where a dozen or so of children could be collected, arrangements were soon made to start a school. If no house could be found, a cabin was hastily erected, and fitted with puncheon seats and floor, paper windows, and a large fire-place for heating. Wood was handy, and large fires were the rule. A man who had sufficient muscle to wield an ox "gad," so as to do good execution, and could read, write and cipher a little, would be employed to teach for so much per scholar and board around.

During the first twenty years, the schools were all supported by subscription, and in no instance were they kept open for a longer period than three months. Reading, writing and arithmetic, with the old-fashioned spelling book, completed the curriculum of those days, while here and there a more ambitious pupil would venture to study grammar and geography. The latter study, when it was taught, generally was learned to a great extent by the singing method, in which the entire school would join. What child's memory that ever sang, "Maine, Augusta, Vermont, Montpelier," will prove false to its trust? He may forget the names of the oceans, continents, lakes and cities, but the fact that Augusta and Montpelier are the capitals of the States mentioned will always remain a part of himself.

One of the first schools in what is now Franklin Township was started about one-half mile from the village of Freedom, in a little cabin which stood on the Ritter farm, and which had been occupied by a squatter family by name of Genung.

This was as early as the year 1825, and if there were schools prior to that date such fact is not known. The pedagogue who had the honor of teaching, or keeping, rather, this school, was one Samuel Folsom. He was succeeded by William Sloane, who taught a couple of terms prior to the year 1830.

Another early building, and perhaps the first one erected especially for school purposes, stood in the northeast corner of the township, on Government land, and was first used by Luke Philbert about the year 1831 or 1832.

William Sloane, Alexander McBride and R. B. Landrum were early teachers at the same place.

Another early building stood one mile southwest of Freedom, on Capt. Johnson's land. It was a large log structure, and for a number of years served the twofold purpose of school and meeting house. A hewed-log building was erected near the land of Hugh M. Light in an early day, and was first used by William Leach. Harvey Oliphant and James Gray taught in the same house a few years later. The township was divided into six districts about the year 1838, at which time the first public money for school purposes was drawn. Beginning with 1840, public schools, for which teachers were employed at \$15 and \$20 per month, commenced to make their appearance for three months in the year, but they were very scarce for many years, as may well be supposed. They have gradually increased with the constantly multiplying population until the present day. Terms have been lengthened, the wages of teachers increased, the old round-log houses have disappeared, and in their places have come substantial frame structures, with all the appliances for comfort and instruction which the ingenuity of the age has suggested. The number of buildings in the township at the present time is twelve. The enumeration of pupils for the year 1882-83 was 544. The revenue for tuition during that year amounted to \$2,253. The schools in 1882-83 were taught by the following teachers, to wit: Rosa Dowdall, Mattie Dowdall, J. A. Maners, H. E. Burman, Alice Whitaker, M. D. Chilson, Etta Vliet, Mary Conway, Alma Johnson, C. R. Lucas, Fren B. Williams and R. H. Knox.

VILLAGE OF FREEDOM.

Freedom, the only village of any importance in the township, is situated on the west bank of White River, on portions of Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21, and dates its origin from the 18th day of November, 1834, at which time the plat was surveyed by H. Stallcup for Joseph Freeland, proprietor. The place had acquired a considerable reputation as a shipping point for flat-boats several years prior to the laying-out of the village, and as early as 1833 several persons were living on the present site of the town, among whom are remembered Peyton Randolph, Shadrach Lewis, Frederick Lester, Gabriel Johnson, James McKee and others.

In the fall of 1833, a stock of goods was brought to the place by one John Young, and offered for sale in a little hewed-log building, which stood near the river, in the northeast part of the village. Mr. Young's stock consisted principally of groceries, a few dry goods, and a plentiful supply of whisky, which made the place the rendezvous for all the rough characters of the neighborhood. He remained in business about five years, at the end of which time his goods were purchased by Thomas Harvey, who, after running the store about two years, left the village, and moved to Bowling Green, in Clay County.

Frederick Lester, one of the earliest settlers of the place, worked at the shoe-maker's trade and kept the first hotel. James McKee and George Wise were the first mechanics, and started blacksmith shops about the time the village was laid out. One of the first merchants was Pleasant Johnson, who opened a little grocery about the year 1834. Matthew and David Phipps sold goods from 1839 to 1841. Later came Alexander McClellan, who was in business during the years 1846-47, when he closed out to a man from Louisville, the store being run by a clerk by name of Springer. Frank Powell engaged in merchandising in 1848, and sold goods from a small building which stood on the spot now occupied by the storehouse of Royer & Stantz. Frederick Barrows came next, and a little later came

Cord and Wesley Johnson, all three of whom carried on business very successfully, and supplied merchandise to a large scope of country.

Among other merchants who transacted business in the village at different times during its history, can be named C. Bliet, Valentine Ritter, L. D. Masley, the Pierson Brothers and Perry McIntosh.

The business of the village at the present time is represented by the following exhibit: Johnson & Cassiday, general stock; Royer & Stantz, general merchandise; Mayner & Wilson, clothing and notions; M. C. Stephenson, groceries and notions; Gauntz & McIntosh, druggists; Dr. J. M. Goss, drug store; Sharpe & Co., provisions and general grocery store; J. B. Scott & Brother, hardware; P. C. McIntosh, furniture dealer; William J. Suffell, saddlery and harness shop; Mrs. Antibus, millinery store; W. L. Armantrout, restaurant; Wakefield & Son, John Wise, blacksmiths, and Pierson & Brother, dealers in lumber and staves.

The manufacturing interests are represented by one good flouring mill, erected in 1883 by Mr. Kennedy, and a saw mill operated by Wright & Brother.

In the year 1844, Dr. A. J. Minnich came to the village and engaged in the practice of medicine. He has been here continuously ever since, and at the present time is one of the most successful practitioners in the county. The following medical gentlemen have practiced the healing art in the village at different times during its history, namely, Drs. Carter, Johnson, Shell, Secrest, Hillburn, Goss and Gauntz, the last two being here at the present time.

SOCIETIES.

Freedom Lodge, No. 466, A. F. & A. M., was organized in the year 1871, with thirteen charter members. The officers at the present time are M. D. Allan, W. M.; E. H. Duling, S. W.; M. C. Stephenson, J. W.; M. D. Chilson, Secretary; Samuel Norris, Treasurer; W. H. Johnson, S. D.; John McIndoo, J. D.; J. W. McIndoo, Tiler. The number of members belonging at the present time is twenty-four, and the organization is reported in good working order. Meetings are held in a hall belonging to the lodge, which was built a few years ago at a cost of \$600.

Freedom Lodge, No. 514, I. O. O. F., was instituted December, 1875, with the following charter members, viz.: John S. Figg, P. C. McIntosh, M. C. Stephenson, Emanuel Prior, Calvin F. Nation, William T. White, George White, Moses Abraham, Elias Kemmer, A. W. Dyar, John H. Crow, John Antibus and William Childers. The lodge is in good condition at the present time, and has an active membership of twenty-six. The officers are M. C. Stephenson, N. G.; George Hicks, V. G.; W. J. McBride, Secretary, and Leander Price, Treasurer. Meetings are held in Kemmer's Hall.

CHURCHES.

There are three religious societies in the town of Freedom, the oldest of which is *Mount Zion Baptist Church*, organized in the year 1842, by Elders John Mugg and B. D. C. Herring. There were fourteen members went into the organization, among whom were John Defore and wife, — Hockman and wife, Mrs. Henry Puckett and John Johnson. A log house of worship was built in the year 1847, and stood two miles north of the village, where the congregation met until the year 1854, at which time the organization was moved to the village, and a new frame building erected on the north end of Main street, at a cost of \$400.

In the year 1882, a new temple of worship was built near the central part of the town. It is a substantial frame structure, with a seating capacity for a congregation of 300 persons, and represents a value of \$1,200.

Among the pastors and stated supplies of the church since its organization were Revs. John Mugg, — Herring, — Bartholomew, John Chord, Henry Grim, Benjamin Ashbaugh, William McNutt, R. Moore and D. D. Swindoll. The present membership is about seventy-five. The officials of the church are P. C. McIntosh, Moderator; George A. McBride, Clerk; P. C. McIntosh, W. H. Johnson, Moses Pierson and Samuel Myers, Trustees. P. C. McIntosh is Superintendent of the flourishing Sunday school which is attended by an average of eighty scholars.

Freedom Christian Church.—The first meetings of the Disciples, in what is now Franklin Township, were conducted by Elder Thomas Johnson, about two miles northeast of Freedom, as early as the year 1844. An organization was effected that year with a good membership, and meetings were held regularly thereafter at private dwellings and schoolhouses. In the year 1852, a log building was erected on land owned by Lavisa Phipps. This house was destroyed by fire about the year 1859, after which the organization was moved to the village, and a new building commenced, which was not completed until about the year 1865. It stands in the north part of the town on ground purchased of Isaac Darnell, and was erected at a cash outlay of \$1,000.

The following ministers have preached for the church at intervals, namely, James Blankenship, Jacob Wright, Perry Blankenship, B. M. Blount, William Littell, Joel Dillon and Henry Floyd. The preacher in charge at the present time is Elder Dillon, who preaches for the congregation once a month. The church is not as strong in numbers as in former years, numbering only thirty at the present time.

Methodist Episcopal Church of Freedom was organized as early as the year 1850, at the residence of Dr. Minnich, where meetings were held at stated intervals for several years. A good house of worship was afterward built in the northeast part of the village on ground donated by Samuel Folsom, and cost the sum of \$1,200. The church has an active membership at the present time, and is a power for good in the community.

POTTERSVILLE.

The town of Pottersville is situated in Sections 23 and 24, and was laid out in the year 1858 by William M. Kinnaman, Surveyor of Owen County. The plat consists of fourteen lots, situated on both sides of the Freedom & Bloomington road, which is the principal street running east and west. The town was laid out purely as a speculative venture, but its growth never came up to the expectation of the proprietor, and at the present time nothing remains to mark the site of the city except a couple of dismantled houses and the remnants of what was once a blacksmith shop. At one time there was a small store kept in the village by D. W. Wilkes, and a blacksmith and harness shop. Dr. Goss, of Freedom, practiced medicine here as early as 1865, and obtained a lucrative practice. He was succeeded by Dr. Perry, who is located near the village at the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first religious services within the present limits of Franklin were held by itinerant preachers of the Methodist Church, at schoolhouses and private dwellings.

The first Methodist society, which was also the first religious organization in the township, dates its history from the year 1824. It was organized by Rev. Eli P. Palmer, at Isaac Brown's dwelling, in the northeast corner of the township. Among the original members were John Chambers and wife, Frederick Sap and wife, James Brown and wife, and John Barnes. The

organization was in later years moved to the township of Washington, where it is still sustained under the name of Belhel Church.

The following gentlemen have served the township as Trustees since the year 1859, viz., David McBride, M. D. Allan, Alpha Freeman, John T. Hicks, Daniel Wilkes, John S. Figg, John McHaley, William Johnson, Samuel Norris, J. M. Goss and John Robertson.

The present Justices of the Peace are P. C. McIntosh, A. W. Dyar and John Crow.

In the year 1850, taxes were paid on 14,954 acres of land, assessed at \$47,185. Improvements that year were valued at \$26,942; personal property, \$31,080; lots and improvements, \$617, making the total valuation of taxables \$105,823, on which \$797.84 taxes were paid.

In 1860, the lands of the township were assessed at \$224,920; improvements, \$40,508; lots and improvements, \$6,076; personal property, \$107,224; total, \$378,729; total taxes assessed, \$2,722.39.

In 1870, number of acres returned for taxation, 21,851.40; value, \$292,120; value of improvements, \$77,230; personal property, \$167,035; lots and improvements, \$14,445; total value of taxables, \$550,850; polls, 232; total taxes, \$6,442; population, 1,512.

In 1882, the lands and lots in the township were assessed at \$282,660; personal property, \$116,720; total taxables, \$442,080; total taxes, \$7,459.92; population by the census of 1880, 1,407 souls. The foregoing exhibits do not show the actual value of the property within the township, but only the value placed upon it for the purpose of taxation.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

THE township of Montgomery is one of the oldest settled divisions of Owen County, and dates its organization from March 4, 1819. As originally formed, the division included the present townships of Morgan, Jackson, Jennings, Taylor and the western parts of Wayne and Harrison. Changes were made in the original boundary from time to time, and the reduction of the township to its present limits was of comparatively recent date. It is bounded on the north by the townships of Jennings and Taylor, on the east by Wayne, on the south by Washington, on the west by Morgan, and is admirably situated with reference to railroad communications, and its close proximity to the thriving towns of Spencer and Gosport give it peculiar advantages in the way of markets. The soil of the township is generally a fine quality of calcareous loam mixed considerably with clay. The sand and limestone formation occasionally crops out in certain sections, particularly in the eastern and central parts, but not sufficiently prominent to interfere with cultivation. The surface of the township is undulating, climate agreeable, and general altitude well adapted to agriculture and stock-raising. It is sufficiently well-watered for farming purposes, with abundant springs of pure cold water in every part, and a number of streams which flow through the country in different directions. Rattlesnake Creek, with its tributaries, flows a southerly course through the western part of the township, passing through Sections 14, 23, 26 and 35, of Town 9 north, Range 4 west. Mill Creek heads in the northeastern part of the township, flows a southwesterly course to Section 32, where it takes an easterly course, crossing the southern

boundary from Section 33, Town 9 north, Range 3 west. This stream is fed by several smaller creeks and a number of large springs, and flows through an undulating but well-settled portion of the township. Productions of every kind indigenous to this latitude are certain of rapid growth, and large returns, as is attested by the vast wealth that has been drawn from the bosom of the soil during the last half century—a wealth that has covered the township with beautiful homes, and transformed the once unbroken wilderness to a very garden of plenty. The ground, clothed only by natural processes, presents its own testimony to the richness of the soil, which, when properly cultivated, returns a rich yield of grain and fruits of all kinds. Corn has been one of the principal crops in this township ever since the first settlement, and it matures well and yields abundantly almost every season.

As a wheat district, this division stands at the head, both in the quality and quantity, while the oats grown here are generally heavy, and contain an unusual proportion of nutritious constituents. Rye yields a good average; barley, timothy, clover, flax, are always sure, while the native blue grass, which covers all the uncultivated ground, is famous for the nourishment it contains. The richness and abundance of this grass naturally attracted the attention of stock men at an early day, and stock-raising is now an important industry of this part of the country. It was found that pasturage frequently continued fair until winter time, and in the spring grass made its appearance very early, and grew so rapidly that the feeding seasons were of comparatively short duration. This fact has led a number of farmers to engage in cattle and sheep raising, and the business has already assumed considerable magnitude, involving in the aggregate a large proportion of capital.

The inhabitants of the township are mostly descendants of the original settlers, who were drawn hither from the Southern States. As a class, they are intelligent and thrifty, and are justly noted for hospitality and the many social virtues, while their broad charity and public spirit find them foremost in every enterprise conducive to the general welfare.

THE PIONEERS.

The early pioneers who first settled among the interminable forests of Montgomery, the men who came while yet the footprint of the savage still pressed the sand are those around whom linger the most thrilling interest. Some of the first settlers in the county found homes within the present limits of this township, and here, too, have figured some of the most prominent citizens the county has ever known. Land was entered in the township as early as 1816, and about two years later may be fixed as the date of the first permanent settlement. Although some claim that the first family located here in the spring of 1817. Be this as it may, we are safe in saying that one John Hudson was the first white man who broke the wilderness solitude of Montgomery by making improvements. He made the first entry of land in the month of October, 1816, and obtained a patent for the north-west quarter of Section 27, Town 9 north, Range 3 west, and moved his family in the spring of 1818. He was a native of Tennessee, and a man of many fine qualities, and was a highly respected citizen in the community which he was instrumental in founding. He made a fair fame, and in later years did a thriving business in boating grain and lumber to New Orleans. He moved to Gosport about the time that village became a permanent trading point, and afterward to Texas, in which State his death occurred a number of years ago. The land which he entered is owned and occupied at the present time by Henry Brown.

Early in 1818 came Lloyd Cummings and settled in Section 22, where

F. Steele lives. He purchased land and improved a good farm, which he afterward sold, and moved to Putnam County.

Two brothers, Henry and Samuel French, were among the first arrivals, settling in Section 27 as early as the summer of 1818. They were unmarried men, and lived together, doing their own housework, in which they took as much pride as the most fastidious housekeeper in the entire neighborhood; later in life, they both married, and were residents of the township until about the year 1858, at which time they sold their respective farms, and with several other families emigrated to Texas. Among the earliest inhabitants of Montgomery was Joseph Bartholomew, who made the second entry of land in the township in November, 1816, selecting for his home the southeast quarter of Section 20, Town 9 north, Range 3 west. He visited this purchase one year later, and with the help of a comrade erected a small cabin, into which his family was moved in the summer of 1818. Richard Morris came about the same time, and made an improvement on Mill Creek, in Section 32, near the southern boundary of the township, where Maria Steele lives. This land Mr. Morris entered in 1817, and sold it some years afterward to Samuel Steele.

During the year 1817, entries were made by Neely Beem in Section 22, Benjamin Freeland in Section 27, Ninian Steele in Section 22, James Steele in Section 27, S. Gwathney in Section 32, Hugh Barnes in the same section, John McNaught, Jesse Steele and William Dent in Section 31, all of whom became prominent residents of the township.

Beem settled near Hudson's place, and was among the earliest pioneers of Owen County. He was in every sense of the word a pioneer of the true backwoods type, being as much at home with his dogs and gun in the forest as with his family around the cabin hearthstone. The period of his residence in Montgomery was not ascertained, although he was identified with the township for a great many years. Richard Beem, a relative of the preceding, entered land in Section 22 in 1817, and became a resident of the township a couple of years later.* Ninian Steele was one of the prominent citizens of Montgomery, and did as much, if not more, than any other man toward the moral and physical development of the township. He was born in Daviess County, Ky., and his youth and early manhood were passed amid the genial airs of his native State, where he acquired, by following a life of constant exercise, a stock of that rugged vitality so necessary to a man who locates in a new and undeveloped country. He came to this State when it was in the infancy of its existence, when there were but two or three sparse settlements within the present bounds of the county, and passed the vigor of his manhood in helping to build up the country, especially this township, in which he always took great pride.

Unlike many of the early settlers on the frontier, he was a man of Christian character, sterling integrity, and was widely and favorably known throughout the entire county during the early days of its history. He was among the first in the settlement to take an interest in the cause of religion, and as soon as a sufficient number of settlers could be gathered together a Presbyterian Church was organized at his residence, a history of which will be found further on. He accumulated a handsome property during his residence in the township,*and made a fine farm, which is owned at the present time by the Widow Milligan. His death occurred about the year 1858. One son, Ninian, lives in Greencastle, and several descendants of the family reside in this and adjoining townships.

Hugh Barnes was one of the pioneer preachers of the county, and a very estimable citizen. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and opened his

*A sketch of the Beem family will be found in the biographical department.

house for religious services, when there were only four or five families living within a radius of five miles.

In later years, he turned his attention to the medical profession, and achieved some notoriety as a "steam doctor," meeting with as much success in treating physical ailments as in ministering to the wants of souls. Joseph Montgomery, Henry Devore and John Treat all became residents of the township as early as the year 1819. About a year later, the population was increased by the arrival of William Milligan, who settled in Section 33; William McDonald, who settled near the southern boundary of the township; William Devore, a brother of Hugh Devore, who obtained a patent for land in Section 17, in the northern part of the township; David Fain, who settled not far from Santa Fé, on land where John Miller now lives, and Thomas and William Bull, who secured homes in the southwest part of the township.

In 1823 came Jonathan Payne and his son William, the latter of whom entered land in Section 15, in the northeast corner of the township, one year later. Jonathan Payne settled near Steele's Run, on the place now owned by Wesley Cheatwood. Here he erected the first hewed-log house in the township, which was looked upon as quite an aristocratic mansion by the neighbors, whose means allowed them to live in nothing more pretentious than rough pole cabins.

Cornelius T. Gwinn and Joseph Wering came in 1824. William Montgomery, a native of Kentucky, and step-son of Samuel Steele, came in 1826, since which time he has been a resident of the township and one of its leading citizens. Other early settlers, who came when the country was new, were William Willoughby, Joseph Clark, Henry McAlister, Joseph Warren, George Walker, William Watson, Isaac Teal, David Kerr, Samuel Pickens, James Smith, David Owens, Martin Melick, Abraham Keller, John Couchman, William Coffman, George Couchman, Samuel Faris, Zebedee Parish, Frank Brown, M. Westfall, Jeremiah Hill, Andrew Taylor, Isaac Hendricks, Jonathan Howard, Moses Acres, and others whose names were not learned.

It may be that several names given above are of persons who settled across the lines in adjoining townships, but according to the most reliable information the list comprises the majority, at least of the early pioneers, who selected homes within the present boundaries of Montgomery. It may be also that the dates are not exact in every particular, but as the persons who volunteered the information were obliged to rely upon memories somewhat treacherous, owing to advancing years, we will be obliged to take them as the nearest possible approximations to the truth. Taking the township as a whole, its first settlements were made by a strong and vigorous class of men, who shrank from no danger, and who were appalled at no obstacles.

It is not to be supposed that the persons who came here expected an easy task in subjugating the wilderness, but it is doubtful if they had in their minds even a shadow of the colossal undertaking before them. The fact that they remained and persevered in their labors to redeem the soil from its primitive chaos, should be an everlasting honor to their names, and should link them inseparably with great deeds well wrought. It is a greater thing to make a home than to win a battle or conquer a province. The early settlers were men in very moderate circumstances in the States which they left, and came here desirous of securing cheap homes and bettering their fortunes. For several years it required the united exertion of all members of the family to obtain the necessaries of life and keep the hungry wolf from the door. Poverty was the common

lot, and no class distinction was known in the little democratic community where every man's house was always open, and hospitality reigned supreme. Game abounded in quantity, and in quality it probably could not be excelled. Deer, wild turkeys and squirrels were almost as common to the first settlers as the leaves beneath their feet, while bears were plentiful in the country skirting the water-courses, and gray wolves, catamounts and wild hogs swarmed the woods in vast numbers. Meat was the staple article of food, without which it would have been almost impossible for the early settlers to live at all, as it required several years to clear and fit the ground for cultivation. The nimble footed raccoon existed in such numbers that its pelt almost acquired the dignity of a circulating medium of exchange. It was several years from the time of the first settlement before any market for hogs or grain was accessible, and during this period the necessities of home, which the woods did not yield, were obtained in exchange for the skins of coon, deer and bear. About the year 1820, the first wheat in the township was raised by David Fain, who realized about sixteen bushels from two acres of ground. Almost all of this crop was used for seed, Mr. Fain very generously furnishing sufficient seed for each of his scattering neighbors to sow a small patch of ground, and waiting until the following year for his pay.

Mr. Montgomery relates that upon one occasion David Fain and a man by name of Mitchell went as far as Vincennes for a supply of bread corn, as none could be obtained any nearer, owing to a general failure of the crop. They made the journey with a single horse, on which they packed a part of the grain, and took their turn in carrying the rest.

An early employment for the younger members of the settlement, was the digging of ginseng, for which there appears to have been quite an extensive demand. When dried, the root sold for 25 cents per pound, and some boys were known to have marketed enough during a single season to supply themselves with clothing sufficient to last a year or longer. Mr. Montgomery relates that he and his step-brother, Ninian Steele, Jr., when lads of about fifteen years of age, dugged a four-bushel sack full of "sang" in one spring. They took it to the nearest market place, and exchanged it for two large bell-crowned hats, and enough course factory sheeting to make them each a suit of clothes.

When the boys appeared at church in their new striped clothes, bell-crowned hats, and bare feet, they excited the astonishment of all the rest of the urchins in the neighborhood, who gazed upon their gorgeous attire with something akin to veneration.

AMUSEMENTS.

Every person has need of amusement and recreation, the desire for such being inherent in man. In our own day there are many means devised for the gratification of this desire, such as plays, theaters, concerts, dancing masquerades, and the more vigorous field sports, base ball and horse-racing. To all of these amusements our forefathers were strangers, except dancing, which was indulged at intervals. The favorite pastime seems to have been the shooting match, where old and young met for the purpose of testing their skill with the rifle—giving rise to much friendly rivalry. If any settler had more turkeys or chickens than he needed for his own use, he gave out a "shooting match," which all the neighbors would attend.

Each participant would pay so much for one or more shots, and the

best marksman carried home the spoils. In these days a man's gun was his pride, and his skill in using it at the tournament had not a little to do in determining his standing among his neighbors. In addition to this sport, there was a species of pastime, which was more practical in its results.

House raisings, log rollings and wood choppings, would no doubt be considered arduous labor, and such it in reality was, even to the brawny muscled pioneers; but under the stimulating influence of whisky, a common beverage at that time, and the assurance of a rich repast of game, corn dodgers, hominy, etc., the labor was transformed into a pleasure, and the hardship into an accommodation.

This reference to ardent spirits is not meant to reflect any discredit to those who used alcoholic stimulants. It was one of the unbroken customs of the times. Liquors were regarded as any other cheer, and were even partaken of by the temperate. Seldom indeed were they taken in sufficient quantities to cause intoxication. A jug of whisky was found in every household, and it was considered almost as indispensable as any other article of food or drink. The most reputable citizens thought it no disgrace to engage in its manufacture, and to withhold it upon any occasion was considered a breach of hospitality, and who will say they were wrong, and in a spasm of assumed virtue, write of them in rebuke. In judging men by the lives they have lived, an intelligent and just opinion can only be formed by taking into account the surrounding circumstances and conditions, from which those lives would almost necessarily take their direction.

Measuring the pioneers of Montgomery by this standard, they are found abreast of the best classes of men who have turned the somber silence of the wilderness into fair and fruitful fields, rife with industry, and made wooded wastes smile and blossom as a garden. Their only intemperance consisted in excessive toil; their only dissipation in sleepless nights, spent in keeping vigils by the weird light of their burning log heaps.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS, INDUSTRIES, ETC.

The first frame house in the township was erected in the year 1825, by John Hudson. James Steele built the first brick house the same year, and George Couchman erected a brick residence early in the spring or summer of 1826. Both these houses were small, but were looked upon at that early day as mansions worthy a prince.

Richard Morris planted the first orchard about sixty years ago. Until this orchard began bearing, the early settlers tasted no fruit except that which grew wild in the woods. Other early orchards were set out by James Steele, George Couchman, John Hudson and David Fain.

One of the first industries of the township was a small distillery, built by Henry Devore, as early as the year 1828.

It was in operation but few years, but during that time was kept running to its utmost capacity, and furnished a market for all the surplus corn of the neighborhood. Another small distillery was operated in an early day by Thomas Bull, who made a specialty of manufacturing apple and peach brandies, which acquired a widespread reputation.

The first mill put in operation in what is now Montgomery Township was due to the enterprise and thrift of "Bass" Milligan. Water was the motive power, and grinding corn the occupation, although the mill

was afterward supplied with a buhr for grinding wheat. This mill was, as may well be supposed, an unpretentious structure. It was composed of unhewn logs, and stood on a small spring branch in Section 33. The machinery was operated by an overshot wheel, and the bolting was done by hand, each person being obliged to bolt his own grist.

Milligan did but little with the mill, and sold it after a few years to a man by name of Bull, who, after operating it about four years, tore it down, and used the machinery in the construction of a new mill on Mill Creek.

The latter mill was a decided improvement on the original structure, having been supplied with better machinery, while the mill house was a more substantial building of hewed logs. It was in operation as early as the year 1828, but how long thereafter could not be learned.

The next mill was built in the year 1832 by Thomas Allan, and stood on the East Fork of Mill Creek, near the central part of the township. It was constructed on a very simple plan, contained but one buhr, and received its motive power from the creek. The building was of logs, a story and a half high, to the upper floor of which the unbolted flour had to be carried in order to pass it through the rude bolting apparatus, which was operated by hand. It was in operation about twenty-five years, during which period it passed through the hands of several proprietors, the last one being Cornelius Jones. The first saw mill in the township was erected by a man by name of Wills, and stood on Mill Creek, in Section 19. The date of its erection was not learned, though it is supposed to have been prior to the year 1840. It was in operation several years, and did a good business, furnishing the lumber for nearly all the early frame houses in the central part of the township. The mill was washed out during a large freshet, and at the present time but few vestiges remain to mark the spot where it stood.

In the year 1853, James Baker erected a combination saw and grist mill on the creek a short distance below the Allan Mill. It was constructed in the first place as a water-mill, but, owing to scarcity of the water in the creek, an engine was afterward supplied, by means of which the machinery was kept running very successfully for several years. The last owners were Alexander Allan and John Modrell. It was washed out by a freshet in the year 1865.

Prior to the erection of the mills mentioned, the early settlers patronized small horse mills, several of which were in operation in the adjoining townships of Wayne and Jackson. Every neighbor who wanted to use these mills put his own horse to the lever and ground out his grist. This was the custom, and it was invariably followed, except in cases where the customer had no horse. We of this generation may think this method of supplying meal for corn-pone inconvenient and unsatisfactory, but it was one of the necessities of the times, and as such was recognized by the settlers as a blessing.

Jesse Steele and Newton Fain operated a small tannery in the southeast corner of the township, on the Alverson farm, as early as the year 1830. They had seven vats, and made a fair article of leather, tanning deer and hog hides, as well as the hides of cattle. It fell into disuse many years ago. The remains of the old vats can still be seen.

EARLY DEATHS.

The name of the first person who died within the present limits of

the township was not learned. Deaths occurred in the families of the earliest settlers shortly after their arrival in the country, but so many years have elapsed since then that but few facts can be distinctly recalled. Among the early deaths was George Couchman, who departed this life in the year 1825. He was buried in the Bethany Graveyard, as were also John Fain, Ninian Steele, Mrs. Ninian Steele and Polly Couchman a few years later. The Bethany Cemetery, or, as it is more commonly known, the Presbyterian Graveyard, was the first ground laid out for the burial of the dead.

The Santa Fé Burying-Ground was the next place of interment, and is the principal place of burial at the present time. In addition to the ones mentioned, there are two other graveyards in the township, the Milligan Cemetery, in the eastern part, and the Steele Graveyard in the eastern part also.

EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

It is difficult at this remote day to trace the first marriage that took place in the township, as people were married and given in marriage several years before the "oldest inhabitant" now living had arrived at the age of accountability. Among the earliest who voluntarily assumed the matrimonial yoke, were William Payne and Annie Beem, James Allison and Julia Payne, Samuel Payne and Nancy Craddock, James Barnes and Matilda Wilson, M. Westfall and a Miss Painter, Ninian Steele and Miss Westfall, Howe Steele and Miss Killough, William Craddock and "Polly" Warren, Samuel Richards and Julia Ann Gallaway, M. Snoddy and Eliza Steele, Archibald Burke and Jane Steele, whose marriages occurred prior to the year 1835.

Children were born in the families of Ninian and Howe Steele and David Fain soon after their settlement in the country. James Lyon, son of Valentine and Mary Lyon, was born in the year 1824, as was also Jerry Devore, son of Henry Devore. Hugh Devore, brother of Jerry, was born two years earlier. James Hill, son of Jeremiah Hill, dates his birth from the year 1830, since which time he has been a resident of the township. James Devore was born in an early day also, as were a number of others whose names could not be ascertained.

CHURCHES.

The Bethany Presbyterian Church is the oldest religious organization in the township, and one of the oldest in the county. From the records of the organization now in possession of Mrs. Milligan, we compile the following sketch of the church: On the 20th day of March, 1820, Rev. Isaac Reed met several people living near the central part of the township, at the residence of Ninian Steele, and organized a society which took upon itself the name Bethany Presbyterian Church. The names of those who went into the original organization are given as follows, to wit: Ninian Steele, Jane Steele, John Mitchell, Mary Ann Mitchell, John Hudson, John Martin and William Hudson. Rev. Isaac Reed was chosen pastor, and the little society thus planted in the wilderness was placed under the charge of the Louisville Presbytery. From the organization until the year 1823, the society increased to twenty-five members, a number which was augmented by fifteen additions in 1824, making a membership of forty during that year. Among the early members can be named the following: Samuel Alexander, Hester Evans, Samuel N.

Evans, Margaret Bull, John Holme, Ann Young, Martha Doughty, Martha M. Young, and Rebecca Mitchell. Later were added John M. Young, John Craddock, Sally Craddock, George Couchman, John Johnston, Mary Killough, Nancy Killough, Margaret Killough, Sarah Hudson, Susan Evans, Thomas Hudson, Margaret Hudson, John Lockridge, Margery Lockridge, Samuel Fain, William Willoughby, Hannah Willoughby, Margaret Fain and Martha M. Wright.

In the year 1825, the membership was forty. Three years later there was a slight falling off, the number reported being only twenty-eight. In 1833, the record shows the names of forty-five persons belonging, and one year later fifty-two names were reported. At one time the organization became very strong, but owing to deaths and removals the membership has constantly decreased, until at the present time there are only about forty communicants. The second pastor was Rev. Jeremiah Hill, after whom came Ransom Hawley, James Shields, Theophilus Lowry, — Cole and T. S. Milligan. The last named served as pastor for twenty-five consecutive years. He was a pious man of God, and did much for the cause of Christianity in this part of the country. He died in the year 1876. The next pastor was Rev. James Omelvena, after whom came Rev. J. K. Sammis, who was in turn succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. — Stinson. For several years after the organization, meetings were held at the residence of Mr. Steele, and in groves when the weather would permit. A house of worship was afterward erected on land now owned by Thomas Surber. It was a large hewed-log structure, capable of seating about 250 persons, and furnished with a capacious fire-place, which occupied the greater part of one end of the building. The house stood upon the spot where it was erected about four years, at the end of which time it was torn down, and moved about two miles further west and rebuilt on the land of Ninian Steele, where it still stands. It served as a meeting place until the year 1873, at which time a neat frame building was erected on the land of James M. Hill, at a cost of \$1,500. The present church officials are James M. Hill and Albert B. Milligan, Elders. The latter is also Superintendent of the Sunday school, which has an average attendance of about forty scholars.

The Chapel Methodist Episcopal Church is an old organization, and dates its origin from about the year 1827 or 1828. The earliest meetings were held at the dwellings of James Steele and Jonathan Payne, both of whom were prominent members, and did much toward establishing the church upon the permanent basis which it has since sustained. As the early records of the church were not accessible, but few facts concerning the organization were obtained. Among the early members were James Steele and wife, Jonathan Payne and wife, Benjamin Freeland and wife, Isaac Barnes and wife, with the children of their respective families. Rev. Eli Farmer was one of the first preachers. John Strange and Daniel Anderson preached in an early day also, and later came Dr. Tolbert, and — Smith ministered to the little society, when it consisted of but few scattering members. The celebrated Lorenzo Dow paid several visits to the church during the early days of its history, and conducted revival meetings, which were occasions of great interest throughout the entire country.

The house in which the congregation worships at the present time was erected in the year 1859, on land donated by Harvey Steele. It is a substantial frame edifice, and cost about \$1,100. The church has

always been aggressive, and is in good condition at the present time, numbering among its communicants many of the leading citizens of the country.

In the year 1843, the Christians or Disciples organized a society near the village of Santa Fé, and erected a house of worship some time later, which stood where the Methodist Church building now stands. Elder Perry Blankenship was the chief mover in the organization, and preached for the society at intervals for several years. The organization was abandoned some time prior to 1860, and the house sold to the Protestant Methodists, who maintained a society for about fifteen years, at the end of which time their organization was also abandoned. The house was finally purchased by a farmer and removed from the village.

Mill Creek Missionary Baptist Church of Santa Fé was organized prior to 1850 by Elders James Beaman and John Mugg. Two years after the organization, the house of worship, which is still standing, was erected at a cost of about \$700. Elder Beaman was the first pastor, in which capacity he served a number of years. He was succeeded by Elder Wilson Trent, after whom came several others whose names were not learned. The last pastor was Rev. Jesse Buchanan, since whose administration there has been no regular preaching. The present membership is about fifty.

Santa Fé Methodist Episcopal Church dates its history from about the year 1861, since which time it has been one of the leading organizations of the township. The first house of worship was a small frame building, and stood in the south part of the village. It was used until the year 1877, at which time the neat frame edifice in which the congregation now worships was erected. The latter building stands in the eastern part of the village, and represents a value of about \$1,100.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in Montgomery, so far as can be learned, was taught about the year 1825, in a little cabin which stood near the old Bethany Church. This house was built by the neighbors for school purposes, and was a model of simplicity, being about 16x20 feet in size, seated with rude puncheon benches and lighted by a single window. The first pedagogue was Andrew Sinex. William Hudson and — Woods taught early schools at the same place. An early schoolhouse stood in the southern part of the township, on land owned by Thomas Wilson, and was first used by Isaac Teel, who wielded the birch of authority more than fifty years ago.

As early as 1825, a small log house was built in the Payne settlement. The first teacher in the building was Isaac Westfall, after whom came William Shields, Andrew Sinex and Clement Lee.

Other early schoolhouses were built in the Alverson and Hill neighborhoods, and on Joseph Clark's land in the southern part of the township. These buildings were all small cabins, and soon outlived their usefulness, giving place in a few years to substantial frame houses. The number of schoolhouses at the present time is five, all of which are frame.

During the school year 1882-83, there was paid for tuition the sum of \$695.79. The teachers for the above year were Joseph A. Williams, F. A. Williams, Mollie Hensley, A. B. Milligan and W. Cheatwood.

SANTA FÉ.

This little village is pleasantly situated in the western part of the township, the greater part of the plat lying in Section 24, Town 11 north, Range 4 west, and commands one of the finest views to be seen in the county. It was surveyed in the year 1851 for William L. Hart, proprietor, and consists of sixty-seven lots, all of which are 50x150 in size. The first store was opened by Mr. Hart, who kept a general assortment of merchandise, and sold goods about eight or ten years. The next merchant was George Moore, who erected a business house, which he occupied with a good stock of goods for about seven years, at the end of which time he sold out and left the village. Other merchants were William Davis, Allan Layman, Alfred Dicks, Frederick Hale, Alvin Rockwell, H. Jones, Samuel Pickens, Jerry Pritchard, William White, Philip Miller, William Moss and William Melick. At the present time there is a good general store, kept by J. C. McCoy, a blacksmith shop, shoe shop and a chair factory.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

CLAY TOWNSHIP originally formed a part of the large township of Franklin, and occupies the southeast corner of Owen County, embracing an area of thirty-six square miles, designated by Congressional survey as Town 9 north, Range 3 west. It is bounded on the north by Washington Township, on the west by Franklin, on the south and east by Greene and Monroe Counties respectively, and was named in honor of Kentucky's brilliant statesman, Henry Clay.

The face of the country presents many varied features; the southern and central portions being considerably broken, while the northern sections are distinguished by an even surface and a rich soil, resting upon vast beds of Chester and St. Louis sandstone. Conglomerate sandstone predominates in the southern part, where the soil is of a light clay nature, and better adapted for grazing than for agriculture. The northern half ranks high as an agricultural region, and some of the best improved farms in the county are to be found in this section of country.

The township receives its principal drainage through Big Raccoon Creek, a stream of considerable size, which crosses the southern boundary in Section 34, about two and a half miles west of the southeast corner of the county. It meanders with many abrupt circuits toward the west, and receives its name from the great number of raccoon found along its banks in an early day. The bed of the stream is very rocky, and the fall is estimated at about three feet to the mile. It is so crooked, that a stranger traveling over the township would conclude that it was one of the best watered regions on the continent, as he would evidently mistake the many angles of the stream for different water-courses. Little Raccoon enters the township from the east, and flowing through Sections 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24, unites with the former stream in Section 27. As its name implies, it is smaller than the "Bigger Coon," but performs an important part in the drainage of the country. It flows through a well-



Stephen D. Medaris M. D.

developed farm region, and along its banks were made the first settlements in the township.

McBride's Creek has its source not far from the county poor farm, and received its name from an early settler who located near it. Wyatt's Creek flows through the northwest corner of the township, and leaves from Section 7. It was named for an early settler also, and is a stream of but little importance.

ARRIVAL OF THE PIONEERS.

The history of this part of Owen County dates back to the time when Indiana became a State, although no permanent settlements were made within the present limits of the township until several years after that date. As early as 1816, lands were entered by a couple of speculators by name of Felter and Hughes, who secured several tracts in Section 6, and later in the same year patents were obtained by Lewis Noel for a portion of Section 10; Jonathan Gilbert, for a tract lying in Section 13; Caleb Stansberry, for a part of Section 11, and Jonathan Findley for a portion of Section 23. Of the above-named persons, Stansberry and Gilbert became residents of the township several years after they purchased their lands. During the following year, land was purchased from the Government by William Stansberry, who obtained a patent for a portion of Section 3; William Baker, in Section 13; Julius Dugger, in Section 25; Thomas Smith, in Section 36, and William Wright, in the same section.

Among the first permanent settlers were Jonathan Gilbert, who located on his purchase in 1818. Thomas Bradford settled in Section 2 about the same time. William Baker came not later than the fall of the above year, and made his first improvement on Raccoon Creek.

The eastern part of the township was settled prior to 1820 by the families of Caleb Stansberry, William McDonald, John Everman, Daniel Ellett, John and Conrad Nasler, all of whom became permanent residents and prominent citizens.

Thomas Franklin came in 1821, and is still a resident of the county, living in Spencer at the present time. John, Moses and Jonathan Franklin were all early settlers, locating near the central part of the township, where numerous descendants are still living. Another early settler whose arrival dates from about the year 1819, was Henry Pirtle; while the Brown family, consisting of William, David, James and Charles, became residents a little later, settling in the southeast corner of the township, close to the county line.

Other early settlers were David Thacker, the Ranard family (in the southeast corner), James Butler, William Freeman, James Pugh, Allen Wilson, Christopher Hatchett, Anderson Mills, Moses Bray, David Crockett, Christopher Wyatt and Fleming Franklin.

In 1822 came Elijah Coffey and family, from Tennessee, and settled on the east line of the township, where he resided until 1851, at which time he removed to Spencer. Several sons of this staunch old pioneer are still living, one of whom, Joel A. Coffey, is the present efficient Postmaster of Spencer. William and James W. Coffey came from Monroe County about the year 1830, both of whom became prominent farmers. The place where the latter settled is owned at the present time by his son Asbury Coffey.

Prior to 1832, the following settlers were living within the present limits of the township, to wit:

Alfred Pace, John Fallen, James Dowell, G. Helms, Shadrach Stodsgill, Elijah Evans, Jacob Ruple, John Pickart, William Herron, James Turpen, Christopher Ooley, Isaac Woods, William Wyatt, Jonas F. Miller, Elliott Mounce, Samuel Chipman, William Conway, — Huzzey, Perry Vest, — Harrah, Alexander McBride, Obadiah Butler, George Piercy and Jesse Wilson.

Among those who became land owners in an early day, but did not occupy their purchases, were Elijah Club, Thomas R. Hurley, John Burton, Joseph G. and Benjamin Stevenson, Moses Ooley, Thomas Snoddy, Nicholas Simms, Wesley Raper, William Cooper, Joseph Christy, John Stansberry, John Rone and others.

The hardships and trials which the early settlers of Clay were obliged to encounter were similar to those experienced by all pioneers in a new and undeveloped country, and are described at length in other chapters. The population increased very slowly at first, and in 1825 there were but a few dozen families living within the present boundaries of the township. The majority of these came from States south of the Ohio, while a few found their way here from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia—all coming for the avowed purpose of securing cheap lands and founding homes.

Some speculators were lured to the township in an early day, but they were few, and the country was fortunate in not being retarded by the presence of large land owners. The people with but few exceptions belonged to a thrifty and intelligent class, and the early state of society was as good as could have been expected of a community isolated as it was and far removed from the influence and advantage of civilization.

Despite their unfavorable surroundings, the pioneers were apparently contented with their lot, and old settlers still living look back upon the scenes of their youth in the backwoods as the most enjoyable period of their lives. Reminiscences of the early days are still fresh in their memories, and Young America of the present day seldom tires of listening to their thrilling stories of the trials incident to the long journey through pathless forests to the wilderness home, and the prowess of the skillful rifleman in his pursuit of and combat with wild animals, by which the country was infested. The following is given as a type of a large number of incidents which the limits of our space forbid us to narrate: In the summer of 1824, Thomas C. Franklin, a noted hunter, started out for the purpose of shooting a large buck which had been in the habit of protecting itself from the vast swarms of flies, by standing, during the heated part of the day, in the hollow of a large poplar tree on the banks of Big Raccoon.

On the way, he discovered several fine otters sporting in the sun, and thinking to secure the largest, he brought his trusty rifle to his shoulder, and after careful aim pulled the trigger. The gun was not discharged, owing to the worthless condition of the powder, but this did not deter our Nimrod from securing his victim. A short run placed him between the largest animal (which, by the way, was of immense size), and the creek toward which it was rapidly making its way. Clubbing his gun, Mr. Franklin assailed the beast, which dodged the blow, and turned upon its antagonist, and in the combat which followed the hunter found that an otter fighting for its life was no weak foe. Mr. Franklin was a power-

ful man, but so fiercely did the beast fight that he was very nearly exhausted before he succeeded in dispatching it with a large bowlder which chanced to be lying near the place of combat. This is said to have been the largest animal of its kind ever killed in the township, and its hide was tanned and made into a cap, which was long kept in the family of Judge William Franklin, now living in Spencer.

Another incident of the times is thus related, by an old settler, of one Philip Brock, an early pioneer, who was frozen to death in sight of his home, caused by imbibing too freely of Spencer "fire-water." Mr. Brock's home was near Big Raccoon Creek, and upon the occasion referred to, a bitter cold evening in the winter of 1842, he had started from the county seat, and had gotten as near his place as the Stansberry farm, now owned by Henry Ritter, when night overtook him. The cold was intense, and being very much intoxicated he lost his way, and for several hours wandered aimlessly through the woods. Becoming overpowered with the cold, and realizing in a half-dazed way the danger that threatened him if he laid down, he got hold of a sappling and walked around it until nature became entirely exhausted, when he sank to the ground in a sleep which knows no waking in this world. He was found the next morning by Thomas C. and William Franklin, and taken home to his family.

EARLY EVENTS.

The first death in the township occurred in a very early day, the date of which was not learned, though it is supposed to have been about the year 1822. William Rumble was the name of the person who first departed this life, and his remains were buried on the farm of William McDonald, where was laid out the first graveyard. David Thacker died about this time also, and was buried at Bloomington. The second burying place was laid out on the farm of T. C. Franklin, near where the first schoolhouse in the township was erected. The third place of burial was on what is now the County Poor Farm, and in an early day a small cemetery was laid out on land owned by Berry Vest, now belonging to Thomas Coultly.

The first white child born in the township was a daughter named Polly, born in 1821 to Thomas C. and Dolly (Davis) Franklin. The first marriage was solemnized by F. C. Franklin, the contracting parties being Christopher Hatchett and Elizabeth Kissinger. The second marriage occurred a little later, and is remembered by the old settlers as a very interesting occasion, from the fact that the bride, whose maiden name was Eliza Thacker, was just entering her twelfth year. The man who won her young affections was Isaac Wallace. Another early marriage was that of William Crockett to Miss Sallie Bryant, the ceremony being performed by a minister of the Methadist Church, whose name was not learned.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

In 1822 were built the first brick residences in Clay Township, by Col. John and Thomas C. Franklin, on what is now the County Poor Farm. These were thought to have been the first houses of the kind ever erected in the county. One of the earliest frame houses was built by Reuben Coffey, and was considered quite an aristocratic mansion by the neighbors, all of whom were content to live in small round-log cabins. The first frame building was the old Bethel Baptist Church, constructed of lumber man-

ufactured principally by the old fashioned and laborious whip-saw process.

The first orchard was planted by John Franklin. Another early orchard was set out by James Butler, and near the line in the edge of Monroe County was an orchard which was bearing as early as 1824.

INDUSTRIES.

On Big Raccoon Creek are many good mill sites, facts which led parties in an early day to establish manufacturing establishments along its banks. The first mill of which we have any account was built by William Baker, and like all early mills was a rude structure built of unhewn logs, and supplied with machinery of the most primitive description. It manufactured a coarse article of meal, and was not very extensively patronized. After operating it a short time, Baker sold the mill to David Thacker, and he in turn disposed of the property to William Cooper. The Stephenson brothers built a mill on Raccoon in an early day, and subsequently a man by name of Falkner erected a log mill further up the stream. Prior to the erection of his water mill, Mr. Falkner operated a small horse mill, which perhaps was the only one of its kind ever built in the township.

About the year 1827 or 1828, Christopher Ooley built a grist mill on Big Raccoon, near the southwest corner of the township. The mill house was constructed of round logs, and the machinery received its motive power from the waters of the creek. Mr. Ooley was a man of considerable energy, and in 1829 erected a distillery, which he operated in connection with his mill, and with the two did a thriving business. The presence of the "still" was sufficient to draw to his place a large custom, and all the farmers for many miles around brought their grain here to have it ground, or to exchange it for the "juice." The first saw mills in the township were erected by William Baker and David Thacker, as early as the year 1831. Other early saw mills were erected by Nathan Livingston, James Green, Albert and James Dyer, all of which stood on the creeks and were operated by water-power. A number of saw mills, both portable and stationary, have been operated in the township at different times, and the lumber business has always been of considerable magnitude.

In the month of January, 1847, occurred a great freshet, memorable in this part of the State on account of the vast amount of property destroyed, and the great loss entailed on the settlers. In this township the streams overflowed their banks, and all the mills and dams on Big Raccoon were washed out or ruined so badly as to be totally unfit for use. Several mills have been erected since the flood, but only two are in operation at the present time, one owned by James Green, and situated in the southern part of the township; the other was erected by John J. and Henry M. Cooper, many years ago, but no particulars of its history were obtained.

ROADS.

The early roads of Clay Township, like the first highways in other parts of the country, were mere traces or byways cut out through the woods to accommodate the greatest number of people living in the community. No attention was paid to sectional or other lines, and as a consequence the township was early cut up by a large number of roads running in all directions. As time passed, many of these zigzag roads were

abandoned, while others were changed and properly established. One of the first highways laid out through the township was the one leading from Terre Haute to Bloomington, laid out as early as 1821 or 1822. In 1822, Col. John and T. C. Franklin viewed the route of the highway known as the Spencer & Bloomington road. In 1823, the Bloomington & Smith's Ferry road was established, and one year later a highway leading from Spencer to the village of White Hall was surveyed. The Spencer & Bloomfield road was established as early as 1824, and later many other roads were laid out, the majority of which are still extensively traveled. In the year 1840, the township was divided into five road districts, and the following persons appointed Supervisors: Abraham Coffey, A. W. Reeves, John Butler, William Franklin and Abraham Green.

EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Thomas Butler and Samuel Franklin were the earliest Justices of the Peace. Then came William McDonald, David Crockett, William McDonald, Joseph G. Stephenson, Amos D. Coffey, and others in the same office. The first Associate Judges were Joseph Stephenson and John Conn. Early Trustees, Col. John Franklin and Thomas C. Franklin. Early Constables were George Milton, Peter F. Livingston and William H. Butler.

VILLAGE OF WHITE HALL.

An early settlement on the present site of White Hall was made some time prior to 1835, by one James Brown, who, in the year 1838, laid out a few lots for the purpose of securing a post office and market place, and named the village for a town in his native State, North Carolina. The village is situated on the northeast quarter of Section 36, Town 9 north, Range 3 west, and originally consisted of thirty-eight lots, all of which were in size .66x132 feet. In October, 1842, a Mr. Brown platted an addition of twenty-five lots of various sizes, lying on the east, west and north sides of the original survey. The first lots were sold at public outcry, and to Noel Hall belongs the honor of erecting the first building in the new city. This house was built of logs, and was used as a storehouse. The first dwelling was erected by Thomas Pirtle. James Brown's residence was built before the platting of the town. Mr. Hall remained in business a number of years, and sold a large amount of merchandise from a general stock. The next store was started by Jacob Bixler, who carried on a good business in this and other small towns, in several of which he had stores. Amos D. Coffey opened the first hotel in the place about three years before the town was laid out. He was a mechanic also, and one of the principal business men of the village. Joel D. Coffey, now Postmaster of Spencer, began his business experience at White Hall in the store of Mr. Bixler. Among the early mechanics of the village can be named Woodson Truett, Samuel Watts, blacksmiths, and James Mahan, wagon-maker. William and Townsend Smith were among the first merchants of the place, succeeding Noel Hall in the goods business, which they ran for several years. David Butler was an early merchant also. He afterward sold out to Orlando Foster, and moved to Nebraska, and was subsequently elected Governor of that State. Foster is still in the village and is running a good store. For many years White Hall sustained the reputation of a good business point, and was the source of supplies for a large area of country. There are two stores at the present time, a post office and blacksmith shop.

Another small town was started about the year 1835 or 1836, near the central part of the township, not far from the Livingston Mill, but no plat of lots was ever made. The only feature that gave the place any special prominence was a small store kept by Cornelius Coffey, who continued the business only a couple of years.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

This little hamlet is situated in the eastern part of the township, on the southwest corner of the southwest quarter of Section 19, and was laid out on the 28th day of April, 1859, for Levi Carpenter, proprietor. The record of the plat shows 24 lots 60x100 feet in size, and four streets, namely: Main, Walters, South and Market, the first two of which run north and south, and the others east and west.

The first house on the village site was a log dwelling, erected by Frank Bridge. John Thacker probably built the first frame, and Larkin Tilley sold the first goods. The village never acquired any prominence as a trading point, and bids fair, in time, to be abandoned. It was early nick-named "Dog Walk," by which appellation it is still known.

The place was visited a number of years ago by a very destructive conflagration, and before the fire could be extinguished the greater part of Pleasant Valley was a mass of smoldering ruins. From the effects of the disaster the village has never entirely recovered, and at the present time it presents a dismantled appearance, and boasts of a population of about forty souls.

PINEY TOWN.

This place has an existence only on the county records, which show a plat of twenty lots, lying on the west part of the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 20. The lots were surveyed in the month of April, 1859, for Moses Franklin, who put them on the market, but it appears that few if any of them were ever sold, and at the present time the town site is a part of a plowed field.

VILLAGE OF BRAYSVILLE.

Braysville is situated in the southwest quarter of Section 18, Town 9 north, Range 3 west, and consists of sixteen lots, all of which are 60 feet front by 160 feet in depth. The village received its name from the proprietor, Hiram Bray, who had it surveyed and recorded in the month of January, 1860. But little was ever done toward the development of the place, and at the present time some half dozen families constitute its entire population.

Jordan Owens was the first merchant. He induced his father-in-law, Allen Hastings, to sell his farm in Franklin Township, and move to the then promising village and embark in the mercantile business. Subsequent history shows that their enterprise did not prove very profitable, as the principal (or son-in-law), retired from the business, to the Monroe County Poor House where he ended his days as a common pauper, while a similar fate overtook the father-in-law, who with his wife died in Owen County Asylum for the Poor. After Owens & Co., several other parties tried the mercantile business at Braysville, all of whom were fortunate enough to leave the place before becoming county charges.

EDUCATIONAL.

Of the early school history of Clay Township, but little is known, many facts and interesting incidents pertaining thereto having been forgotten in a long lapse of years. The first schoolhouse was erected by David Elliott, Thomas C. and John Franklin and stood about one mile southwest of the county poor farm. It was of logs or poles, and was first used by "Tommy Butler," who taught a term the same year it was completed. The second house for school purposes was built a few years later and stood not far from the Salem Baptist Church.

Elijah Coffey, father of Joel Coffey, was probably the first teacher in the eastern part of the township. Among other pedagogues were John Hughes, Simeon Butler, Berry Raper, Harvey H. Dyer and Joel A. Dyer. Martin Coffey taught the first school in the Union Schoolhouse, which was built of hewed logs, the first structure of the kind in the township; it was erected about the year 1835, and for a long time answered the two-fold purpose of church and schoolhouse.

There are ten school districts in the township at the present time, and the houses are known by the numbers from one to ten.

District No. 1 has an enumeration of twenty-seven pupils, and is presided over by Sylvester Adkins.

No. 2 has an enumeration of forty-nine scholars; the present teacher is James A. Raper.

In District No. 3 are fifty scholars taught at the present time by A. C. Buzzard.

No. 4 has seventy pupils; teacher, Samuel Carpenter.

No. 5 seems to be more thinly populated, there being in the district but twenty-seven scholars. They listen to the instruction of Eva Phillips. Thirty-three children are living within the boundaries of District No. 6, and Anna Dickerson wields the birch of authority over their devoted heads.

District No. 7 has twenty-nine scholars, with Mollie Mayfield teacher.

In District No. 8 are thirty-eight children who harken to the instruction of McClellan Ooley. Charles E. Carpenter teaches thirty-eight pupils in District No. 9, and John W. Culver teaches the school in No. 10, which is attended by twenty-three scholars. The revenue for tuition, for the year 1882-83, was \$1,661.34.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious exercises in Clay Township were conducted by ministers of the Methodist Church at the residence of T. C. Franklin, where a class was organized as early as the year 1822, under the supervision of Rev. John Cord. Among the early members of this society can be named T. C. Franklin and wife, Col. John Franklin and wife, Henry Baker and wife, Isom Sumpter and wife, Miss Crockett, Mrs. Samuel Franklin, Elizabeth Bryant, Mrs. David Thacker and Polly Crockett. Services were held at Franklin's residence and other places for several years, and after the organization gained sufficient strength, a house of worship was erected and named Asbury Chapel. The church has maintained an existence ever since the original organization, and at the present time is one of the aggressive societies of the township.

The church known as Disciples or Christians held services in an early day at the residence of Henry Pirtle; and subsequently at the dwellings of J. J. and B. F. Stevenson.

Their early preachers were Richard Lane, Michael Combs, Thomas C. Johnson, J. M. Mathes, Thomas C. Franklin and Thomas C. Hughes. A society of this church is still maintained, known as Concord, which has an active membership.

The Baptists established a church near Big Raccoon in an early day, the first meetings being held at the residence of Elijah Coffey. Among their preachers were Leroy Mayfield, William Carleton, James Medley and Reuben Coffey. The church is known as Bethel, and is in a flourishing condition at the present time.

The Salem Separate Baptist Church, on Little Raccoon, is an old organization. The society has a good house of worship and has been a power of good in the community.

The Regular Baptists have an organization, known as Little Flock, which is reported in fair condition.

Heading's Chapel was organized at the residence of Jesse Walker in the year 1843, and three years later a house of worship was erected. This house was replaced in 1870 by a more commodious frame structure which stood eleven years, when it was destroyed by fire. A new building was erected in 1882 on ground donated by J. Green. The present membership is ninety.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

THE original township of Morgan was created February, 1821, and embraced within its limits the present townships of Jefferson and Marion, the southwest corner of Morgan, and the western portion of LaFayette. In July, 1825, a new township called Morgan was formed, with the following outline, to wit: "Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 14, in Township 10 north, Range 5 west; thence east to southwest corner of Section 14, in Township 10 north, Range 4 west; thence north to northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 11 north, Range 4 west; thence west to northwest corner of Section 2, in Township 11 north, Range 5 west; thence south to place of beginning." The township at that time embraced an area of fifty-four square miles, being nine miles from north to south, and six miles from the eastern to the western limits. Various changes were made in the original boundaries from time to time, and it was not until the year 1852 that the township was adjusted with its present area of thirty square miles. The township is six miles long from east to west, five miles from north to south, and lies in the western part of the county with the following boundaries: Jackson and Jennings Townships on the north, Montgomery and Washington on the east, LaFayette on the south, Marion Township and Clay County on the west.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The northern and eastern portions of the township are considerably broken, while the western part is rolling or gently undulating. Fish Creek rises near the central part of the township and flows in a southeasterly direction through Sections 34, 33, 28 and 29, of Town 11,

Range 5, and crosses the southern boundary from Section 3, of Town 10, Range 5 west.

Jordan Creek flows along the northern boundary, and receives several small affluents. Six Mile Creek heads in Section 25, near the western part of the township, and leaves from Section 35, of Town 11 north, Range 5 west.

This division of the county is rich in minerals, block coal of a superior quality and in immense quantities being easily accessible in various parts of the township, while iron ore is found in Section 28, in the eastern part.

No other township is better supplied with building stone, there being extensive beds of sandstone and lime rock in the southern part, all of which is near the surface, and could be utilized if there were means of transporting it. A fine quality of grit stone is found in various places, and is used by the citizens for grindstones.

The leading occupation of the inhabitants of Morgan is agriculture, although considerable attention is given to stock-raising, and in the near future this industry promises to become quite extensive, as the county seems peculiarly adapted to it, there being plenty of rich blue grass pasturage and an abundance of stock water. Among the different farmers of the township who give attention to stock, the following are the most prominent, viz.: George Gerrard, Matthew King, John Freeman, Nathan Halley, John Carter, Thomas P. Ford, John W. Lucksey, John S. Speer, John Wenning, David Welty and Frederick Shroer.

SETTLEMENT.

The settlement of Morgan Township extends so far back in the past that it is somewhat difficult to obtain reliable data in regard to the original pioneers. Among the first to locate here was John Moore, a North Carolinian, who came with his family prior to the year 1824, and settled near the central part of the township, on the land now owned by William Ward. Moore had previously lived near Spencer, and married a Miss Walker, whose parents were among the earliest settlers in the northern part of the county.

Immediately after his marriage, he came to this township, but did not enter or purchase land, but made improvements in various places. The land upon which his first improvements were made was entered in the year 1826, by David Bright. In 1850, Moore sold out to William Wiley, and moved near Spencer, where he died a number of years ago.

Samuel Beaman, and his sons, James, Samuel and Alvin, came from North Carolina about the year 1824, and located where John Carter lives, which land was entered by Beaman for Carter in the year 1830.

The Beamans never owned land in Morgan, but in later years moved to Jennings Township, where they all became owners of real estate, and where several members of the family are still living. In 1825 came Elisha Thomas, a Kentuckian, and located a farm in the western part of the township, on the Terre Haute & Bloomington road, where the Widow Blair lives. He lived upon his original purchase until about the year 1853, at which time he sold his farm to Amos R. Blair and emigrated to Illinois.

Reuben Jordan came the same time as the foregoing, and settled near the central part of the township, where he entered a tract of land one year later. He sold out to Maranda Westfall about the year 1845,

and moved to the east side of the township, where he lived until the time of his death in 1858.

Oliver Cromwell settled on the line of Morgan and Jackson in the northwest corner of the township in an early day, and was one of the first pioneers in the northern part of the county. A portion of his land extended into Morgan, and he can be termed a settler of both townships, as he was well and favorably known in each. An account of his settlement, however, will be found in the chapter devoted to Jackson.

His sons, Thomas, Benjamin and Elkin, entered lands in Morgan in the years 1827 and 1828.

Benjamin Bowlin, William Bowlin, Sr., and William, Jr., became residents as early as the year 1825, settling near the central part of the township. Isaac Beaman came in 1827, and entered land near the northern boundary of the township a couple of years later. His sons, Isaac, Laban and Abraham, came the same time, and afterward became prominent citizens of the county.

One of the earliest settlers, the date of whose arrival could not be ascertained, was William Reynolds. He came from North Carolina as early as 1823, and made a good farm in the northern part of the township, where John Brewer lives. Two brothers, Moses and John Carter, came in the year 1829, and settled in the southern part, the former making his first improvements where William Brown now lives, and the latter locating where Samuel Beaman had formerly settled. They came direct from North Carolina, making the trip of 700 miles in wagons, and were over seven weeks on the journey. Upon arriving at their destination, they found no house, so they improvised a camp of their wagons, in which the families lived until a habitation could be constructed. This was in the month of March, and very bad weather seriously interfered with the building, but they went to work manfully, and, with the help of a few neighbors, a cabin of split-poplar logs was hastily erected. A partition through the middle of the room divided it into two apartments, each of which was occupied by a family, and our pioneers began backwoods life in real earnest. An inventory of their finances at this time revealed the fact that John could produce just 12 cents of available cash, while his brother, more fortunate, could by hard work, and much searching, boast of about twice that amount. Moses lived upon the place he settled about ten years, at the end of which time he sold out to his brother-in-law, Shubal Hunt, and immigrated to Missouri, where he died in 1853. John purchased Samuel Beaman's claim, and obtained a patent for the land in the year 1830, since which time he has been one of the leading citizens of the township.

William Trent settled in the northeast corner of the township in 1830. He sold out five years later and moved to Iowa. His son Wilson afterward became a prominent Baptist preacher, and assisted in the organization of nearly all the early churches of that sect in the county.

Matthew Cummings settled where George Gerrard lives, in the southwest part of the township, about the year 1831. He sold his land a couple of years later to Mathew Phipps, and moved to the southern part of the township, and improved the farm now owned and occupied by John Freeman. His son William came with him to the new country, and figured as one of the pioneers of Morgan. Marady Lucas came in 1833, and settled on Jordan Creek, in the northern part of the township, where his son John lives. He was a native of North Carolina, and resided in the township about forty-six years.

Later came Elijah Creech and his son William, both of whom located in the western part of the township, the former entering the land upon which Charles White lives. Noah Randle and his son Benager became residents about the year 1834, settling in the northern part, where they both became owners of real estate. King Freeman came about the same time, and entered a tract of land in the western part of the township, where Hamilton Moffett lives. He afterward sold his farm and purchased in the southeast corner of the township, where his widow still resides. William Nichols was an early settler, locating where his son, A. L. Nichols, lives, as early as the year 1835. A. L. Nichols came with his father, and for almost fifty years has been one of the prominent citizens of Owen County, serving three terms as Commissioner, besides filling several minor positions of trust. Among the early settlers who became identified with the township prior to 1840, can be named William Wiley, Henry Singleton, a step-son of John Carter, and one of the earliest Justices of the Peace; John Wallace, William Carter, brother of Moses and John Carter, Robert Mustard, William Criss, Jacob Hicks and his brothers Able and Wiley, Jacob and Zachariah Beaman, David Staley, Ezekiel Jenkins, Frederick Shroer, Robert Burbridge, James W. Haltom, George Hicks and Spencer Haltom. Other settlers additional to those mentioned, are entitled to a notice, but their names and facts concerning them have been forgotten in the lapse of time. A few of those enumerated are still living, but by far the greater number have passed away as "a tale that is told," many being scattered to other lands, but by far the greater number have passed to that "undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

EARLY CONDITION OF THE SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers of Morgan, like the pioneers in other portions of Owen County, were of the poorer class in the States from whence they came, and experienced many hardships while clearing their homes and gaining a foothold in the new country. They at first depended mostly for meat on the game which abounded in the country. Nearly every article of clothing worn by either male or female was manufactured at home by the women on the old-fashioned spinning wheels, cards and looms. The men dressed in homespun jeans and buckskin, out of which were made pantaloons, hunting shirts, moccasins and occasionally dresses for the women. Shoes were made from leather tanned at home. To do this, a tree, three or four feet in diameter, was cut down, and as large a trough as possible dug out of it; this constituted a kind of vat, into which the hides, after being duly prepared, were placed, along with oak bark broken to pieces and pulverized a little by pounding, the whole being covered with water. They were kept in this condition until tanned. Some of the leather manufactured in this way was very good, but the most of it was rather indifferent. These primitive tanners put no blacking in their leather, for the reason that lampblack could nowhere be obtained. Of course this kind of material made a rough kind of shoe, but being the best that could be procured, the people were content. In fact such foot gear best suited the rough jaunts taken on foot by many of the pioneers, through brush, briars and grass wet with dew.

Boots were seldom worn, except by professional men, and no better evidence could be adduced of a man being a preacher, doctor or a lawyer than his appearing in public with boots on. Everything not manu-

factured at home was termed a "store article," as "store shoes," "store hat," "store bonnet," and any one wholly, or even partially, attired in "store articles" excited envy in the breast of the younger and more shallow-brained portion of the community, and many a young lass, when appearing in public, considered herself highly honored if so fortunate as to secure the attentions of a "feller with store clothes" on, furnishing an instance of that weakness in human nature, too common, even yet—judging persons by external appearances.

Agriculture was for many years in a very rude state, when compared to the science to which it has since been reduced. The prime cause of this was the great lack of agricultural implements, which were few in number and of simple construction. Inventive genius and Yankee enterprise had not yet been employed in this direction to any great extent. The plows in common use, when the first settlements were made, were of a rude character and of three kinds, viz.: the "bar shear" the "shovel" and "bull tongue." To attempt a description of the "bar shear" would be useless, as those who never saw one could scarcely understand the description; like the alligator, they must be seen to be appreciated. The shovel plow is yet in use and need not be described. With such implements as these, it was impossible to do good plowing, the ground being merely scratched over, instead of broken up deep. Some of the harrows used by the early settlers, had wooden instead of iron teeth; but a heavy brush, drawn by a pair of oxen or horses, usually served in their place.

Most of the early settlers of Morgan Township emigrated from sections where corn was the principal grain, and continued its cultivation here as their main crop, raising but little wheat, notwithstanding it was of good quality and fair yield. But little as they did raise, it was just about as much as could be harvested with the implements then in use.

For several years after the first attempt at wheat-raising, the only means of harvesting was the old-fashioned reap-hook—a slow process. The man that could cut and bind one acre a day was considered an expert workman. During the harvest, the people of a neighborhood would unite, on the principle that "many hands make light work," and beginning at the farm where the wheat was ripest, proceed to reap first one field, then another, until all the grain was cut. They looked upon log-rollings, house-raisings and harvest as times of social enjoyment as well as profit, when the neighbors, male and female, met together and had a good time generally.

Wheat was threshed by beating it with flails, or laying the bundles down in a circle and tramping them out with horses. As there were no barns, the operation of threshing was performed mostly on the ground, scraped off and swept for the purpose. The grain was cleaned by slowly pouring it from a half bushel or sifting it through a coarse riddle in the wind, and when this proved insufficient, an artificial current of air was produced by two men holding a sheet or coverlet at each end and bringing it around with a peculiar swing; this served to blow away the chaff and render the wheat tolerably clean.

In consequence of the scarcity of wheat, flour bread was quite a rarity, some families having none at all, others enjoying the luxury of biscuit for breakfast only on Sunday mornings.

As this was a heavily timbered country, where nuts and acorns were plenty, the settlers paid but little attention to any kind of stock except hogs. There was then but one breed—a lank, sharp-nosed, long-legged,

ravenous hog that ran in the woods at least three-fourths of the year. Near the commencement of winter, the settlers usually began to hunt up their hogs for the purpose of converting them into pork. These hogs, when found in the fall, were more or less shy, many of them being entirely wild. After finding them, the first endeavor was to tame them in the woods, and when considered sufficiently gentle for the purpose they were brought home and put into inclosures until butchered. This pork afforded many of the early farmers their chief means of support. It was hauled to Spencer and Terre Haute, and sold for \$1.50 per hundred—a high price for that day.

Some of the first apple and peach orchards in the county were planted in Morgan Township. For many years it was noted for producing more and better fruit than any of the adjoining townships, and at the present time, according to population, it is equal to any other division, although the fruit is not so good as in former years. Among the first settlers who set out orchards were John Moore, John Carter and Jacob Beaman.

IMPROVEMENTS, MILLS, ETC.

The primitive round-log cabin was the prevailing house used by the early settler for a number of years. Hewed-log structures took their place in time, and in turn gave way to the more modern and comfortable frame dwelling. Frederick Shroer erected a frame house in an early day on his farm in the northern part of the township, as did also William Wiley, on the farm now occupied by John Stwalley.

The first lumber made in the township was manufactured by hand by William Cummings, Moses Carter and William King, and used in the construction of a barn on the farm belonging to John Carter. Some of this lumber is still in use and in a remarkable state of preservation.

For several years after the first settlements were made, the pioneers were compelled to do without mills of any kind. The sparsely settled country did not justify the expenditure required to erect mills even for grinding corn.

The earliest mill patronized by the pioneers of Morgan was the little water mill on Jordan Creek, in Jackson Township, erected by Oliver Cromwell about the year 1824 or 1825. Some of the settlers manufactured their own flour and meal with the old-fashioned mortar, while others used a common grater made of tin, which answered the purpose as long as the corn was not too dry. Mr. Carter relates that upon one occasion two men from the East came through the country prospecting for a location for a factory, and stopped at his house to stay over night. They had the appearance of belonging to the gentry, or as Mr. Carter states it, to the "fine haired," and were unacquainted with the usages and customs of western civilization. They alighted from their horses, asked for a night's lodging, and requested that supper be prepared for them immediately. "Yes, sir," said our pioneer, "you can stay all night and have your suppers, too, just as soon as I can build a mill and make some meal." This reply was an enigma to the travelers, and they were further puzzled when they saw "Uncle" John get a large piece of tin and punch it full of holes with a nail and hammer. After fixing the grater to a board, the host procured half a dozen ears of corn from a patch near by and leisurely began rubbing them over the rough surface, and soon had a panful of meal. The good wife lost no time in baking a large "dodger" in the old-fashioned fire-place, and the astonished

guests were soon feasting upon the most delicious bread they had ever eaten in their lives—so they said. The rapidity with which the mill was constructed, and the peculiar process of manufacturing the meal and preparing the bread, made such an impression upon the minds of the travelers, who had never before seen or heard of the like, that they never forgot the circumstance. Twenty years later, Mr. Carter met one of the gentlemen, who recalled the occasion to his mind and laughed heartily at his success as a millwright. About the year 1838, the first mill in Morgan was built by William Smith on quite a primitive plan.

It stood near the western boundary of the township, and went by the name of the "old stump mill," on account of the machinery resting upon a large stump. It was constructed for a corn mill, and manufactured a coarse article of meal, the motive power being supplied by horses and oxen. It was in operation but a short time, and was not patronized save by the immediate neighborhood. A few years later, Wiley Hicks constructed a horse mill near the central part of the township, which was a decided improvement on the one described, having in addition to the buhrs a bolting apparatus operated by hand.

It was made for a corn mill, but the people took their wheat there to have it ground into what they called flour, though it would hardly be so considered at the present time. Mr. Hicks supplied his own motive power, and his two old nags "Tad" and "Jack" were familiarly known throughout the settlements for many miles. The mill was operated about ten years, at the end of which time it had outlived its usefulness, and was allowed to fall into decay.

The Hurricane Steam Saw Mill was erected in the western part of the township, in 1853, by Jacob Fryer, who for several years did a large and lucrative lumber business. He afterward sold out to Mofeit & Burk, after whom came several other proprietors, all of whom operated the mill very successfully. The last owner was Elias Dayhuff who moved it into the adjoining township of Marion.

ROADS.

The oldest road through the township was the Bloomington & Terre Haute road which connected those two cities. Its original course extended through the northern part of the township, from east to west, and for many years it was the principal highway. It has since been abandoned.

A State road through the southern part of the township, running east and west, was surveyed and established about the year 1830, and is the most extensively traveled thoroughfare at the present time. Other highways were established as the country increased in population, and at the present time the township is well supplied with roads, all of which are kept in good condition.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

We are informed by a local authority that George Hellum was the first man married within the present limits of Morgan, and that the partner he chose was Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Beaman. The ceremony which made them man and wife was performed by Esquire Oliver Cromwell, as early as the year 1830, and the occasion was signalized by a large backwoods "frolic," in which all the festive youth for many miles around participated. Henry Singleton and Susan Beaman,

daughter of Isaac Beaman, assumed the responsibilities of married life in an early day, as did also William Randleman and Malissa Singleton, Morgan Carter and Louisa Singleton.

EARLY BIRTHS.

The first birth in Morgan Township is not now remembered. Children were born in the families of John Moore, Reuben Jordan and Samuel Beem, shortly after they came to the country. Preston Thomas, son of Elisha and Martha Thomas, was born on the 7th day of February, 1830, and Moses Carter, Jr., son of John Carter, was born one day later. They are both living at the present time, the former in Illinois, and the latter on the old Carter homestead.

DEATHS—CEMETERIES.

"It is appointed unto all men to die," says Holy Writ, and pretty faithfully have the pioneers of Morgan Township obeyed the summons. The grass has grown over their graves in the old churchyards, the flowers have bloomed and withered with the coming and waning years, and a new generation now fills their places upon the stage of action.

Among the earliest deaths was Allan Dyar, who was laid to rest in the burial place on George Gerrard's farm, known as the Cummings Graveyard. The date of his death was not learned. Mrs. Martha Cummings was buried in the same cemetery in a very early day, as were also Mrs. Hannah Mason, and several children of the first pioneer families of the township. One of the first persons who died in Morgan, if not the first, was Francis Beaman, father of Samuel Beaman, and grandfather of Elder James Beaman, of Jennings Township. Mr. Beaman departed this life as early as the year 1827, and was buried in the northern part of the township on the farm owned at the present time by Mr. Plummer. Mr. Lucas states that when this death occurred there was no undertaker's establishment in the county, nor could there be any lumber procured in the neighborhood with which to make a coffin. Jacob Hicks manufactured the burial case from a large poplar log, digging it out like a rain trough, and fastening on the lid with long wooden pins.

The New Union Graveyard, located in the northern part of the township, was laid out in an early day on ground owned by Jacob Beaman. The first interment therein was a child of Benager Randle, and the second burial was one of the children of Marady Lucas. Mrs. Dicy Lucas, wife of Marady Lucas, was the third person laid to rest in this cemetery. In the northeastern part of the township is a burial place known as the Pleasant Grove Graveyard, but it is not so old a cemetery as the ones mentioned. The cemetery at the United Presbyterian Church in the western part of the township was consecrated to the burial of the dead about the year 1863.

SCHOOLS.

A great deal of attention is given the cause of education in this township, and her schools are among the best in the county. The opportunities for acquiring an education in the early pioneer times were scarce, and books were limited, although a school was organized as early as 1835. This school was taught in a little pole cabin which stood in the northern part of the township on land now owned by James Miller. The house had been previously used as a dwelling by a squatter, and

after its abandonment the neighbors fitted it up for school purposes, by furnishing it with a few rough puncheons benches and building a large fire-place in one end of the room. It was used by S. B. Bowlin who taught a term during the winter of 1835-36, and afterward abandoned and torn down. The second house in which schools were taught was an abandoned log residence about 16x16 feet, which stood near the farm of A. L. Nichols. Among the first pedagogues here was one John L. Higby, who taught a six months' subscription school about the year 1836 or 1837. Among the pupils who attended this school were E. Reynolds, Solomon R. Isom, I. S. Lucas, Jacob Beaman, William Lucas, Elijah B. Martin, A. L. Nichols, Randle Hicks, Jacob Jordan, Sarah and Mary Moore, Sarah and Emeline Hicks and several others.

An early school was taught by Marady Lucas, in the kitchen of his dwelling, and was patronized by the Beaman, Hicks and Haltom families.

A schoolhouse was built near the village of Atkinsonville in an early day, and went by the name of the Wallace Schoolhouse. It was used by the following teachers, viz.: George L. Adams, Wilson Trent, Alexander McBride and William Leech. It was afterward destroyed by fire.

Another early schoolhouse stood near the central part of the township, on the Buckner Dickinson land. It was a log structure and was first used by John Heath, who taught several consecutive terms. An old man by name of Lane afterward taught at the same place. The free school system met with considerable opposition from the early settlers of Morgan, many of whom could not appreciate its advantages. After its adoption, however, the long-felt prejudice gradually died away before the success of the venture. There are at the present time seven districts in the township, with as many good buildings in which schools are taught from four to six months in the year. The teachers for the school year 1882-83, were L. O. Hoffman, William Atkin, W. W. Wiley, Callie Williams, Daniel V. Williams, G. M. Williams and A. J. Hicks. The amount expended for tuition during the above year was \$1,151.80. The last enumeration returned the names of 306 children of proper school age living in the township.

RELIGIOUS.

The earliest religious services in Morgan were conducted under the auspices of the Christian and Baptist Churches, about the year 1830, at the residences of the different settlers. Among the pioneer preachers were Elders Thomas Johnson and Frederick Hauser of the Church of Christ. They held meetings at John Carter's residence in an early day, but did not organize any society. Elder John Case of the Regular Baptist Church conducted religious services at the residence of George Hicks, and later at the Wallace Schoolhouse.

Little Flock Baptist Church was organized in an early day in the northern part of the township. The first meetings were held at the residences of Marady Lucas and Jacob Beaman. Early pastors were John Case and — Owens. A house of worship was built about the year 1843, and used till 1881. The society was re-organized many years ago, and took upon itself the name of New Union Baptist Church, which it still retains. A frame house of worship was erected in the year 1881, on land owned by Mr. Lucas, and cost the sum of \$1,200. The organi-

zation is in good condition at the present time, with a membership of about seventy-five.

Rehoboth Baptist Church was organized in the year 1850, and a log house of worship built a little later on land owned by Meade Speers, in the eastern part of the township. The society was at one time a flourishing organization, but from some cause unknown, it was disbanded several years ago. The old building is still standing.

The Pleasant Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, in the northeastern part of the township, dates its history from about the year 1850, and is still a good organization. Their first house of worship was a hewed-log structure, and stood upon the land of Samuel P. Evans. It was afterward replaced by a frame building, the one in use at the present time.

In the year 1858 or 1859, a Presbyterian Church was organized in the southern part of the township, and a good frame building erected on the farm of George Gerrard, where meetings were held for a number of years. The society was known as the United Presbyterian Church, and maintained its existence until a few years ago, when it was abandoned.

The Union United Brethren Church, one mile west of Jordan Village, is a strong organization and in good working order. The congregation meets in a neat frame house of worship, and numbers among its members many of the best citizens of the community.

VILLAGE OF ATKINSONVILLE.

This little village is situated in Sections 21 and 22, of Town 11 north, Range 4 west, and dates its origin from March, 1850, at which time it was surveyed for Stephen Atkinson, proprietor. The plat contains a fraction over fifteen acres, and is divided into six blocks of eight lots each. The place is but a mere hamlet of a few houses and two stores, kept at the present time by Chaney & Son and Daniel Quarry. At different times, the following merchants sold goods in the village: William and James Connolly, William G. Gibson, — Schrier and William Lockhart.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

TAYLOR lies in the northern tier of townships, second from the eastern boundary of the county, and has a geographical area of twenty square miles, with the following boundaries, to wit: Putnam County on the north, Harrison and a portion of Wayne Township on the east, Wayne and Montgomery Townships on the south, and Jennings Township on the west. The surface is gently undulating in the central and eastern portions, while in the southern part the land is broken, and in some places rough and hilly. The soil is clay, except the bottom lands along Eel River, where a rich sandy loam predominates.

Taken as a whole, Taylor presents as good an area of farm and stock land as can be found in any other division of the county, while for both stock-raising and agriculture, it is far superior to the majority of the townships.

Eel River affords the principal drainage. It flows a westerly course

through the central part of the township, and crosses the western boundary from Section 32, Town 12 north, Range 3 west.

Brush Creek enters the township in Section 26, and flows a south-westerly direction through Sections 27 and 28, and empties into Eel River in Section 33, about one mile and a half from the western boundary. The varieties of timber common to the part of the State are found here in abundance, walnut, poplar, oak, sugar tree and beech predominating.

PIONEER SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement within the present limits of Taylor was made by Andrew Evans in Section 9, Town 11 north, Range 3 west, where he entered land as early as 1817, although he did not move to his purchase until about two years later. Mr. Evans was a native of Kentucky, and appears to have been a man of considerable business tact, and engaged in various enterprises. In later years, he became financially embarrassed, and moved into the adjoining township of Harrison, where he secured land and figured as an early settler. Samuel Evans, a brother of Andrew, came about the same time, and settled in the southern part of the township, where he lived until the year 1863, at which time his death occurred. Several descendants of these early pioneers reside in the county, all of whom are estimable citizens. William Baker came from Kentucky in 1819, and settled in Section 2, Town 11, Range 3, where he made an improvement and entered land one year later. He was the father of a large family, and resided for twenty-five years upon his original purchase. The land on which he settled is owned at the present time by the Montgomery heirs.

Abraham Henderson came in 1820 and located in the southern part of the township. William Baker came the same year and purchased of the United States a tract of land lying in Section 2, near the eastern boundary line. Jesse Henderson, a brother of Abraham Henderson, became a resident as early as 1820, but did not secure land until some time later. James Killough, a Kentuckian, entered land where E. Devore lives, in Section 10, Town 11, Range 3, as early as 1821, and was one of the leading citizens in the community where he resided. He is now dead, but a number of his descendants live in this and adjoining townships.

Nicholas Devore settled in the southern part of the township, where he entered land in 1822. He was a prominent citizen and one of the pioneer preachers of the county. In the year 1823, entries were made by James Bennington, Jonathan Payne, Robert Lockridge and Edmund Fisher, the first and last of whom were residents. John Lockridge settled the same year where Hugh Devore lives, which land he entered some time later. He was a man of intelligence, a kind of a leader among the early settlers, and was Captain of the militia company, which mustered in this part of the county. He was also an active local politician, and made the race for Representative in an early day, but sustained an inglorious defeat. In later years he moved West, and died while crossing the plains. Elijah and Joseph Lockridge, brothers of John, came about the same time, the first settling in the Mugg neighborhood and the latter improving a farm south of Quincy. Valentine Lyon came in 1824 and settled west of Quincy, on farm occupied by his son-in-law, Jerry Devore, where he is still living, the oldest living settler in the township. John Dunkin and his son Freeborn became residents in 1824, the former en-

tering land in Section 23, Town 11, Range 3, in the northeast corner of the township.

The following year came William Combs from Nelson County, Ky., and settled in Section 26, a short distance from the village of Quincy, where he entered the land upon which he still resides. A log cabin had been erected on the land the summer previous to the family's arrival by a couple of men whom Mr. Combs hired for the purpose, giving them for the work the sum of \$30. Upon his arrival in the fall, Mr. Combs found the cabin in an unfinished state, and moved his family into a tent, where they lived until the mansion was completed. The first work our pioneer did on his new home was to construct a hearth for the large, open-mouthed fire-place, which occupied nearly all of one end of the building. Mr. Combs states that the family were ten days making the trip from Kentucky, and that they brought with them provisions sufficient to meet their wants during the first six months. The first winter Mr. Combs cleared and prepared for the plow five acres of ground, which was the beginning of the beautiful farm where he has since lived and upon which his old age is being passed in quiet and content. Other settlers who came in 1825 were John and Reuben Partlow, Susannah Champer, George Johns, John Conn, John Hallenbeck, Daniel Hartsock and Allen Hartsock.

The Partlows resided in the township but a short time, selling out and emigrating to Illinois in an early day.

Mrs. Champer was a widow. She settled in the southern part of the township and entered a tract of land in Section 10, Town 11, Range 3. Her son, Boswell Champer, became in after years a prominent lawyer of Morgan County, and died at Martinsville. Johns was a Kentuckian, and a pioneer of the true backwoods type. He settled on a farm south of the village of Quincy, and raised a large family.

Conn and Hallenbeck were sons-in-law of Mrs. Champer, and located in the southern part of the township near her farm. The Hartsocks secured homes in the southwestern part of the township, and were citizens of some note, Allen having served as Justice of the Peace in an early day, and Daniel was the pioneer mill builder of Taylor.

A noted settler was Henry Devore, who came to the country about the year 1828, and is still a resident of the township which he has seen developed from a wilderness state to its present civilization. Mr. Devore has been an active business man, and has figured prominently in all public enterprises which had for their aim the good of the country.

In addition to the foregoing list, the following persons came in an early day and can be classed with the early settlers, i. e., Allen Pittman, William Wade, J. H. Smith, Benjamin Truax, George Young, Benjamin Fowler, Thomas Fowler, John Mugg, William Fowler and Thomas Fowler. The non-residents who entered land in an early day were Samuel Fain, Nathaniel Harst, Samuel Freck, Elizabeth Fisher, David Shake, Benjamin Mugg, Irvin Carmack, Taylor Loving and David Fulton.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS.

The improvement of the county during the first few years of its history was very slow indeed, owing to the natural obstacles to be overcome and the difficulties experienced in obtaining the necessaries of life. When a family arrived and it was understood that they wanted a house, the settlers assembled, and some cut logs and built the walls, while others

split boards for the roof, others hewed puncheons for a floor and another portion built the chimney. They did not cease their labors until the house was completed and ready for occupancy. This kind of a house was in common use for a number of years, although an exception could sometimes be seen in the shape of a hewed log dwelling upon the farm of some person more aristocratic than his neighbors. The first frame houses in the township were erected by John Mugg and William Combs as early as the year 1836. Abner Goodwin built the first brick residence a few years later near the village of Mill Grove.

John Dunkin planted the first orchard, or nursery rather, with seed which he gathered up at a cider mill in New York. From this nursery many of the early orchards of the township were started. William Combs and the Lockridges set out orchards in an early day, as did many of the other settlers a little later.

The first mill in Taylor was constructed by Daniel Hartsock in the southwest part of the township, and operated by horse-power. Like all mills of the kind, it was made on a very simple plan, ground slow, and was in operation but a few years. Hartsock afterward built a water mill on Eel River, near the central part of the township, which for a number of years was the chief source of supplies for a large scope of country. The mill building was constructed of logs, and contained two run of buhrs. The property passed through several hands, and finally came into possession of Seth Goodwin, by whom it was rebuilt and supplied with improved machinery. It is operated at the present time by Arthur Hodge, who does a good local business.

John Mugg operated a distillery in an early day, and did a thriving business, buying all the surplus corn in the neighborhood, and shipping whisky down Eel River on flat-boats.

This was in the day when the manufacture of ardent spirits was eminently respectable, and Mr. Mugg, though a sincere Christian and an Elder in the Baptist Church, engaged in the business with a clear conscience, and made a superior article of the "O-be-joyful." Mr. Devore succeeded Mr. Mugg, and drove a thriving trade as long as the distillery was in operation. James Johnston opened a tan-yard in 1844, which was operated by different parties until within a few years.

EARLY DEATHS.

One of the first deaths in the township was an infant of William Combs. A daughter of a Mr. Gillaspy, whose death occurred in an early day, was the first person buried in the graveyard south of Quincy. John Mugg, Sr., died about the year 1836.

EDUCATIONAL.

The cause of education received the early attention of the pioneers of Taylor, and to-day its fruits may be seen in the intelligence and culture of the descendants of the early and honest settlers. Though at first there were a great many influences that worked against the development of a general system of education; though neighborhoods were sparsely settled, money scarce, and the people generally poor; though there were no schoolhouses, no public funds, no trained and qualified teachers, and no books, the pioneers organized schools in the absence of all these adjuncts, and their children were taught, and grew to manhood wiser and more learned than their parents. The exact date of the first school

taught in the township was not learned, nor could the name of the first pedagogue be ascertained. An early school was taught in a little cabin which stood in the southeast part of the township, and, like all pioneer schools, was supported by subscription, the teacher receiving \$1.25 per scholar, for a term lasting three months. The house was built by the few neighbors living in the vicinity, and was a very rude structure, furnished with puncheon floor and benches, a large fire-place, and answered the twofold purpose of school and meeting house. The first school was attended by about fifteen pupils, a number considered quite large for that time. The early teachers who wielded the scepter of authority in this building were John Hart, John Jones and Charles Holingsworth.

An early schoolhouse, similar to the one described, stood near Mill Grove, and another in the eastern part of the township. A hewed-log building, the first of its kind, was built about a mile and a half south of the village of Quincy, and used in an early day by Samuel Steele and Augustus Wedding. Other teachers of the olden time were Andrew Steele, James Goodwin, James Hubbard, Matthew Jones, William Suesbury, John Jones, George Young and Silas Jones. When the law providing for a system of public schools was adopted, the township was divided into districts, and better buildings erected.

The schools of the present time are well patronized, and in point of efficiency will compare favorably with the schools of any other township in the county. There are five buildings, all frame and in good condition. The teachers for the year 1882-83 were S. M. Ralston, D. G. Deane, Florence Raper, T. H. Scott, H. V. Dunkin and J. E. Hester. Their compensation amounted to \$1,027.64.

VILLAGES.

Mill Grove.—Mill Grove was surveyed in the month of March, 1835, and is situated on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 33, Town 11 north, Range 3 west. The plat shows twenty-one lots, all of which are sixty feet wide, and all except Nos. 13 and 14 are 100 feet deep, the last two being 200 feet. John Hallenback was proprietor. But few of the lots were ever sold, and no improvements of any note were ever made, and at the present time no vestige of the village remains except a mill, to which reference has already been made.

Quincy.—The causes which led to the birth of Quincy were the completion of the Louisville & New Albany Railroad, and the general demand of the neighborhood for a market place and post office. The town was surveyed by N. Grim for William Hart, proprietor, and consists of thirty-nine lots situated in Section 26, Township 12 north, Range 3 west. The survey was made in the month of June, 1853, and two years later an addition of seventy-four lots was made to the original plat. The first enterprise which attracted especial attention to the place was the large steam saw mill, built and operated by Mr. Hart, for the purpose of manufacturing material for the railroad. This mill required a number of hands, and several parties settled in the vicinity of the village for the purpose of securing employment with Mr. Hart, while others located near by and worked on the railroad. Among the first permanent residents who purchased lots and erected buildings thereon were D. B. Gray, William R. Keith, Samuel Pittman, William Vestle, M. L. Orrell and Dr. D. H. McDonald. The first stock of goods was brought to the village by D. B. Gray, and sold from a small building which stood

where Davis & McIlvaine's store now stands. Mr. Gray handled a general stock and was in business about three years, when his building and goods were completely destroyed by fire. William Moore kept the second store in a building which stood on the spot occupied at the present time by the business house of McClerren & Beaman. Mr. Moore brought his goods from Mooresville, and for eighteen months had a large and lucrative trade, but like his predecessor, was unfortunate in being burned out, after becoming permanently established. Aikin Dakin & Sons, of Mooresville, were the next persons who engaged in merchandising. They kept their stock in a building which stood where McClerren & Beaman's business house stands, and were identified with the village about three years, at the end of which time they closed out. Knox & Buchanan followed close in the wake of the latter, and for two years sold goods from the building now occupied by Mr. Murphy as a saloon. Buchanan & Whittaker erected a building where the Davis House now stands, and were in business two years, at the end of which time they closed out on account of financial embarrassment. Archer & Sanders were early merchants and sold goods for one year. Messrs. Buck & Alexander erected a business house on Lot 16, where M. L. Orrell's storehouse stands, and remained in partnership about two years, doing a large business in the meantime. The firm was afterward changed to Sanders & Martin, who kept a large store. They sold annually about \$40,000 worth of goods. Other merchants were Jerry Davis, William and James Davis, Bryant & Buchanan, J. M. Andrew, Arganbright & Anderson, Eli Anderson, H. D. McCormick, Dr. Brown, who kept first drug store; David Bryant, his successor; Orrell & Craddick, first hardware dealers; Laman & McIlvaine, and Dr. McDonald.

Present merchants are Davis & McIlvaine, general stock; Beaman & McClerren, general merchandise; George Hart, notions, etc.; Drs. Fisher and McDonald, drug stores; M. L. Orrell, agricultural implements and stoves. The mechanics are John Hamilton and William Able, blacksmiths; A. W. Grady, carpenter; Christian Bye, wagon-maker. M. L. Orrell and Mrs. Harris keep hotels. The first Postmaster was William Vestle, who took charge of the office when it was moved from Mill Grove. The name was changed to correspond with the town in 1856. Present Postmaster is Dr. D. H. McDonald.

The Quincy Steam Flouring Mill was built in the year 1855 by M. L. Orrell & Co., and cost the sum of \$7,000. The main building is 30x30 feet in size, four stories high, and contains three run of buhrs, which grind about forty barrels of flour per day. Orrell & Co. operated the mill three years when the firm was changed to Orrell & Dakin, and later to Orrell & Dickson. Present proprietors are J. P. Wright & Son. From some cause unknown, the mill is not in operation at the present time.

The medical profession has been represented in the village by Drs. E. Jenison, D. H. McDonald, — Byers, P. Mullinix, Samuel W. Brown, W. Bridges and George F. Keeper. Present physicians are D. H. McDonald and Benjamin F. Fisher.

Owen Lodge, No. 273, F. & A. M., was organized February, 1861, with the following charter members, to wit: James N. Steele, M. L. Orrell, John D. Montgomery, John W. Craddick and James Johnson. The first hall in which the lodge held its meetings was the upper room of a schoolhouse which stood a short distance north of the village. A

large hall was afterward built on Lot 6, at a cost of \$4,000, and was in use but three years when the building burned down. The present hall is the upper story of the new schoolhouse, and is a very neat and comfortable meeting place. Present officers are Frank M. Dunkin, W. M.; E. Devore, S. W.; Rankin McClarren, J. W.; J. W. Hart, Secretary; James M. Devore, Treasurer; Albert Hensley, S. D.; J. W. Wilson, J. D.; J. M. Dunkin, Tiler; Daniel Johnson and Jesse E. Evans, Stewards; George Goss, Chaplain. Present membership, fifty.

In the year 1865, the village was incorporated, and maintained its existence as a town until 1869, at which time the incorporation was abandoned. Its present population is about 357.

CHURCHES.

Salem Methodist Episcopal Church, the oldest religious organization in the township, dates its history from about the year 1826, and is still a flourishing society. Among the early members were Valentine Lyon and wife, Samuel Deane and wife, John Deane and wife, Robert Deane and wife, with the children of their respective families. The name of the minister who organized the society cannot be ascertained, as no authentic records of the church have been kept; but among the earliest preachers are remembered Revs. — Strange, Daniel Anderson, — Smith, James Armstrong and Aaron Wood. Services were held for several years at the residences of different members, and later at a log house of worship erected prior to 1836, which stood in the southern part of the township, on ground occupied by the present edifice. The present building is a frame structure and was erected about the year 1848. It has been remodeled several times since its erection and is still a comfortable meeting place. During all the years of its history, the society has been an active organization, and from its members several other congregations have, at different times, been organized. It is the mother church of the society at Quincy, of Mt. Zion in Jennings Township, and Wesley Chapel in Montgomery Township.

There are, at the present time, the names of about sixty members on the records. Church officials are: John S. Snodgrass, Class Leader; James A. Lyon and George C. Craddick, Stewards; James Lyon, V. W. Hartsock and Jesse Jones, Trustees; J. S. Snodgrass, Superintendent of the Sunday School. The last pastor was Rev. W. E. Davis.

Quincy Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society, an offshoot of the Salem Church, was organized in the year 1854, by Rev. Henry Dane, at the residence of Mr. Gillaspay who lived a short distance from the village of Quincy. A house of worship was erected the same year in the western part of the town, on ground donated by William Vestle, and cost the sum of \$1,000. A neat parsonage was built three years later. Among the early pastors of the church were Revs. Henry Dane, J. W. Chord, Stephen Anderson, Joseph Asbury, Parker Poynter and — Green. Later came Revs. — Irwin, J. C. Moore, Gideon Heavenridge, D. M. Smith, Simon Herr, James Hamilton, T. S. Brook, Thomas Whitted and — Bell; present incumbent, Rev. J. T. Allen. At its organization the church was attached to the Indianapolis Circuit, and later it became the head of Quincy Circuit.

The late officers elected were the following, viz.: D. H. McDonald, Recording Steward; W. T. Wigal, Steward; L. H. Gillaspay, W. T. Wigal, R. McClarren, J. C. McIlvaine and D. H. McDonald, Trustees.

Dr. D. H. McDonald is Superintendent of the large and flourishing Sabbath school, which has an average attendance of over eighty scholars.

Baptist Church of Quincy.—This organization is an offshoot of the Little Mount Church of Wayne Township, and dates its origin from the year 1858. It has always sustained regular preaching and at the present time is one of the largest and most active congregations of the Friendship Association, numbering about 230 members in good standing. The first services of the church were held in the Methodist house of worship, which was used as a meeting place until an edifice of their own was erected a few years after the organization. Their temple of worship is a beautiful frame building, situated on ground donated by William Combs, and with improvements recently added is valued at \$1,800. The first pastors were Elders Beaman and John Mugg, who served the church successively and successfully until about the year 1869, at which time Elder W. Trent was called. His pastorate extended over a period of ten years, during which time the congregation was greatly strengthened and built up. Elder G. W. Terry succeeded Trent, and preached four years. The present board of officers are John J. Whitaker, Moderator; W. R. Mugg, Clerk; John D. Whitaker, John M. Mugg, James Davis, William Davis and Dr. Mullinix, Deacons; Richard Mugg, L. M. Combs and William Beaman, Trustees. Dr. Fisher is Superintendent of the Sunday School.

Christian Chapel Church.—This society was organized April 6, 1873, in the northern part of the township by Elder J. M. Henry, of Gosport, with the following charter members, to wit: J. D. Montgomery, Elizabeth Montgomery, Mary Bean, William M. Jeffers, Nancy J. Jeffers, E. G. Scott, Mary A. Scott, William H. Montgomery, Leanah Montgomery, Sarah Devore, J. S. Montgomery and Thenia Montgomery. The first officers chosen were J. D. Montgomery and E. G. Scott, Elders; William Jeffers and J. S. Montgomery, Deacons. The pastors of the church have been Elders J. M. Henry, who preached two years; — Littell, who served three years; C. W. Martz, two and a half years; while at intervals the pulpit has been supplied by Elders Frank, Hodsin, Lockhart, Berry, Treat, Dillon and others. A neat house of worship was erected the same year of the organization, on land donated by J. D. Montgomery. It is frame, 32x45 feet in size, will comfortably seat 400 persons, and cost the sum of \$1,200.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP occupies the northwest corner of Owen County, and embraces twenty-four square miles of territory, bordering upon Putnam County on the north, Jennings Township on the east, Morgan Township on the South, and Clay County on the West. It was formerly a part of Montgomery Township, and as originally organized included the present township of Jennings, from which it was separated in the year 1842, and reduced to its present area. Eel River traverses the northeast corner of the township, flowing a northwesterly course

through Sections 28, 21 and 20, and crosses the northern boundary from Section 19, of Town 12 north, Range 4 west. The land skirting this stream is very broken, especially in the eastern part, where are large, precipitous bluffs of rock, many feet high, and very wild and romantic in appearance. The forks of Jordan Creek flow through the township, one rising in the northern part and passing a southerly course, the other heading in Jennings Township, and flowing a westerly direction to Section 12, Town 11 north, Range 5 west, where the two unite and form a single stream. These creeks afford the principal drainage of the township, and pass through a very stony and rugged tract of country, much of which is too broken for cultivation. Good quarries of substantial rock exist in all parts of the township, containing a plentiful supply of building stone, and all very near the surface. Coal is found in the northern part of the township, the largest outcroppings being in Sections 29 and 31, of Town 12 north, Range 4 west, but on account of no means of transportation it has as yet proved of no commercial value. The country when first settled was covered with a dense growth of deciduous timber, among which was a large proportion of walnut, poplar, beech, oak, maple and many other valuable varieties. The settlers not then realizing its value, destroyed much of it in clearing up their farms. Some families used black walnut for fuel, or split it into rails, little dreaming that it would some day exceed in value the land upon which it grew. Vast sugar orchards or groves of sugar trees once grew in all parts of the township, and at the present time many sugar camps are profitably worked.

The soil of the township is poorly adapted to farming, but the limestone upon which it rests is favorable to the growth of blue grass, which makes it a good stock and grazing country.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The first entries of land within the present limits of Jackson were made in 1825 by Oliver Cromwell, William Fry and Joseph Cochran, all of whom moved on to their respective claims the same year. The first named settled in the southwest part, near Jordan Creek, where he lived until the year 1842, at which time he disposed of his land and moved away. He was a man of some note in the early history of the country, and acted as the adviser of the neighborhood, and was consulted upon all questions of a legal nature by the early settlers. Fry secured land in the northwest corner of the township, and was identified with the country until about the year 1850, when he sold out to James Harrison and emigrated to Iowa. Cochran came from North Carolina and settled near the central part of the township, on Jordan Creek. He was a resident of Jackson until the year 1859, at which time he moved to Missouri, and was hanged in that State by guerrillas during the war. Campbell Cochran, a brother of the foregoing, came the same year and settled in Section 20, Town 12, Range 4, where he still lives, the oldest resident in the township. A few years later came David Coffman, who entered land in the northern part of the township, which he sold to Valentine Croy in 1836, and moved to Putnam County. Samuel Beaman and his nephew, Levi Beaman, came as early as 1829, and located near the Morgan Township line, where they made good improvements and became prominent citizens. The latter was a minister of the Baptist Church, and did much toward introducing Christianity among sparse settlements of Owen and Clay Counties. George and Abel Hicks, relatives

of the Beamans, came about the same time, and were soon afterward joined by Jacob Hicks, all of whom made homes in the southern part of the township, and earned the reputation of being good citizens. The Haltoms, James W., Henry and William, or as he was more familiarly known, "Poplar Bill," became residents prior to the year 1830, locating in what was known as the Jordan settlement, where they all became owners of real estate. In 1830, Henry Nees, a brother-in-law of William Fry, entered land and settled in the northwest part of the township, and made his first improvement on the farm owned by John Heath. Washington Nees came the same time, and located the farm on which Michael Bamunk now lives, and Adam Nees came in a little later.

Prominent among the earliest pioneers was William Asher, a native of Tennessee, who settled in the central part of the township as early as the year 1830, and entered the land on which his grandson, Richard Asher, is living at the present time. He was one of the first Justices of the Peace in the township, and a man highly respected in the community on account of his intelligence and many sterling qualities. The year after his arrival he was joined by Solomon Asher, who opened the farm where the Widow Campbell lives, where he died many years ago.

James Cook came to the township in 1832, and entered land one year later in the Jordan settlement. His father-in-law, Mr. Helm, came the same time and secured land in the same vicinity. G. W. Helm, son of the latter, came with his father to the country, and was for several years one of the leading farmers of the township. An early settlement was made on Eel River by John and Evans Harris, both of whom obtained patents for a part of Section 20, Town 12 north, Range 4 west, in the year 1833. The latter sold his improvements ten years later to Capt. John Martin and emigrated to Arkansas. John Coldtharpe, Green Stephens, Henry Stephens and Joseph Coldtharpe became residents of the township, all of whom secured land by entry as early as the year 1834. An early settler deserving special mention was Valentine Croy, a native of Ohio, who came to Indiana in the year 1818, settling near the present city of Terre Haute, where the family remained a few years, afterward moving to the North Fork of Eel River, where his father, Benjamin Croy, built one of the first mills in Putnam County. He came to Jackson Township in 1836, and entered a tract of land on Eel River in Section 28, where he erected a flouring mill, and where he lived until the time of his death in 1854. He was a public-spirited citizen, took an active part in all public improvements and was prominently identified with the growth and development of the country. His son, John Croy, of whom a more extended notice will be found elsewhere, has for forty-five years been one of the leading citizens of the township. In addition to the settlers enumerated, the following persons came in an early day, i. e., James Wiley, P. Wiley, William Hendricks, John Knoll, George Lancet, Norman Holt, Sebastian Job and Marady Lucas. Entries were made prior to 1838 by William Lafuse, James Townsend, Samuel Coffman, D. A. Franklin, Brantley Stephens, Luke Anderson, George Barnett, Solomon Baker, Ann Baker, Riley Thatcher, William Anderson, Solomon Acres, John Leonard, John Clark and Benjamin Wheeler.

The majority of the early pioneers of Jackson were North Carolinians, and men in very moderate circumstances.

Actuated by the motive of securing homes, many of them made the long journey from their native State in small one-horse carts, the father

and mother walking the entire distance, the children and what few household effects they possessed being stowed away in the vehicle. Others came on horseback, and sold their steeds upon their arrival for money with which to enter their lands. The general state of society was good, considering the times and the prevalent use of strong drink which made some localities notorious. Vast quantities of the vile stuff were consumed upon election and muster days, resulting in many friendly fights and rough-and-tumble knock-downs.

The surplus wheat and corn raised by the early settlers was wagoned to Terre Haute, where the first sold for 25 cents per bushel. Some of the farmers hauled their grain to Lawrenceburg and the Ohio River, where better prices were obtained, wheat selling there for 45 and 50 cents per bushel. Valentine Croy hauled one load of wheat to Chicago with an ox team, and was six weeks making the trip there and back.

IMPROVEMENTS, ETC.

William Asher planted the first orchard in the township as early as 1832. The first frame house was erected in the year 1841, by Valentine Croy, and is still standing. Early frame houses were erected by John Knoll, Josiah Neier and by the first settlers along Jordan Creek. In the year 1834, Oliver Cromwell erected a small corn mill in the southwest corner of the township on Jordan Creek, from which its motive power was obtained. This mill was a very rude affair, the building made of unhewn logs, and the machinery being of the most primitive description. It ground very slowly, but made a fair article of meal, and seems to have been extensively patronized as long as it was in operation. The site was afterward purchased by Eli and Levi Stephens, who, in 1849, erected a saw and grist mill, which is still standing, and in operation when there is sufficient water in the creek to run the machinery.

Valentine Croy erected a good flouring mill in the year 1838, on South Fork or Mill Creek, in Section 28, about one-half mile from Needmore Village, where the present mill stands. The building was a log structure set upon posts, covered with clapboards and furnished with good machinery, operated by a "breast wheel." It supplied a long-felt want in the community, and was patronized by the early settlers of Owen, Clay and Putnam Counties, many persons coming as high as forty miles with their grists, and oftentimes remaining a week or more before their turns came for grinding; as a consequence, the mill-grounds sometimes presented the appearance of an animated emigrant camp. The original mill was in operation until the year 1852, at which time it was torn away and a new four-story frame building erected, which is still standing, and operated by John Croy. The mill has two run of buhrs, and a grinding capacity of 200 bushels of wheat per day, and with improvements added since its erection, represents a value of about \$4,500.

The first lumber manufactured in the township was made with a whip-saw by Joseph Coldtharpe and Samuel Coffman, and used in finishing the Croy Mill. Croy constructed a saw mill in 1839, which he operated in connection with the grist mill, and manufactured lumber for all the early frame houses in Jackson and adjoining townships. An early industry was the small distillery operated by Joseph Coldtharpe, not far from the present site of Needmore Village. William and Solomon Asher ran a distillery on a small scale near the central part of the township, about the year 1835, but did no business beyond supplying the "ardent" to the immediate neighborhood.

ELECTIONS.

The first place of holding elections was at the residence of William Asher. The voting place was afterward changed to Parkson Wiley's dwelling, and later to a schoolhouse near where Emery Comer lives, in the central part of the township. The present place of voting is the "red schoolhouse," near the farm of Dennis Cochran. One of the first elections was for the purpose of choosing a Justice of the Peace to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Absalom Harris, the first person in the township who filled that office. Oliver Cromwell was the successful candidate, but carried the day against a very bitter opposition, and had his election contested by friends of the opposing aspirant. The matter was carried before the Board of County Commissioners who rendered the following decision: "Now the parties contesting the election of Oliver Cromwell, who was declared duly elected Justice of the Peace in and for said township, and the evidence being heard and inspected, it is considered that the election is legal and ought not to be set aside."

BURYING GROUNDS.

An early burial place was on the farm of William Asher, in the central part of the township, where several of his grandchildren were laid away soon after the family came to the country. Mr. Asher, whose death occurred in an early day, was interred in this graveyard also.

A burying ground was laid out near Eel River in the northern part of the township, as early as the year 1835, and was known as the Coffman Graveyard. The first burials here were children of Samuel and David Coffman, and several members of Absalom Harris' family. The vestiges of the old graves have long since disappeared, and it is difficult to locate the cemetery, as no burials have been made therein for forty years.

The Needmore Graveyard was laid out in 1854, Valentine Croy being the first person buried therein. It is the principal place of interment, and is rapidly being filled up.

EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS.

Among the first parties in Jackson Township who assumed the responsibilities of married life were William B. Asher and Eliza Tabor, Arabian Asher and Nelly Ann Tabor, Joseph Asher and a Miss Martin. Early births occurred in the Asher and Cochran families. Albert Cochran was born in the year 1829, and is supposed to have been the first white person born within the present limits of the township.

SCHOOLS.

Schools were established in a very early day, the first sessions being held at the settlers' residences. The first schoolhouse was a small log cabin and stood opposite the "Red Schoolhouse" in the northern part of the township, and was first used by Absalom Harris, who taught several terms as early as the year 1839. An early teacher at the same place was William Jenkins. A log building was erected near where Emery Comer lives in 1846, and used by John Heath, who taught a three months' term the same year. The house was torn away twenty years ago. In the Jordan settlement were early schoolhouses, all of which were of logs. The first frame schoolhouse stood in the northern part of the township,

near where William Harrison lives. The township was divided into five districts in the year 1858, at which time most of the old houses disappeared and were replaced by good frame buildings. At the present time there are five schools in the township, which last from four to six months of the year. The teachers for 1882-83 were John E. Harrison, B. F. Bolin, John Lockhart, H. M. Bryceland and C. T. Troth.

CHURCHES.

The pioneer preachers of Jackson were of the Regular Baptist denomination, and held their first services in the northern part of the township, where a society was organized a few years after the first settlements were made. A hewed-log house of worship was erected on ground donated by Valentine Croy, and stood until a few years ago, when the society was re-organized and moved to Putnam County. Early preachers of this church were Elders John Case, Benjamin Parks and, later, Joseph Coldtharpe.

The "*Carolina*" *Missionary Baptist Church*, on Jordan Creek, in the southwestern part of the township, was organized in an early day and is still in prosperous condition. The society meets for worship in a large hewed-log building pleasantly situated, and is doing good work.

The *Old Christians*, or *New Lights*, organized a society in the central part of the township as early as the year 1843, and have met at intervals ever since. At one time the organization was strong in numbers, but owing to deaths and removals it has become very small, numbering but a few families at the present time.

The *Christian Union Church* at Needmore was organized in the year 1870 at the village schoolhouse by Rev. T. G. Price and S. Watts, with a membership of about seventy. A house of worship was erected in the village about the year 1872, at a cost of \$500. The organization is not so strong as formerly, and is ministered to at the present time by Elder O. H. P. Abbott.

"*Lockhart's*" *Christian Church*, near Jordan Creek, in the southern part of the township, belongs to the denomination indicated by its name. The society has a fine frame house of worship, erected in the year 1880, and the members are prosperous and meet regularly. The only other society in the township is a Methodist organization, which meets for worship in the Williams Schoolhouse on Jordan Creek.

NEEDMORE VILLAGE.

Needmore Village is a small hamlet of about a dozen houses, situated in the northwestern part of the township on Sections 21 and 28, of Town 12 north, Range 4 west, and dates its origin from the year 1870, at which time a store was started by John Knoll & Son, and a post office established.

The village was never platted, and derives its name from a remark made by a traveler to the effect that the place would "need more houses in order to make it a town."

Knoll & Son sold goods until the year 1881, when they were succeeded by J. F. Nichols, who has been doing a good business since. It is a good trading point, being located about midway between the towns of Poland and Cloverdale, and is the source of supplies for a large scope of country.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

THE section of Owen County known as Jennings Township was organized as a distinct division in the year 1842, and originally formed a part of the township of Jackson. It lies in the northern part of the county, with the following boundaries, to wit: Putnam County on the north, Taylor Township on the east, Montgomery and Morgan Townships on the south, Jackson Township on the west, and was named in honor of T. C. Jennings, a man who took an active part in its organization. The original outline has been modified at different times. In 1852, its boundary was enlarged by the addition of a part of Morgan Township, and in September, 1861, it was adjusted with its present area of twenty-one square miles. The surface of the country, except in the northeastern part, is very broken and hilly, and abounds in much romantic and wild scenery. Along the various water-courses are high precipitous bluffs of solid rock, covered in some places with trailing plants and vines, while in other places they stand out in all their rugged and naked grandeur, presenting a sublime appearance to the beholder.

The most broken portions of the township are along Eel River and in the central and southern parts, where the soil rests upon a bed of St. Louis sandstone, and is poorly adapted to farming. One of the highest elevations is Spangler's Hill in Sections 1 and 2, in Township 11 north, Range 4 west, from the top of which a beautiful view can be obtained of the surrounding country for many miles. The surface in the northeast corner is not so broken. It rests upon Chester and conglomerate sandstone, which crops out in many places, and renders the country almost totally unfit for farming purposes, though for grazing it cannot be excelled by any other portion of the county. Building stone of fine quality is found upon almost every farm in the township, and has been utilized in a limited degree in the construction of chimneys and foundations. An inexhaustible supply of block coal underlies the township and is easily accessible.

Several local mines have been developed for neighborhood purposes, the largest of which is on the farm of James Beaman, in Section 3. But little attention is given to this coal on account of the absence of means of transportation, but should a railroad be built through the country, a fact not at all improbable, mining will become the leading industry of the township. The principal occupation at the present time is stock-raising, which is assuming some importance on account of the peculiar fitness of the country for the business. Blue grass, equal in quality to the famous blue grass of Kentucky, grows spontaneously on the hills, and affords the best of pasture throughout the greater part of the year, a fact which has induced many of the citizens to abandon agriculture and give their attention to cattle and sheep raising.

Eel River is the principal water-course. It flows a westerly direction, entering the township in Section 31, and leaving from Section 27, of Township 12 north, Range 4 west. The cataracts of Eel River have

gained a widespread reputation, and are among the most romantic waterfalls in the West. Prof. Cox, in his geological report, gives the following poetical description which we copy verbatim: "The river within a distance of three-quarters of a mile, by two plunges, falls eighty-one feet, passing through a deep narrow channel cut in St. Louis limestone. From a floor of limestone, the river, with rapid plunges and bounds, descends twenty-five feet, and then at a single leap thunders in a stream of white foam and spray to the abyss. A beautiful rainbow spangles the spray which rises from the boiling cauldron. The descent from the top of the lower falls is forty-five feet. Less than a mile below, the river, flowing with a sluggish current, is suddenly siezed with new life and impulses. Hurrying along a short rapid, it makes clean the splendid leap of thirty feet, breaking in masses of foam and clouds of spray, and passes off in a dark stream flecked with frothy islands of floating silver. Below the second falls is a larger amphitheater with precipitous or overhanging sides of limestone, which is filled with sharp echoes and continuous roar of the ever-resounding cataract. Niches and recesses in the walls were festooned with drooping shrubs and plants; even behind the airy sheet of water, ferns and trailing creepers are modestly nestled away, contrasting their emerald hues with the foam and spray, each frond and leaf tipped with a sparkling drop of crystal purity. The cataracts of Eel River are the grandest falls in this region of the West. They are favorably known to picnic parties and tourists, and in combination with the deep cañon-like valley at the 'Narrows,' the gap above the falls and the wide view from Spangler's Hill, comprises scenes of romantic beauty and wildness full of enjoyment and interest, and worth the attention of pleasure seekers. Sixty feet below the second falls, a strong stream of water gushes out of the northern wall of the amphitheater. It indicates the mode by which nature has cut away through and under the beds of limestone, and formed within a recent period the present channel of the river. In the course of time this underflow will undermine the fall or move it further back.

"Just below the upper falls is an overhanging cliff fifty feet high; the crest is fringed with shrubs and flowering plants. Two children playing here, the boy twelve years of age, while striving to gather flowers, fell over; the little sister, seeking her lost brother, slipped, and likewise made the terrible fall to the rocky floor. Insensible when found, they soon recovered, owing their lives to the bushes and shrubs which slightly retarded their descent. This is known as the Child's Leap. A pet deer, attempting to cross above the upper falls, was caught by the current at high water. It made the fearful plunge, and, rising above the boiling basin, swam out in safety.

"In winter the cataracts put on their festal robes. The trickling springs flute and corrugate the sides of the chasm with moldings, columns and pilasters of ice.

"The trailing bushes and limbs of trees are coated by the ever-rising spray, and every terminal twig is gemmed with lustrous crystals, which in the sunshine blaze with a thousand tiny rainbows."

A large tract of land in the vicinity of the falls has been purchased by capitalists from Indianapolis and other places for the ostensible purpose of improving the locality and making of it a pleasure resort. A railroad has already been surveyed through the township, running within a few hundred yards of the cataracts, and its completion is only a question

of a short time. With the advent of this road the village of Cataract will become a central business point and noted resort for pleasure seekers.

Jordan Creek, another considerable stream, has its source in the western part of the township, and, flowing in a westerly course, empties into Eel River, near Bowling Green, in Clay County. Rattlesnake Creek rises near Spangler's Hill, in Section 12, Town 11, Range 3, flows a southerly course, and leaves from Section 11.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first entry of land in Jennings was made in the year 1816 by C. and F. Bullett, speculators, who obtained patents for 611 acres in Section 35, Town 12 north, Range 4 west. The same year entries were made by I. Lindsey and Fetter and Hughes in Section 36 of the same town and range, though none of them ever occupied their purchases. The first permanent settler appears to have been Isaac Teel, who located near the lower falls of Eel River, where he erected a small mill as early as 1820. One year later, he entered land in Section 26, and died a short time afterward, his death being the first that occurred in the township. His widow afterward married a man by name of Acres, an early settler who located in the same vicinity.

Settlements were made in the northern part of the township in an early day by William and Owen Martin, the latter of whom is still living, and one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides. Pioneers came in rather slowly, as the broken condition of the country afforded but few inducements to the settlers, and prior to the year 1833 there were but six or seven families living within the present limits of the township. In 1833, entries were made by William Goff and Amasa Tabor, the latter of whom was a native of Kentucky, and a prominent member of the Baptist Church. Later came John Black, Matthew Spangler, John Allee, William Allee, William Branham and George Rogers, all of whom secured homes as early as the year 1836. During the latter and following year the population was increased by the arrival of Jonathan Branham, Alvin Beaman, James Beaman, Thomas Helm, W. P. Cook, Arabian Davis, Wyatt Cook and several others. During the years 1838-39, lands were secured by Charles Holingsworth, Samuel Beaman, David Minnich, Lewis and John Trout, all of whom became citizens of the township.

James Dill, William Lafuse, Wesley Jones, Jane Aldridge, J. P. Sinclair, Benjamin P. Evans, John Gillaspy, G. W. Leach, James Townsend, Henry Ernhart, Josiah Williams, D. G. Martin and Perry Branham made entries of land prior to the year 1839, but were not identified with the township as residents.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The earliest improvement of any note was the little corn mill erected by Isaac Teel, at the lower falls of Eel River. It was a small log building, situated on the side of the cliff, and was supplied with machinery of the rudest description, having a single buhr, which ground both corn and wheat, and a bolting apparatus operated by hand. It was well patronized, and in operation about ten years.

T. C. Jennings erected the second mill at the upper falls some time prior to 1850. Jennings was a public-spirited citizen and planned a

number of improvements to be run in connection with his mill, all of which were not successfully carried out. The mill building was a frame structure, contained three run of buhrs and a saw, and for a number of years did a flourishing business. Jennings sold out to Clune & Co., who, after running it a short time, disposed of the property to Messrs. Foster & Fullerton. It has passed through the hands of several parties and is now owned by Messrs. Steiner & Wallace and operated by a Mr. Taylor. It is situated in a romantic spot right at the cataract, and is one of the best flouring mills in the county, doing a large custom and merchant business.

In an early day. James Townsend, of Putnam County, and founder of the village of Putnamville, conceived the idea of erecting a large factory at the lower falls, and expended a vast amount of money in cutting a race-way through the solid rock. The project was at length abandoned as impracticable, leaving the projector almost a bankrupt. He also spent some time in prospecting for lead and salt among the rocky bluffs of the river and neighboring hills, which proved as futile and expensive as the factory project.

Matthias Spangler and James Beaman were the first to erect frame houses in the township. Owen Martin and John Black built frame residences in an early day also. On the farm of James Beaman is one of the oldest bearing orchards in the township, the trees having been set out forty-eight years ago.

GRAVEYARDS.

The first burial place in Jennings was near the lower falls of Eel River, where Isaac Teel was laid away as early as the year 1821 or 1822. Several other interments were made at the same place, but the ground was afterward abandoned and no vestige of a grave remains to mark the place.

A cemetery was laid out near the upper falls many years later, and is still used as a burial place. Among the first laid to rest in this ground were a son of T. C. Jennings, Lewis Hill, Mahala Maze, and a man by name of Willis.

The Cataract Graveyard was laid off about the year 1870 or 1871, on land purchased of T. C. Jennings. The first interment here was Theodosia, daughter of Samuel Beaman; the second was Jane, daughter of James Haltom. Other early burials were Cynthia Huffman and ——— Beamer.

The Mount Zion Cemetery is situated in the northeast corner of the township and is the chief place of interment for that locality. In addition to the above, there is a small graveyard at the Mount Pleasant Church in the western part of the township.

EARLY MARRIAGES

The first marriage in Jennings was solemnized about the year 1824 or 1825, the contracting parties being Mrs. Teel, widow of Isaac Teel, and Joseph Acres; Samuel Beaman and Lucinda Rogers, daughter of George Rogers, were joined in the bonds of wedlock in an early day, as were also Alvin Beaman and Winnie Langdon. William Palmer and Charlotte Wooten.

EARLY BIRTHS.

In the eternal fitness of things, births follow close upon marriages, and some of the earliest births occurred in the families previously mentioned. Calvin, son of James and Lydia Beaman, was born in the year 1832. Alvin Beaman, son of Samuel Beaman, was born in an early day. Another early birth was Silas R., son of Jephtha and Margaret Meek.

ROADS.

The first roads in Jennings Township were mere trails, and laid out at random to suit the greatest number. In time, they became plain thoroughfares, and were legally established. The first highway surveyed through the township was the one leading from Spencer to Bowling Green, crossing from north to south. It was laid out over fifty years ago, and is still extensively traveled.

The Spencer & Poland road, which crosses the township from northwest to southeast, was an early highway, as is the road leading from Cataract to Bowling Green.

SCHOOLS.

It is difficult to designate the exact time or place where the first school in this township was taught, as opinions concerning it are considerably at variance. It is known, however, that a certain Rilly Strong taught a term on the place where James Beaman lived as early as the year 1836. The house in which Strong "wielded the birch" was a rude log affair, erected by the few scattering neighbors, and was in use only a short time. E. Hawkins was an early pedagogue at the same place. An early house, erected for school and church purposes, stood a short distance from Cataract, and was known by the high-sounding title, "Buckskin." It was built by the neighbors, each one giving what he could toward its erection—some giving money, while others contributed articles that could be converted into cash. Among the latter was a "buckskin," given by Arthur Cummings, a fact which gave the house its name. Other houses were erected from time to time in various parts of the township, but for many years the schools were of an inferior grade, and not very well patronized. After the public school system was adopted, the cause of education received new impetus and better houses took the place of the simple log structures that had been in use. At the present time there are six schoolhouses in which schools are taught from four to six months in the year, thus bringing the advantages of a common school education within easy reach of all. The teachers for the year 1882 and 1883 were Harvey Miller, Horace Miller, H. V. McCann, O. L. Lyon, S. Sinclair and H. I. Cassida. Amount paid for tuition, \$957.90. Enumeration for 1883, 266 scholars.

CHURCHES.

The oldest religious organization in Jennings is the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church organized about the year 1839, by John Sinclair, — Gillaspay and Thomas Evans. The organization was effected at the residence of Wyatt P. Cook, where services were held for some time, after which the Buckskin Schoolhouse was used for a meeting place. A house of worship was erected about the year 1869, on ground donated for the purpose by Shelton Hodge and cost the sum of \$800. At one time the society was very strong but at the present time it numbers but few communicants, owing to deaths and removals. The pastor in charge at the present time is Rev. — Allen

The *Mt. Zion Methodist Episcopal Church*, in the eastern part of the township, is a healthy organization and an offshoot of the old Salem Church in Taylor Township. The house of worship is a substantial frame edifice, and the society numbers among its members some of the best citizens of the county.

The Cataract Baptist Church was organized in the year 1876 by Elders Parker and Bicknell with a membership of about twenty. A house of worship was erected one year later on ground purchased of T. C. Jennings, at a cost of about \$1,000. The pastors of the church have been Revs. James F. Beaman, Robert Moore, James Arnett and Jesse Buchanan. At the present time, the church is without regular preaching. Membership about eighty. Church officials are Smith Corns, Clerk; Garrett Brewer and James Burnett, Deacons; William McCormack, Superintendent of Sunday School.

VILLAGES.

Fallsboro.—This paper city was laid out in the year 1839 by Rose and Acres, in Section 26, Town 12 north, Range 4 west, and received its name from the falls of Eel River, near which it was located. The plat shows thirty-five lots, each 66x99 feet in size, and four streets—Main, Jackson, Van Buren and Washington—the first of which is sixty feet wide and the other three thirty feet each.

The town was platted for the purpose of speculation, but the proprietors never realized their anticipated fortune, and disposed of the site many years ago.

Cataract.—This village takes its name from the falls of the river, and was once the milling and mercantile center for a large area of country before the days of railways. It is situated on Section 2, Town 11 north, Range 4 west, and dates its history from December, 1851, at which time the plat was surveyed and placed upon record. The original survey consisted of fourteen lots, but since then two additions have been made by T. C. Jennings, the first in March, 1860, and the second in September, 1863. The large flouring and saw mill of T. C. Jennings early gave the place considerable importance, and induced many persons to secure lots and settle in the village. A carding machine was one of the first industries of the place, operated by Jennings in connection with his other mills, and a store which was brought to the village soon after it was laid out. The mills were all operated upon an extensive scale, Gosport and Greencastle being the principal markets for lumber, while flour was hauled to Louisville and other distant points for several years. One of the first buildings in the village was erected for a business house by A. M. Bullett, and is still standing, being used at the present time by Frank Parrish as a residence. It was occupied in an early day by Clune & Co., of Cincinnati, who stocked it with a large assortment of miscellaneous merchandise, to the amount of \$25,000. They were in business about ten years, and during that period, sold as many if not more goods than any other firm in the county. Other merchants who sold goods from time to time were Creech & Campbell, A. M. Hodge, Jack Lewis, L. T. Gose and T. D. Stilwell, the last named being here at the present time. In addition to Stilwell's store, there is a good drug store kept by E. W. Pritchett & Son, and a wagon and blacksmith shop. The following medical men have practiced their profession from the village: W. V. Wiles, — Cole, J. B. Grimes, — Hamrick. J. M. Jones (who has been the leading physician in the northern part of the county for thirty years), William Nichols, William Hickson, B. F. Spellbring and — Brasier. The present M. D.'s are J. M. Jones, George McNutt and J. H. Medaris.

There are two large saw mills and wood working establishments at the present time operated respectively, by Isaac Russell and H. Barnaby.

Russell works from twelve to fifteen hands and does a large business. Barnaby manufactures all kinds of lumber, wagon and buggy material, and operates a planing mill, requiring in all about twenty hands to run the machinery.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

HARRISON is the smallest division of Owen County, and was originally included in the territory of Wayne Township, from which it was separated in the year 1837, and organized with the following boundaries, to wit: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Section 21, in Township 12 north, Range 2 west; thence west along section line four miles, to corner of Montgomery Township; thence south four and a half miles; thence east four miles to county line dividing Owen and Morgan Counties; thence north along county line to place of beginning." It seems that the formation of this township did not meet the approval of all its citizens, for at the March term of the Commissioners' Court of 1837 we find the following record: "Now is presented the petition of Joseph R. Snodgrass and other citizens of Harrison Township, praying that said township be re-attached to Wayne Township," and the court being sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, order that said township be and is hereby re-attached to Wayne Township, from "which township of Wayne it was taken, and that said township of Wayne be bounded as heretofore laid out by this court before said township of Harrison was laid out." At the same term of the court, the above order was reconsidered, as appears from the following: "And now comes Andrew Evans, Jr., and prays an appeal from the aforesaid order and decision of this court, which said appeal is granted by him filing bond herein with the Clerk of this court according to law." "Now the above order and decision is reconsidered and set aside, and the said township of Harrison is ordered to be and remain one of the townships of Owen County." Various modifications were subsequently made in the original outline, and at the present time the area of the township is eighteen square miles, or 11,520 acres. It lies in the northeast corner of the county, north of Wayne and east of Taylor Townships, with Morgan and Putnam Counties as its eastern and northern boundaries. The surface in the northern part is level, and contains a light clay soil resting upon a bed of St. Louis sandstone, and is not very well adapted to agriculture. The southern half is more broken, with a rich limestone soil, and is well adapted for farming and grazing.

Brush Creek and its tributaries flow through the northern part, the main stream rising in Section 20, of Town 12 north, Range 2 west, flowing a southwesterly course, and leaving from Section 25, of Town 12 north, Range 3 west. There are a number of fine springs in various parts of the township, some of which have gained considerable notoriety as resorts for picnic and pleasure parties. The most noted of these are Cave Spring, in Section 5, and Miller's Cave, near the eastern boundary in Section 33. The former is near the village of Old Middletown, and is thus described by Prof. Cox, in his State Geological Report of 1876:

"The spring flows from an open cavern 30x40 feet, and 6 feet high, and plunges down a narrow chasm worn in the rock some forty feet. It was formerly utilized, driving three buhrs and a carding-machine. The water discharges with a head of three feet, is from 36 to 200 cubic inches, and although now unused has an estimated capacity, with a turbine wheel of at least forty-horse power, for at least eight months in the year. The temperature of the external air in July was 90° F., of the Cave 71°; in the gulch below the air was oppressively chilly." This place is easily accessible by rail, being about one mile and a half from the N. A. & C. R. R., and is visited every year by pleasure seekers from all parts of the country. Miller's Cave is still more romantic, and is situated about one mile and a half northeast of the latter, in Section 33, of Town 12 north, Range 2 west. The following description from the report of Prof. Cox will give the reader an adequate idea of this noted place: "It is surrounded by wild cañon-like scenery, romantic and interesting. The spring here has a fall of forty feet, and was formerly used to drive a 'corn-cracker mill.' The cavern is forty feet wide, and four and a half to five feet high, for one hundred yards, where there is a long room seven feet wide and fifteen feet high. Beyond, the water is deep, and the roof descends to within a foot or two of the water. It has been traced, as Mr. Charles Dow states, more than half a mile to its source in two sinks, one in Morgan and the other in Owen County. In wet weather, the cavern is sometimes filled to its utmost capacity, and the water in the pool is then twenty-five feet deep." The country surrounding these springs is broken and wild, and contains many romantic and pleasing features.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent white settlements in what is now Harrison Township were made about the year 1822, in the northern part, not far from the Morgan County line. The land was open to entry at the land offices at Government prices as early as 1816, but the tract book shows no entry until one year later, when Lewis Gregg, a non-resident, obtained a portion of Section 19, in Town 12 north, Range 2 west. The greater portion of the township was entered between the years 1822 and 1836. Some of it was taken by speculators, but by far the larger part was secured by actual settlers, a fact which proved very beneficial to the county, as there were no land monopolies to retard its development.

It cannot be said, with accuracy, who the first bona fide settler was, but from the most authentic account it appears to have been one John Mannon, who located in Section 19, not far from where Gregg made his first entry of land. Mannon was a Kentuckian, and the father of two sons, W. R. and Robert, both of whom became land owners and prominent citizens in later years. The father lived upon his original purchase until the time of his death, in 1840. W. R. Mannon is still living in Morgan County, where he has amassed considerable wealth. Robert died several years ago. The old homestead is in possession of descendants of the family, several of whom live in the township at the present time. Henry Hancock, a native of Kentucky, came the same year as the foregoing, and settled in the southeast corner of the township, where he secured a valuable tract of land. He was a man of some local prominence during the early days of the country, and one of the first preachers in the township. He met a violent death about twenty years ago, while crossing an old bridge on his way to mill, the bridge giving way and crushing him in its fall.

In the year 1823, Samuel Wheeler, Andrew Evans, Jesse Evans, William Evans, Levi Asher and Benjamin Arnold came to the township, all of whom became owners of real estate by entry. Wheeler entered land in the southeast corner of the township, where his son Samuel lives. Andrew Evans was a Kentuckian, and settled in Section 31, Town 12 north, Range 2 west, where he lived until 1840, at which time he sold out and moved to the village of Normanda, in Tipton County. Jesse Evans was brother of Andrew, and secured land in the southern part of the township, where Allan Asher lives, to whom he sold about the year 1840. He became a good farmer, and was a local politician of some note. William Evans, another brother, settled in Section 19, where he entered land two years later. He subsequently sold out and emigrated to Iowa. Asher and Arnold located in the southern part of the township, and became prominent citizens. The latter entered the land where Thomas Bailey lives. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and a noted pioneer minister of the Baptist Church. In 1825, Capius Edwards and his son, William C., natives of Kentucky, came to the country, and entered land in Section 21, in the northeast corner of the township. The same year came McKinney Bolden and his brother James, John H. Holmes, Josiah Buchanan and William Asher.

The Boldens were Kentuckians, as were the majority of the first settlers of Harrison. McKinney settled near the central part of the township, on land owned and occupied by James Johnston. James entered land in the southwestern part of the township, known as the Reno place. He was for several years a Justice of the Peace, and died about the year 1878. Holmes settled where Barton Hartsock lives, and became a prominent farmer. Buchanan made his first improvement on land occupied by Joseph Johnson, near the central part of the township. Asher settled in the southern part of the township.

Prior to 1830, the following settlers, additional to those enumerated, secured homes in Harrison, i. e., Frederick Steiwalt, John Brown, Samuel Applegate and Peter Applegate. The first named settled near the Wayne Township line, and was a man of rare business tact. Brown was a man of character in the community, and a minister of the Christian Church. Samuel Applegate settled in the eastern part of the township, where Peter Applegate lives. The latter is a prominent citizen, a leading farmer, and has for a number of years served the township in different official capacities. Other settlers who came in an early day were John Asher, Levi Johnson, Daniel Smith, A. H. McCarty and Joseph Asher. Later came Benjamin Murphy, Nealy Jones, Thomas Jones, Thomas Holbert, David Shake, Prather Baker, George Johns, Solomon Dunnegan, William P. Chambers, Eli Craigison, James Wooden, Allan Asher, James Johnston and others. The following persons entered lands in an early day, but were never residents of the township: M. Whittaker, John McMurray, Samuel Bolden, W. B. Hall, Benjamin Freeland, George W. Condiff, Pleasant Trover, William Combs, David Fain, Rebecca Blunk and Ambrose Whitlock.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The first brick house in the township was built by Jesse Evans as early as 1825, and is still standing in a fair state of preservation. He also set out the first orchard, some of the trees of which are still bearing. Other early orchards were set out by A. Dunnegan, William Evans,

Solomon Dunnegan, Frederick Steiwalt and the Ashers. William Asher erected a mill at Cave Spring as early as 1828, and operated it successfully for several years, doing a good business. It was a water mill, with a large overshot wheel, and received its motive power from the spring branch which issues from the cave. The building was log, and contained buhrs for grinding both corn and wheat. Asher sold out to a man by name of Ricketts, who remodeled the machinery and added a boiler some time afterward. John Gray became the next owner, and did a flourishing business for a number of years. The last proprietor was Robert Fincham, who ran the mill until 1867, at which time it was abandoned and allowed to fall into decay. Fincham operated a small distillery in connection with the mill, but never realized a fortune from the venture.

The second mill in the township was built by Valores Butterfield, and stood about two miles east of Cave Spring, near the county line. It was erected about the year 1830, and used until 1877 or 1878, at which time it was abandoned. It was a log building and contained one buhr only, for grinding corn. The last owner was William Miller.

In the year 1834-35, Abraham Snodgrass started a distillery on the Bailey farm, and operated it a short time, afterward moving it to Taylor Township. Prior to this time, however, a small distillery was constructed in the northwest corner of the township by Nicholas Devore, who manufactured "fire-water" on a limited scale for five or six years.

Small as these distilleries were, they appear to have been extensively patronized, and afforded the early settlers a market for their surplus corn, which was traded for whisky—a bushel of grain being equivalent to a gallon of the "juice."

The first saw-mill stood near the Asher Mill, and was operated by water-power. It was erected about the year 1828 or 1830, and manufactured nearly all the lumber used by the early settlers in the construction of their dwellings and other buildings.

ROADS.

The Martinsville and Bowling Green road was the first legally established highway through Harrison. It was laid out as early as the year 1820, and passes through the township in an irregular course from east to west. An early highway is the County Line road between the township and Morgan County, running north and south. It is in good condition and extensively traveled at the present time. The Stilesville & Gosport road passes through the central part of the township from north to south, and was laid out about the year 1820-21.

The Martinsville & Cloverdale road was established in an early day also. Passing through the southwest corner of the township from northwest to southeast, is the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, one of the earliest railways in the State.

It passes in its course through Section 6, of Town 12 north, and Sections 1 and 7, of Town 11 north, and has been a great benefit to the country by affording good markets and easy communication with the large cities of Indianapolis and New Albany.

CEMETERY.

The oldest graveyard in the township was laid out by Jesse Evans, on the farm owned at the present time by Allan Asher. One of the first burials in this cemetery was Dr. Ross, of Gosport. A man by name of Denney, whose death occurred in an early day, was buried here, as was also Abraham

La Master, who was frozen to death while making his way homeward from the Devore Distillery many years ago.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest schools of Harrison were supported by subscription, and not very well patronized. One of the first buildings erected especially for school purposes, was a small log cabin which stood on land belonging to Daniel Y. Smith.

An early house stood at the village of Middletown, and was used by Andrew Steele, who was among the first pedagogues of the township. A man by name of Wedding and John Williams afterward taught at the same place.

Public money was supplied about the year 1848, and three years later the township was divided into two districts, and two frame houses were erected, one in the northeast corner of the township, and one in the southern part.

At the present time there are four houses, all of which are frame and well furnished with the modern educational appliances. The teachers for the years 1882 and 1883 were John S. Lockhart, Adaline Knox, W. H. Beaman and Ira Baldwin. To compensate these teachers required the sum of \$754.80. The last enumeration shows 133 children of proper school age living in the township.

Religious services were held in the early times from house to house, by pioneer preachers of different denominations. Among these were Henry Hancock, Benjamin Arnold, of the Baptist Church, and John Brown of the sect known as Christians. There were no organizations effected, nor have there been any church edifices built in the township. These facts cannot be used as arguments against the morals of the country, as the surrounding townships are well supplied with churches, all of which are easily accessible to the citizens of Harrison.

MIDDLETOWN.

A little hamlet of a few houses is situated in the southern part of the township, and was at one time in the early history of the country a prominent local point, on account of a flouring mill, and a small store kept by Andrew Evans. Evans sold goods for several years, and was succeeded by Burton Mattock, who left the place after continuing the business a short time. A blacksmith and wheelright shop was one of the institutions of the place, kept by William P., or, as he was more familiarly known, "Pop Corn" Chambers. A harness and saddlery shop was run for several years also. There is no business at the present time, and all that remains of the "city" are the ruins of the old mill and a few dismantled and woe-begone cabins which give the spot a rather dejected appearance.

LA FAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

BY G. N. BERRY.

AT a session of the Commissioners' Court of Owen County, held in the month of December, 1839, it was ordered that the following described territory be set apart and known as La Fayette Township, to wit: "Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 34, in Township 10 north, Range 4 west; thence north five miles; thence west six miles; thence south five miles; thence east six miles to place of beginning. And it is further ordered that the boundaries of Jefferson, Morgan and Franklin Townships be so altered as not to include any part of said township of La Fayette." No changes have been made in the above outline since the formation of the township, and La Fayette boasts of an area of thirty square miles, or 19,200 acres of land, the greater portion of which lies in Town 10 north, Range 4 west. Ten sections lie west of the range line in Township 10 north, Range 5 west. The greater part of the township is broken, and possesses a clay and gravel soil, poorly adapted to farming. Fish Creek is the principal water-course. It enters the township from the north, about a half mile from the eastern boundary, and flows in a southwesterly direction, passing in its course through Sections 10, 15, 22 and 28, and crosses the southern boundary from Section 33 of Town 10 north, Range 4 west. It receives a number of tributaries, none of which are named on the county map. The western part of the township lies in the great coal field of Indiana, and many local mines have been developed in different places, furnishing cheap fuel to the citizens. The coal deposits in La Fayette alone represent a value of untold millions, but the absence of facilities for transportation has served as an effectual barrier to men of capital engaging in the business. The entire face of the country at the time of the first settlement was covered with a dense forest growth, which from time immemorial had been the home and hiding-place of numerous wild animals, such as bears, wolves, deer, etc. Here the red man erected his rude bark wigwam, and amid the thick somber shades hunted the game and fished in the various streams by which the country is traversed. With the advent of the white settlers, the Indians removed from their ancestral hunting-grounds, and went to the far West, and their existence here is now but a remembrance. The tribes that then roamed over the lands now covered with well-tilled farms of waving grain and comfortable homes, have forever disappeared, and another race are the undisputed possessors of the soil.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The early history of La Fayette is similar in most respects to that of the other townships, especially in the facts that are matters of record. The pioneers who first sought homes among the hills and thick forests of this part of the county were not adventurers, but plain, matter-of-fact men, who were allured to the new country by the advantages it offered in the way of cheap lands, which could be obtained at that time for the Government price of \$2 per acre. To make a home in the woods was an undertaking attended with difficulties and hardships of which we can form but a faint conception. The absence of roads, mills, etc., and the long distances to be traversed to the nearest market places, together with general poverty of the settlements

and the immense amount of hard labor and drudgery required in order to obtain a livelihood during the first few years, were obstacles well calculated to shake the determination of the most energetic and brave hearted of the pioneers. Theirs was a hard task, and the years of constant struggle and the motives which animated and nerved them are deserving of all praise, and their examples and achievements are among the richest legacies to a grateful posterity.

The earliest recorded settlements within the present limits of La Fayette appear to have been made near the central part, not far from the village of Vandalia, as early as 1828, and in the southern part a few years later.

Among the earliest pioneers may be mentioned John Cramer, who moved here about the year 1828, and settled on land where the Widow Sells lives. About the same time, or perhaps a little later, came a man by name of Conder, and located in the southern part of the township, on the farm now owned by George Long, where he resided until the year 1863, at which time he sold out to John Hulley, and moved from the county. Jonas and James Fulke came about the year 1830, and secured homes in the southern part of the township. Henry Fiscus located in the southwest part, where his son lives, as early as 1830, and about the same time Jacob Hahn settled in the eastern part, on land where the Widow Need at present resides.

Other pioneers who came in 1830 were Thomas, John, "Shack" and — Franklin, all of whom located and secured land about three miles southwest of Vandalia.

Later came a man by name of Bivens—a Baptist preacher—and settled in the western part, where he lived until about the year 1850. Jacob Hicks settled not far from Vandalia some time prior to 1834. He was a native of North Carolina, and a man of splendid business qualifications. John Nation, Aaron Branham and John Mayer became residents as early as 1836, the former settling near the central part of the township, where he earned the reputation of being a rough character, and the latter locating near the place where he erected one of the first mills in the country. Other settlers who came in an early day and participated in the privations of pioneer life, were David Fender, who located in the northeastern part where his son William lives; David Fulkner, who settled not far from the same place; William Kerr, Henry Smock, John Taylor, all of whom secured land in the eastern part of the township. The following settlers secured lands and became residents of the township prior to the year 1840, viz., Matthew Cummings, J. P. Doyle, Jacob Hauser, John S. Hauser, James and Reuben Stevens, William Mears, James Jones, Israel Mears, W. W. Wright, Samuel Philips, Nimrod Fender, Samuel Mears, Martin Philips, Nathan Troth, Richmond Randleman, Daniel Elliott, Thomas Elliott, Zenos Walgamott, G. W. C. Jones, Joseph Gregory, Solomon Alley, Joseph Witham, John Ridgely, Jonathan Bevins, J. R. McKee, Isaac Brown, Jacob Abrell, Peter Clinger, G. W. Willard, John Sapp, Frederick Sapp, Enoch Sapp, Daniel Price, Eli Toliver, Samuel Bench, Jacob Humble, David Phipps, John F. Branham, Job Chambers, James Jeffries, P. Sullivan, Levi Toliver, John Rawley, Andrew Fry, Jacob Griffin, Frederick Fiscus, Elijah Rawley, and others whose names were not learned. The following non-residents secured lands in the township by entry prior to 1840, to wit: Jesse Maddox, T. C. Anthony, Joel Pierce, S. Sutton, John McIndoo, Joseph Cochran, William Randleman, Robert W. Wooden, Stephen Barnes, James Maners, Lawrence Adams, J. M. H. Allison, Amos Harris, Samuel H. Harris, Benjamin Swagerty, Lindsey Medaris, E. Medaris, Alexander Brown, P. B. Brown, Jonathan Bauman, J. T. Mason, Timothy Erasmus, Jacob Hauser, John Donham, Jesse Starr, William Huschner, John Fay, John Rawley and M. Westfall.

MILLS, ETC.

The first mill in the township was erected prior to the year 1840, by Jacob Conder, and stood about four miles southwest of the village of Vandalia. It was a rude affair, with a single run of stone, and was operated by horse-power. It did a good business for a mill of its capacity, having been well patronized by the early settlers of this and adjoining townships, and was in operation about fifteen years.

William King constructed a small mill in an early day on the farm now owned by William Philips, a couple of miles from Vandalia. It was a horse mill also, and constructed upon the simplest imaginable plan, the machinery being held together by strong hickory withes, and the whole covered by a rough shed resting upon four forks driven in the ground. It was operated with fair success until about the year 1843.

The first water mill in the township was erected by William Mears in the year 1840, and stood a short distance east of Vandalia, on Fish Creek. The mill building was constructed of unhewn logs, and the machinery consisted of one run of corn buhrs, operated by a rude water-wheel.

It was afterward remodeled, and machinery added for the manufacture of flour; but so slowly did it grind that it was not very extensively patronized.

Henry Fulke erected a small water mill on the west prong of Fish Creek, in the southern part of the township, about the year 1846, and ran it very successfully for about ten years later. This mill was a log structure also, but a great improvement on the ones described.

In the year 1850, or near that time, John McKelvy built a good frame flouring-mill on the east prong of Fish Creek, in the eastern part of the township.

It did a good business, and was in operation about ten years, at the end of which time it was allowed to fall into decay on account of the dam washing out during a large freshet. An early mill stood in the western part of the township, on one of the branches of Fish Creek, from which it received its motive power. It was built by David Miller as early as 1846, and operated about two years later, when it was abandoned on account of its small capacity.

One of the earliest industries of the township, was a small distillery, operated by Jacob Conder. He did a remunerative business, and supplied the settlers, in a large scope of country, with their favorite beverage, exchanging it for corn, at the rate of twenty and twenty-five cents per gallon. Mr. Conder conducted the distillery about twelve years, and had the reputation of making a fine article of whisky and brandy.

The earliest frame dwellings in the township, were erected by Matthew Cummings, James Robinson, John Long and Israel Sells.

VOTING PLACES.

At the organization of the township, it was ordered that the place of holding elections be at the residence of George Elliott, who lived in the eastern part. His house was used as a voting place until 1852, at which time the polls were moved to the village of Vandalia, where elections have since been held.

Among early Justices of the Peace were John Long, William Philips, James Robinson, William Kerr, Jordan Doyle and Jacob Abrell. The present Justices are William Philips, who has held the office for about thirty years, and George Binawell. The last Board of Trustees was composed of the following gentlemen, to wit: Eli Toliver, Nathan Troth and Tunis

Everly. The single Trustees have been Nathan Troth, Britton Troth, Eli Toliver, William Troth, Jacob Wright, Emanuel Fulke, James Beatty, William Foreman, William McClery, O. Scott, and John McAuley, the present incumbent.

VANDALIA.

The neat little village of Vandalia is situated in the northeastern part of the township, and embraces a part of the southwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 10 north, Range 4 west. It was laid off into lots in the month of February, 1839, by Joseph Cochran and Jacob Hicks, and early achieved the reputation of a stirring business place. Among the first settlers in the town were John Hoagland and Washington Walgamott. The first store was kept by James Black, who sold goods for about three years, and did a large business. Other early merchants were James Allender, Edward Maxey, William Davis, Jacob Everly, Lorenzo Coats, George Troth, Jacob Oberholser. An early hotel was kept by James Davis, who was also the first postmaster.

The village has lost during the last dozen years much of its former business standing, and at the present time is a small hamlet of about fifty or seventy-five inhabitants. There is one good general store, a large blacksmith shop, a schoolhouse and three churches, the history of which will be found further on.

CEMETERIES.

One of the first burial places in the township was laid out by Michael Mishler, on the farm owned at the present time by John Long. The first burial in this cemetery was the wife of Michael Mishler, whose death occurred in a very early day, the date of which was not learned.

An early burial ground was laid out on Shadrach Franklin's place in the western part of the township about the year 1838. The first interments therein were members of the different Franklin families.

The principal burial place for many years was the graveyard in Section 19, southwest of Vandalia, on land owned by William King. Among first burials here were Mrs. William Randleman, Nicholas Criss, Sr., Nicholas Criss, Jr., and Mrs. Criss.

The Vandalia burying ground was set apart for the purpose in 1851, and is the principal place of interment at the present time. Henry Newport was the first person laid to rest in this city of the dead. Mrs. James Davis and James Martin were buried here soon after the ground was laid out.

A small graveyard in the central part of the township was laid out a number of years ago, by George Ritter, on land that had been previously owned by William McCrary.

The first burials were two sons of Mr. Ritter, who had been dead and buried a number of years, but were taken up and brought here for interment, when the family moved to the township.

CHURCH HISTORY.

The early history of Christianity in La Fayette Township is not very well known, and many facts and incidents connected with the first preachers and their work have been forgotten. The first meetings appear to have been held from house to house, by pioneer missionaries of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches, and seem to have been well attended. The oldest organization at the present time is the Presbyterian Church of Vandalia, which dates its origin from the year 1848, at which time it was founded by Revs. Cozad and Ferguson, at the residence of Anthony Eick. About twenty-one members went into the organization, among whom were

Anthony Eick and wife, Peter Eick and wife, Henry Johnson and wife, William Davis and wife, James Martin and wife, James Davis and wife, John Smith and wife, with the younger members of their respective families. For one year, services were held at the dwellings of different members, and later at the village schoolhouse. A frame house of worship was erected in the year 1849, near the western limits of the town, and cost the sum of \$500. It is still standing, but is in a rather dilapidated condition at the present time. The following pastors have ministered to the congregation at different times, viz. : Revs. Peck, Milligan, Ferguson, Cole, Ward, Booth, Fox, Omelvena and Sammis. The society has but few members at the present time, and no preaching is sustained.

The Vandalia Methodist Episcopal Church is an old organization, and has been one of the aggressive societies of the county. At one time it boasted of a large congregation, and the good it has accomplished in the community cannot be told in words. Like many other churches, its membership is much smaller than formerly, owing to deaths and removals. Although it has always maintained its identity and sustained regular preaching. The house of worship is a commodious frame building, with a seating capacity of about 250 persons.

Palestine Christian Church, near Vandalia, was organized in the year 1863, by Elder James Blankenship, with about twenty members. The first meeting was held in a large barn belonging to John Jarvis. Services were afterward conducted at the village schoolhouse, which served as a meeting place until 1873, at which time the present neat frame edifice was erected. This building has a very commodious audience room, and cost the sum of \$1,000. Since its organization, the society has been served by the following ministers, viz. : W. B. F. Treat, — Brown, Joel Dillon, — Berry, Harrison Hight, Charles Caton, Mr. Castle, Isaac Walton, William Littell and Harris Gaston.

The present membership is about thirty. The church officials are Andrew and Asbury Jarvis, Elders ; David Keyfobber and John Jarvis, Deacons.

In about the year 1862 or 1863, an organization known as the Church of the Saints sprang into existence near the southeastern part of the township, under the preaching of one George Duncan, whose eloquence and untiring zeal soon attracted a large number of adherents. Mr. Duncan had previously belonged to the Mormons, and the doctrine he preached was a mild type of the faith advocated by the Latter-Day Saints. The society increased in numbers very rapidly, and it soon gained sufficient strength to erect a house of worship, which was built on the farm of David A. Criss. While Duncan lived the organization flourished, but after his death, seven or eight years later, it was abandoned, there being no one to take his place.

The church property fell into the hands of Mr. Criss, who afterward sold it to the Methodists, by whom it is still used, under the title of the Pleasant Hill Methodist Episcopal Church. The Pleasant Hill organization was founded about the year 1875, by Rev. — Bell, with twenty-five constitutional members. The second pastor was Rev. Mr. Canady, after whom came in regular succession Revs. Cooper, Johnson and Spear. The organization is in good condition at the present time, and numbers about forty members in good standing. The officers are : James Beatty, Class Leader ; Tunis Everly and Levi Day, Stewards ; William S. McCrary, Armstrong Kerr, Daniel Johnson, William Need and Edward Willy, Trustees ; Robert Bidle, Sunday School Superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

It is not known who taught the first school in La Fayette, nor where the first house erected for school purposes stood. One of the first houses stood in the western part of the township, on Jonas Fulke's farm, and was used in an early day by James McKee, Emanuel Fulke, William Morris and Adam Cinder. A small log cabin was built about the year 1839 or 1840, and stood three miles east of Vandalia. Among the first teachers in this house was William Philips. A hewed-log schoolhouse was built a short distance north of the last one mentioned, on land owned by James Grimes; it was erected about the year 1847. Another early house stood north of Vandalia on the Jacob Hicks land. The old buildings all disappeared about the year 1855, at which time the township was divided into districts and supplied with good frame houses.

At the present time there are nine districts in the township, with as many frame buildings. The amount paid for tuition during the school year of 1882-83 was \$1,497.74. The teachers for that year were Maggie Wisely, — Hendershot, Jacob Travis, Samuel McCaren, D. S. Toliver, John H. Chilson, John H. Knox, Nathan McCrary and Peter Miller.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TOWN OF SPENCER.

LAWRENCE ADAMS is a native of Ireland, and was born April 22, 1804. His parents, John and Annie (Byron) Adams, were also natives of Ireland. His father came to America in 1820, but returned to Ireland five years later, where he died in 1830. The mother died in 1812, at her native place. Lawrence is the youngest in a family of fifteen children, and came with his father to America when sixteen years of age; and began learning blacksmithing in Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Penn. After staying there for ten years, he came to Spencer, where he worked at his trade, and ran a small confectionery for six years; after which time he returned to Pennsylvania. In 1837, he was married to Mary Blair, a native of Ireland. By this union there was one child—Maria J., who died in July, 1841. The mother died January 4, 1882. After his marriage, he returned to Spencer, worked at his trade for many years, and also ran a confectionery. For the last few years, he has retired, and is now living with his adopted son, Solomon Fouts, an energetic carpenter of Spencer. Mr. Adams has reared and educated five orphan children, which fact plainly shows that he is possessed of rare goodness and kindness of heart. He has been for many years a consistent and active member of the Presbyterian Church. He is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN W. ALLISON (deceased) was born in Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., on March 8, 1825. His parents, Noah and Mary (or Polly) T. (Boswell) Allison, natives respectively of Maryland and Kentucky, came from Kentucky to Monroe County, Ind., where they settled on a farm, which they cultivated a few years, and then commenced merchandising in Martinsville, Morgan Co., Ind., for a few years, and from thence removed to Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., where the father died in 1878, the mother having been dead many years. Our subject is the eldest child in a very large family. He was reared in Owen County, and acquired a good common school education in Spencer, after which he attended the Asbury University at Greencastle for some time. Upon his return to Spencer, he went into the mercantile business, and continued in this until 1863, when he removed to his farm near this town, being in ill health, and remained there until his death. In February, 1858, he was married to Mary L. Patrick, daughter of Ebenezer Patrick, one of the oldest ministers in Owen County. By this union there are four children—Orrie, Carl, Minota and Tudella. The two eldest are now engaged in the grocery business, in the same old stand where their father was so successful. Mr. Allison was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for

many years. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was a good man morally and religiously; was conscientious in his business transactions, and at his death, which occurred in Owen County January 7, 1868, was sadly missed by all who knew him.

BENJAMIN E. ALLISON, farmer, a native of Owen County, was born in Spencer August 5, 1837. His parents, Noah and Mary (or Polly) T. (Boswell) Allison, natives of Maryland and Kentucky respectively, came to Indiana in 1817, and located in Monroe County, where they lived on a farm for a few years, afterward engaging in the general merchandise business in Martinsville; thence in a short time removing to Spencer, Owen County, where, in 1878, the father died, the mother having been dead many years. Benjamin is next to the youngest in a family of thirteen children, and being reared in Spencer he received a good education in the town schools. In 1856, he began farming for himself. He was Road Supervisor for several years in Washington Township, has been School Director for fifteen years, and is at present filling his second term of office as Township Assessor. In 1858, he was married to Mary J. Browning, daughter of David Browning, ex-Clerk of Monroe County. By this union there were three children--Harriet C. (deceased), Mary J. and David B. His wife died in 1868, and in 1872 he married Helen C. Vanmeter, of Franklin County, Ind. They have two children--George E. and Lawrence. Mr Allison is a member of the K. of H., of the K. and L. of H., and assisted in organizing the Grand Lodge of Indiana. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is farming 359 acres of the best land in Owen County.

J. N. ALLISON is a son of Noah and Mary T. (or Polly T.) (Boswell) Allison, who settled in Monroe County, Ind., after which they moved to Owen County, and in 1827 came to Spencer, where both died. J. N. Allison is the seventh child in a family of thirteen children, and was born in Spencer, February, 1832, where he received a very good education, and in the years 1849-50-51, he attended college at Greencastle. In 1852, he went into the general merchandise business, and, being quite successful, continued in it for twenty-four years. In 1881, he bought a saw mill in Bloomington Township, Monroe County, but on account of ill health was obliged to sell out July 27, 1883, having been in the business but about two years. He then purchased the grocery store at Spencer, belonging to the heirs of B. Levistine, and is at present doing a flourishing business here. In 1855, he was married to Emily D. Patterson, a daughter of Jacob and Nancy Patterson, old and very highly esteemed citizens of Owen County. Mr. Allison has always, in all of his business, social and political relations, pursued an honorable, conscientious course, and is universally regarded as one of the citizens of whom Owen County should feel justly proud. His wife has for many years been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

J. W. ARCHER, eldest son of James M. and Margaret K. (Dunn) Archer, was born in Edgar County, Ill., September 6, 1828. His father was a native of Maryland, and of German and English descent. He moved to Grand View, Ill., in 1829, built a tannery, and after remaining there for two years moved to Paris, where he lived until 1840; then came to Spencer, where he died in 1864. The mother is a native of Kentucky, and of Scotch descent. She was born in 1811, and is yet living at the advanced age of seventy-two years. J. W. Archer came to Owen County, in 1840, with his father. He learned harness-making, and

worked at that trade with his father for four years. He then helped his father clear up a farm from the green woods southeast of Spencer. In March, 1846, he went to Wisconsin Territory, and stayed until November of the same year, when he returned, and until 1849 remained on the farm. He then went overland to California to the gold mines. In August, 1852, he returned to Spencer, and was in the furniture business for one year. He then farmed until 1859, and again returned to Spencer, where he became a partner with his brother in a drug store. In 1860 and 1861, he farmed, and on September 18, 1861, volunteered in the United States service. He helped to raise a company for the Fifty-ninth Indiana Regiment, being organized at Gosport, in which he served as First Lieutenant of Company A; was soon promoted to Adjutant of the regiment, and in April, 1861, was detailed as Aid-de-camp on the staff of Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, where he remained until he resigned on the Surgeon's certificate of disability, January, 1863. He returned to his home and in a short time accepted a situation as clerk of a steamboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. He was afterward Captain until the close of the war. He was in the dry goods business for one year, and farmed for several years. He was interested in the building of a planing mill in Spencer, and also engaged in the lumber trade at Vincennes as well as Spencer. He was partner in the Simpson Stone Quarry at Mundy's Station until 1878, and in consequence of the panic lost largely and sold out at a great loss. He had a grocery store for some time in Spencer, and from 1879 to 1883 he farmed. After this time he became Pension Attorney, which business now occupies his time. He went into the army a Democrat, and is one at present. He has never held an office in the county. Content to bear his share of the public burden, always ready to give a reason for his political faith, he is proud of the rank of a private citizen. He was married on June 4, 1854, to Elizabeth Chambers, by whom he has six children—Dora Belle, James Chambers, Luretta, Nellie Almira, John Buford and Charles Williamson.

GEORGE R. BABBS, a native of Washington County, Ind., was born July 25, 1848. His parents, Alex and Lucinda (Carter) Babbs, early in life came to Indiana from Virginia, and located in Washington County. They afterward moved to Illinois, where his mother died in 1858. His father with the children returned to Indiana, and located at Spencer, where he died in 1863. The subject of this sketch is the second child of a large family, and, being left an orphan at the age of fifteen years, he enlisted under Capt. Freid, in Company H, One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, and in October, 1864, he enlisted for one year in Company F, Sixth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. McMillan. After the close of the war in 1865, he returned to Spencer, and assisted in the survey of the I. & V. Railroad, and was afterward made foreman for a number of years in Schwitzer's Stone Quarries. In March, 1883, he purchased the saloon of Heck & Co., and has made it one of the coziest, neatest little places for refreshments in Spencer. He was married in August, 1866, to Nancy J. Thomas, daughter of Wilson and Polly Thomas, citizens of Spencer. They have had two children. Mr. Babbs is an active member of the Republican party, and has served as Town Trustee one year. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of P., Lodge No. 99, and of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRANK T. BATTERTON, dealer in hardware, was born in Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind., June 4, 1851. His parents, David and Amanda (Tilford) Batterton, were among the very early settlers in Bloomington. The mother died in 1865, the father in 1869. Frank T. is the eighth child of a family of nine children. He received a good education, and when nine years of age he began learning the tinner's trade with his father. Five years later, he went to Edinburg, Johnson County, Ind., where he served one year, receiving further information concerning the same trade. He then came to Gosport, Owen County; was employed by Henry Lease, a tinner, and remained with him about nine months; he then returned to Bloomington, and removed his tin shop to Bloomfield, Greene County. In about one year, he came to Spencer and went into the employ of Bladen & Daggy. He stayed with them until 1869, and then came to Freedom, Owen County, where he went into business for himself, with a capital of \$200, and in about one year sold out at a gain of \$850. He then went West for a short time, after which he returned to Spencer and opened a stove and tinware store, and soon added a stock of hardware. He at present has the largest store and the heaviest stock in this line in Spencer. He was married in 1873, to Dorothy L. Schell, daughter of Dr. and Elizabeth Schell, highly esteemed citizens of Spencer. Mr. Batterton is an active member of the Republican party.

HENRY BAUGH, City Marshal, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born February 12, 1839. His parents, Christopher and Hannah (Languell) Baugh, immigrated to Indiana from Kentucky, and located in Putnam County, and afterward moved to Monroe County, where the father still resides. The mother died in 1877. Henry Baugh is the fifth in a family of seven children, and was reared in Monroe County on a farm. When he was twenty-three years old, he enlisted in Company B, Sixty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Denny. He was discharged late in the same year, on account of inability to serve, and returned to Monroe County, where he went to farming. In 1871, he sold his farm, and removed to Spencer, Owen County; farmed near the town, but was teamster during part of this time. In May, 1882, he was elected City Marshal, and, his first term of service giving satisfaction, he was re-elected in 1883, and at present creditably fills the office. He was married, when nineteen years of age, to Letha Boles, daughter of Hawkins and Taroby Boles, old and respected pioneers of Monroe County. By this union there are eight children. Mr. Baugh is a member of K. of P., Lodge No. 99, and is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican.

DAVID E. BEEM was born in Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., June 24, 1837, and is the sixth of twelve children of Levi and Sarah (Johnson) Beem, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Virginia. The father came to Indiana Territory in 1810, and settled in Owen County in 1817. The grandparents both entered land and made farms where the town of Spencer stands. Here the parents were married in February, 1825, and here they have resided every since. Having been born on a farm, our subject continued thereon, and was accustomed to all sorts of farm labor until he was nineteen years of age, when, having made suitable proficiency in the schools of his native town and by study at home, he entered the University at Bloomington, Ind., in 1856, and graduated from that institution in 1860; also, having chosen the law for his profession, he was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1860, and, forming a

copartnership with the Hon. Samuel H. Buskirk, of Bloomington, he opened an office in Spencer. The war of the rebellion, however, broke out, and unsettled for a time his life purposes, as he felt it his duty to respond to the call for troops. He assisted in the organization of the first company that was raised in Owen County. On the 19th of April, 1861, five days after the fall of Fort Sumter, he enlisted as First Sergeant in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Infantry, and on June 7, 1861, the company was mustered into the service. On the 10th of July, the regiment arrived at Rich Mountain, Va., and composed the reserve force during the battle of the next day at that place, joining in the pursuit of the rebels after that successful engagement, as far as Cheat Mountain, the regiment remaining there until October, 1861. In August, 1861, Sergt. Beem was promoted to First Lieutenant of his company. After having participated in numerous skirmishes, and having endured many hardships through the winter of 1861-62, the regiment was transferred to the Shenandoah Valley, and took an active part in the battle of Winchester on March 23, 1862, where Lieut. Beem received a severe wound in the chin. On a Surgeon's certificate, he received sixty days' leave of absence and returned home. At the expiration of his leave, he rejoined his command, and, in May, 1862, was promoted to Captain, which position he held until the expiration of his term of service, in June, 1864. After arduous and faithful service in the Shenandoah Valley, Capt. Beem's command was transferred in July, 1862, to the Army of the Potomac, and from that date to the expiration of its term of service the Fourteenth Indiana Infantry participated in all the great battles fought in that army. At Antietam, Capt. Beem's command lost in killed and mortally wounded just one-sixth of its number; and at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, and in many minor engagements, the Fourteenth Indiana fairly earned its reputation as a fighting regiment. In August, 1863, the regiment was sent to New York to aid in quelling the great draft riots which occurred there at that time. The number of officers and men killed or who died from wounds received in battle in Capt. Beem's company was nineteen. Only two of this number were killed when the Captain was not on duty with and in command of the company. On his return home from the service, Capt. Beem resumed the practice of law at Spencer, in which he has continued to the present time. He has also been actively engaged in business enterprises, with varying success, having organized the banking firm of Beem, Peden & Co. in Spencer, in June, 1870, and having been its managing member continuously to the present time. In 1873, he embarked with others in the pork packing business at Spencer, in which, on account of the failure of many of its customers, he lost a large part of his earnings in that and other business ventures. Capt. Beem has held no public office, nor sought any; is not a politician, in the usual sense of that term, but takes an active interest in matters political. Being a Republican in principle, he has always voted and acted with that party. Although he has never been a candidate for a political office, he has served his party as Chairman of its County Central Committee during three political campaigns, and in 1880 was a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District to the Chicago National Convention, in which he voted for the nomination of James A. Garfield for President. He was a School Trustee for many years, and aided in the organization of the Spencer Graded School. Since 1860, he has been a devoted and consistent mem-

ber of and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. On April 10, 1861, he was married to Mahala Joslin, daughter of Dr. Amasa Joslin, one of the pioneer physicians of Spencer. Three children have been born to them, one girl and two boys, all of whom survive. Mrs. Beem is a zealous laborer in the church and Sabbath school, and in all benevolent and charitable movements.

DR J. T. BELLES is the youngest in a family of eight, and the only child still living born to John J. and Sarah (Tarlton) Belles. The mother died shortly after his birth, which occurred January 1, 1826. His father then removed to Indiana, and located near Indianapolis, where he was united in marriage to Dorcas Sanders, and where he died in 1839. Our subject, then thirteen years of age, returned to Kentucky, his native State, and remained there for ten years, receiving a good education. He then came to Indianapolis, and studied medicine with Drs. Dunlap and Harrison. Prior to this time, he had read medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Johnson, for one year. In 1851, he graduated from the Indiana Medical College. In April, 1852, he formed a partnership with Dr. Cooper Baker, of Indianapolis, with whom he practiced medicine one season, when Mr. Baker, on account of his ill-health, was obliged to retire from practice. Dr. Belles continued in the same place for two years, and then went to California, remained for one year, after which he returned to Indianapolis, and practiced until 1864. He then came to Spencer, and entered the practice here, where he is now engaged in the duties of his profession. In 1864, he was appointed Government Examining Surgeon, which position he filled until 1883, when he resigned. In March, 1850, he married Julia Reid, a daughter of Archibald O. and Lavina Reid, old settlers of Indianapolis. By this union there were five children, but one now living. His wife died in 1862, and two years later he married Amanda J. Tull, a widowed daughter of Samuel and Amanda McCurdy, residents of Marion County, Ind. By this union there were four children, two of whom are living. Dr. Belles has been from his early days an active worker in and liberal supporter of all temperance movements. He was a member of the Baptist Church for twenty-four years, but on coming to Spencer joined the Methodist Church, there being no Baptist organization here at that time. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; is a highly respected citizen, and is a man of Christian principles and of integrity.

MARION F. BRANAM is a native of Owen County, and was born June 9, 1857. His parents, Jonathan and Nancy (Boker) Branam, came to Indiana early in life and located in Monroe County. Later on they moved to Owen County, where they now reside. The subject of this sketch is the youngest child in a very large family, and when he was twenty-one years of age, began farming near Greencastle, and continued to live on the farm until 1881. In 1882, he entered the saloon business in Spencer, with W. H. Seerest, on the north side of the square, where he may now be found in very neat, comfortable quarters. He was married, January 1, 1880, to Sarah Franklin, a daughter of William and Sarah Franklin, old and respected citizens of Owen County. Her parents are both dead. By this union there is one child—Allie M. Mr. Branam is an active member of the Republican party.

JAMES CAMPBELL, wagon-maker of Spencer, Ind., is the eldest son of Joseph and Mary (Graham) Campbell, natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch extraction. He was born in Monroe County, Ind., April 28,

1824, and reared on a farm, meanwhile attending the district schools. From Monroe he came to Owen County in the fall of 1844, and located in Gosport, where he carried on the business of wagon-making for about twelve years. Early in life, in the summer of 1847, he enrolled as color bearer in Company B, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Gorman, and served until August, 1848, when he was honorably discharged. He participated in some of the most important battles of the Mexican war. After his return to Gosport, he moved from there to Monroe County in 1857, where he made his home up to 1864, removing thence to Morgan County, and in September, 1866, he went to Iowa. After a sojourn of about three years, he returned to Indiana, and lived in Monroe County for twelve years. He then came to Owen County, and has since resided in Spencer, successfully engaged at his trade. In 1861, he enlisted as Second Duty Sergeant in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until February, 1862. He participated in the battles of Antietam, South Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, and Winchester. In the last engagement here mentioned, he received a wound in the right shoulder which led to his discharge. In politics, he is a Republican, having originally been a Whig. He is a member of the G. A. R. He was married in 1851 to Ann Reeves, of Gosport, who died in 1853. In 1856, he was next married to his present wife, Frances Dunagan, who has borne him one child—Mary J. (deceased).

S. N. CHAMBERS, County Sheriff, is a native of Owen County, born October 1, 1840, in Washington Township. He is the youngest of seven children born to Zaccheus and Isabella (Blain) Chambers, who immigrated from the South to Indiana early in life and settled in Washington Township, where they entered a farm, on which they lived during their remaining days. The father died in 1868, and the mother in 1875. Mr. Chambers lived at home on the farm until grown, when he went out West, where he stayed for six months, and then returned home and remained until 1862. He then enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Fair. After he came home from the war, he went to Canada for a short time, and then returned to Owen County and resumed farming. When twenty-six years of age, he went into the dry goods business at Stinesville, Monroe County, and about 1868 he went to California, where he stayed one year. He returned to Stinesville, where he was in business for two years. He then went to Ellettsville, and engaged in the drug business with S. H. Dunn. He sold out in a short time, and traveled for awhile, after which he came to Owen County. After a short stay at home, he went to Kentucky to farm, but in 1875, he came back and went into the employ of the Spencer Business Association, for whom he ran a general merchandise store for two years. He then went to Oregon, and remained there until February of 1878, when he came to Chamberville, Owen County, and farmed during one summer, and in the fall he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Spencer. He filled this office until 1882, when he was elected Sheriff, and is still faithfully discharging the duties devolving upon him. He is a member of Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., and is politically a Democrat.

J. W. CLEAVER, a native of Ohio, was born in Butler County September 25, 1824. His parents, William and Margaret (Taylor) Cleaver, moved from Maryland to Ohio in 1804, and located in Butler County. In 1830, they moved to Shelby County, and purchased a farm where they

lived until their deaths, the mother dying in 1833, the father in 1867. J. W. Cleaver is their sixth child and lived at home until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Indianapolis and learned the brick mason's trade, which he followed for twenty years. He then came to Spencer, and became proprietor of the old "Pacific House," where he stayed for about seven years. Tiring of this, he worked at his trade for a short time. He then kept boarding house for awhile, and in 1874 purchased the "Cleaver House," now the "Lucas House," which he traded in 1876 for property in Indianapolis. In March of the same year, he rented the "National House," which he ran until August of this year (1883), and is now the worthy host of one of the most popular boarding houses in Spencer. He was married, in 1851, to Mary E. Ramsey, daughter of Jesse Ramsey, a prominent citizen of Indianapolis. They have had five children, three of them still living. Mr. Cleaver is an active member of the Methodist Church.

JEREMIAH CLINE is the eldest son of Miles and Susan Cline, natives of North Carolina. He was born in Washington Township, Owen County, February 28, 1832. He lived at home until he had attained his majority, after which he worked with different farmers for four years in his native county. He spent three years of his life in Monroe County, and the remainder in Owen County. He at present resides in Spencer, successfully engaged in the saloon business. His parents are dead, the mother having died in 1846. In 1878, he came to Spencer; was teamster for two years, and afterward worked on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad for about three years. He was Supervisor in Washington Township for two years in 1876 and 1877. He was married July 24, 1856, to Elizabeth E. Wampler. By this union there are four children—William E., Joseph H., Carrie and George B. Mr. Cline is a member of the Democratic party and an active worker in its ranks.

WILLIAM E. CLINE is the eldest child of Jeremiah and Elizabeth E. (Wampler) Cline, natives of Indiana. He was born in Washington Township, Owen County, Ind., May 12, 1857. His father was formerly a farmer, but is at present in the saloon business. Our subject was a farmer until in 1881, when he went to Lancaster, Owen County, and opened a saloon remaining there for two years. He then came to Spencer, and for a short time has been successfully engaged in the same business. He was married in October, 1881, in Lancaster, to Belle Lucas, a daughter of William Lucas, a farmer and pioneer of Owen County. They have one child—Roy. Mr. Cline is a stanch member and an active worker of the Democratic party.

J. COBLE, M. D., is the third child of Philip and Sarah (Hagerman) Coble. His parents emigrated from Ohio to Clay County, and in 1863 located in Perry Township. He was born, August 27, 1843, in Carroll County, Ohio, and lived there on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age. He then enlisted in Company D, Eightieth Ohio Infantry, under Capt. David Skeels, and served until the close of the war, during which time he participated in the following battles: The siege of Corinth, Iuka, Jackson, Raymond, the second battle at Corinth, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hill and others. He then located in Clay County, Ind., and in the fall of the same year (1865), he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. C. Black, which he continued for four years. He then practiced in Clay County for one year, after which he came to Owen County, practiced for two years, and then went to Morgan County,

where he remained for two years. He then moved to Putnam County, and, locating at Cloverdale, went into the drug business there. He continued in this for two years, when he sold out and came to Spencer, again began the practice of medicine, and has gained an enviable reputation in his profession. He was married, in 1872, to Maryetta Cantwell, daughter of Christopher and Jane Cantwell, old pioneers of Owen County. They have five children. Dr. Coble is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

ABRAHAM COFFEY was born in Wilkes County, N. C., April 26, 1814. His parents, James and Hannah Coffey, were also natives of North Carolina. The father was a farmer, and died October 27, 1869. The mother died February 14, 1871, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Abraham was reared in North Carolina, where he received his education. He spent most of his early life at hard labor. He was Township Trustee for several years, and in November, 1877, he was elected County Commissioner, which office he filled for three years. In 1882, he was again elected for a term of three years to the same office. Mr. Coffey was married in November, 1835, to Miss Sallie Green, of Ashe County, N. C., daughter of Daniel and Nancy Green. By this union there were six children, five of whom are living—Hannah E., Mary S., Thomas A., Minter L. and Sarah Jane. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and his wife is a prominent member of the Baptist Church.

JOEL A. COFFEY, Postmaster, is a native of Tennessee, born June 10, 1818. His parents, Elijah and Mary (Dyer) Coffey, came to Indiana when Joel was quite young, and located in Monroe County. They remained there but a short time, when they removed to Clay Township, Owen County, where they continued living until their deaths. Mr. Coffey is the sixth in a family of eleven children, and was reared on the home farm in Clay Township. He received a good education, attending school in the winter and helping on the farm in the summer. In 1851, he came to Spencer, and purchased the Spencer Hotel, which he ran for a year, after which time he sold it and went to farming in Washington Township, where he remained about eighteen months. He then returned to Spencer, where he followed painting and carpentering for some time. In 1853, he traded his farm for the hotel which he had formerly owned, rented it partly for a store room, and the rest for a dwelling place. He then went into the general merchandise business, on the corner of the square where the National House now is. In 1863, he sold his interest in the store to J. J. Cooper and went into the insurance business, in which he continued for two years, and then took the agency for the Singer Sewing Machine in Owen County, which position he filled for about two years, when he went to farming. He soon afterward returned to Spencer, bought the same hotel, which he repaired and ran for a short time. He then sold it and became insurance agent again. In 1866, he was appointed Postmaster, has honorably filled the office, and at present occupies the same. In December, 1847, he was married to Charity McDonald, daughter of William and Ruth McDonald, old pioneers of Owen County. By this union there are three children. Mr. Coffey is a prominent member of the Christian Church, and is a staunch Republican. He is truly a good man, and one of whom his fellow-citizens may well be proud.

WESLEY COFFEY, attorney at law, was born December 13, 1843 in Clay Township, Owen County. His parents, Albert and Sarah (Gooderight) Coffey—the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky—emigrated to Indiana from North Carolina about 1828. Four years later they came to Owen County, and located in Clay Township, on a farm where the mother now resides. The father died in October of 1838. Wesley is the elder of two children, and lived at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. J. H. Martin, and was in active service for two years. Then, on account of ill-health, he was put on detached service, sent to Frederick, Md., and remained there until the close of the war. He participated in the following battles: Rich Mountain, Cheat Mountain and battle of Winchester. At the close of the war, he returned home to Owen County, remained one year, after which he purchased a farm in Clay Township, where he remained two years. He then sold and went into the grocery business at Spencer with W. R. Stogsdil. About 1875, he sold his interest and went into the insurance business, and the study and practice of law, and now is an honored and respected member of the bar in Spencer. He was married in April, 1865, to Laura J. Howe, daughter of Amon P. and Harriet Howe, old settlers in Owen County. Mr. Coffey is a member of the Baptist Church, and is politically a Republican. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the K. of P., of the Royal Arcanum, and the Grand Army of the Republic, and was for four years Justice of the Peace of Owen County. He is a public spirited citizen, and highly esteemed, by those who know him.

NATHAN COLLINS is a native of Ohio, born in Holmes County May 28, 1842. His parents, Alexander and Eliza (Elliott) Collins, natives of Ohio and Ireland, were married in 1841 in Ohio. Shortly after marriage, they moved to Nashville, where the father learned the shoe-maker's trade, which he followed for several years. He was ordained a minister of the Gospel, and is at present preaching in Illinois, accompanied in his travels by his wife. Nathan Collins is the eldest child, and was reared in Holmes County, Ohio, where he received a good education, and attended the Baldwin University at Berea, Ohio, for two years. When nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company B, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. William Spangler. He served faithfully until November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He took an active part in the battle of Tazewell, Tenn., Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Red River campaign, Yellow Bayou and some few others. In November, 1864, he returned to his home in Ohio. In the spring following, he went to Clay County, and taught school for one year, after which he came to Owen County and taught until 1868. He farmed for two years, traded his farm for a stock of goods at Hausertown, Owen County, did business there for one year, and then moved to Lancaster, Owen County. He carried on the same business there until March, 1873. He then sold out, came to Spencer, Owen County, and went into the grocery business, which he ran for two years. He then bought a stone quarry near Mundy Station, Owen County, where he worked for a few months, and was at that time elected Town Councilman, which office he filled during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876. In March, 1876, he met with a serious accident, which necessitated the amputation of his left limb below the knee. During

the same year, he was elected as Trustee of Washington Township, and in 1878 was re-elected to the same office. During this time he taught school for three years in Spencer. In 1880, he went to work at the planing mill, as book-keeper and staid with them for fourteen months, after which, until in May, 1883, he worked at various things. He is agent for the sewing machine company at Spencer at present. He was married, March, 1868, to Christian Wade, a native of Maryland. They have four children. Mr. Collins is a member of the I. O. O. F., of the K. of H., and of the Royal Arcanum.

JOHN J. COOPER. Justice of the Peace, is a native of Kentucky, born June 2, 1818. His parents, John and Polly (Wilson) Cooper, lived in Wayne County, Ky. The father died there in the year 1823. The mother came to Owen County, Ind., with John in 1830; she died in 1878. After eight years' residence in Owen County, the mother rented a farm in Monroe County, to which place our subject accompanied her, remaining for one year. He then returned to Owen County, and was married in October of the same year, 1839, to Elizabeth McDonald, daughter of William and Ruth McDonald, respected citizens of Owen County. After his marriage, Mr. Cooper farmed in the summer and taught school in the winter for ten years. In 1850, he was elected County Auditor, on the Whig ticket, and, his first term of service being satisfactory, he was re-elected in 1852, and faithfully filled the office during the second term. He then went into the general merchandise business, in which he continued for many years. He was appointed Justice of the Peace, and still holds that office. In 1881, he was appointed agent of the Adams Express Company at Spencer, and has won the position, which he is quite competent to fill. During his life he has been quite a politician. He has held all the minor offices. He was Trustee for ten years; has been County Commissioner, Supervisor and Constable. He has been an active member of the Christian Church forty-two years, and is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F. fraternities.

WALLACE L. DAGGY, a native of Indiana, was born May 15, 1844, in Putnam County. His parents, Ammi and Lucretia (Black) Daggy, natives of Virginia, came to Indiana in 1823, and located in Putnam County, where the mother died in 1848. Two years later the father married Lucy A. Stoner. In 1856, they removed to Stark County, Ind., and located on a farm near San Pierre. They remained there for five years, after which they went to San Pierre, and the father started in the dry goods business. In 1869, he sold out, and since then has been farming in La Porte County. Wallace Daggy is the eldest in a family of three children, and when fifteen years of age went into the employ of I. Hawkins. He remained with him until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Company H, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and took part in the following engagements: Helena, Vicksburg, Memphis, Fort Donelson, Point Pleasant, Tiptonville, St. Charles, siege of Fort Pillow, and of New Madrid. In 1863, he was promoted to Second Lieutenant, and one year later to First Lieutenant. He was afterward promoted to Captain, and at the close of the war went to Greencastle, Ind., thence to Stark County, and in May, 1867, he went to La Porte County, where he became engaged in the grocery business at Westville. In January, 1868, he sold out, and came to Spencer, went into a hardware, stove and tinware store, in which, up to the present, he has been quite successfully engaged. He

is a member of the K. of P., A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of H., and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is at present Chairman of the Town Council. He was married in 1867 to Carrie Bladen, by whom there are seven children.

ORRIS T. DICKERSON is a native of Owen County, born January 23, 1851. His parents, Buckner and Mary E. (Wood) Dickerson, emigrated to Owen County, Ind., from Kentucky in 1829, and located in Washington Township. They shortly afterward removed to Morgan Township; located and remained there for some time, and at present reside in Spencer. Our subject is the youngest in a family of seven children, and was reared in Washington Township where he was educated at the district schools, and attended three terms at the Spencer Schools. In 1867, he commenced trading in stock and farming, and is so engaged at present. He was united by marriage, July 1, 1871, to Mary M. Workman, daughter of Otho and Catharine Workman, old settlers of Owen County. By this union there have been four children, three of whom are living. Mr. Dickerson was elected Auditor of Owen County, November 7, 1882, on the Democratic ticket, and took upon himself the duties of that office November 7, 1883. He is a member of the K. of H., of the K. & L. of H. and of the A. F. & A. M. He has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for several years.

CAPT. WILEY E. DITTEMORE is the eldest child of George and Margaret A. (Johnson) Dittemore. He was born in Wayne Township, Owen Co., Ind., January 19, 1834, where he was reared and educated at the district schools in the neighborhood. His parents were natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, and of German and Scotch extraction respectively. They were married in Owen County in 1832. His father was one of Owen County's most active politicians. He served several terms as Sheriff and Treasurer of this county, and died in Gosport on May 5, 1864. Mrs. Margaret Dittemore died in 1863. Wiley began teaching school about ten years previous to his mother's death. He taught for twelve months in Wayne Township, and then farmed for one season. In 1857, he began the practice of law, in which he continued until June, 1861, when he entered the army as Second Lieutenant under Col. Kimball. He served for four years, and took part in the engagements at Resaca, Atlanta and Kenesaw Mountain, and then marched with Sherman to the sea, and on to Washington. After the battle at Atlanta, for meritorious conduct, he was promoted to Captain and served in that capacity until the close of the war. In February, 1859, he first came to Spencer, and on his return after the close of the war again began the practice of law. In 1868, he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the Legislature; the year following, he was re-elected without opposition. In 1870, he was elected State Senator from the district comprising Owen and Greene Counties; in 1871, he was Chairman of the State Central Committee on Prisons; seven years later, he was made a member of the State Central Committee, and in the same year he served as Grand Dictator of the Grand Lodge, K. of H., and at the close of this term of office was elected Representative of the Supreme Lodge of that order. He served for two years, and also acted as Dictator to that lodge at Spencer. He is at present one of its most prominent members, and also of the G. A. R. Since 1878, he has practiced law at Spencer quite successfully. He was married at Gosport in January, 1855, to Miss Della Day. By this union there were three children—Florence, May and Clarence. His

wife died in 1863, and December 28, 1865, he was married to Dora Leonard, daughter of Montgomery Leonard, of Bloomington, and an old and respected citizen of Owen County. Mr. Dittimore is an earnest supporter of Democratic principles, and is a worthy citizen in good standing, and highly esteemed. His wife is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL W. DUNN, a leading farmer, and one of the oldest pioneers in Owen County, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Livingston County April 5, 1804. He is the eighth child born to John and Margaret K. (Karn) Dunn, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively, and of Scotch extraction. His father enlisted in the war of 1812, in his brother William's company. After his discharge from the service, he emigrated to Jefferson County, Ind., and shortly afterward to Owen County, where he died. During his residence in Owen County, he was Associate Judge for seven years. He was twice elected, and once appointed Probate Judge of the county; he was also County Agent for some time. The first court ever held in this county was in his dwelling, then a rudely-constructed, double log cabin. He it was, who built the first ferry-boat in the county on White River, just a half mile east of Spencer; he has but two out of eight children living—Margaret K. Archer, and the subject of this sketch, Samuel W. Dunn, who was in his thirteenth year when he came with his father to this county, crossing the river on the ice. Until a cabin could be constructed, they slept on brush piles with the sky for shelter. Samuel received such an education as the pioneer life afforded, and when twenty-two years of age, he joined his father in the farm and hotel business. During the years from 1827 to 1843, he managed a flat-boat, and fourteen years of this time he was County Agent. He also continued farming, and for some time owned and operated a tannery. After 1843, he began dealing in stock, driving to and selling in the Northern markets. During his trips north, he became acquainted with his present wife, Susan A. Harrison, to whom he was married in 1846. She is a native of New England. In 1855, he began business life, under financial difficulties. His father's property was reduced considerably on account of his own indebtedness, so Samuel was obliged to borrow money of his more fortunate uncle to start with. By this means, being industrious and thrifty, he finally paid off all his father's indebtedness, besides which he had amassed a large amount of property which he divided between his brothers and sisters, who had helped to accumulate this, by their industry at home, while he was abroad. After a long eventful life not yet finished, having met with much good and some reverses of fortune, he and his wife are now living on their farm two and one-half miles north of Spencer, with the blessing of good health, and the comforts of life around them. He is eighty years of age. He has five sons living—Samuel, Charles, Lemuel, Frank and Oliver; two sons and one daughter dead. Since 1848, he has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

S. H. DUNN is the eldest of eight children, born to Samuel and Susan A. (Harrison) Dunn. His father was a native of Kentucky, and came to Owen County when but fourteen years of age. He endured all the hardships of a pioneer life, and is a self-made man. He is eighty years of age, and himself and wife are now living two and one-half miles from Spencer, in Washington Township. Our subject was born in Milwaukee, Wis., July 23, 1849. He then was reared in Owen County

Ind., and at the age of fifteen years he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, taking the classical course of instruction. After three years attendance there, he was a student in Indiana State University at Bloomington for two years. He then taught school for some time, and finally became engaged in the mercantile business, of which he made a success. Since 1876, he has studied and practiced law exclusively. He is now permanently in Spencer, and has a promising practice, both at his home and in the Monroe County bar. He is one of the leading young lawyers, energetic as a practitioner, and conscientious in dealing with his clients. He was married, December 22, 1870, to Emma L. James, of Monroe County, Ind., and has a family of five children—Edward, Samuel, Willie, Gracie and Maudie. His wife's parents are James and Mary A. James, natives of Virginia and Kentucky.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Justice of the Peace, was born in Clay Township, Owen County, Ind., November 3, 1831. His parents, Isaac and Mary (Collier) Edwards, emigrated to Owen County at an early date, and located in Washington Township, where they remained until the mother's death, March 12, 1883. George is the third in a family of eleven children, and was reared upon the farm in Washington Township, where he was educated in the district schools. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteers, under W. F. Neil. In 1863, he was discharged on account of disability, and came home, where he remained until February, 1865. He enlisted in Company G, Forty-third Indiana Volunteers, and stayed out until the close of the war, being in active service. In January, 1866, he married Sarah C. Dow, of Owen County. By this union, there were seven children, all dead but two. The mother died in Spencer December 31, 1881, and in 1882 he married May Worrell, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Worrell, of Bloomington, Ind., After his first marriage, he farmed in Washington Township for eleven years; then came to Spencer and went into the butcher business, which he followed for eighteen months. After this he acted as Constable for some time, and was finally appointed Marshal of Spencer, which position he held for one year. He was also County Coroner for several years, and in the spring of 1880 purchased a farm, about four miles east of Spencer, where he farmed for about one year, when he sold it and returned to town, where, in 1880, he was elected Justice of the Peace, which office he very creditably fills at present.

JACOB EVERLY is the tenth child, and fifth son of Jacob and Lydia (Miller) Everly, natives of Pennsylvania. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 9, 1838, where four years later his father died. His mother has since resided in Carroll County, where she reared and educated her children. The subject of this sketch was, until the age of seventeen, at his home in Ohio, after which time he came to Owen County, Ind., and for four years worked with different farmers. In 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Thomas A. McNaught. He served for four years, and took part in the following engagements: Battle of New Madrid, Vicksburg, also the sieges of Vicksburg and Corinth, first and second battles of Corinth, assisted in the capture of the prisoners at Island No. 10, at Tipton, battle of Mission Ridge, and in April, 1863, he was detailed as Sergeant of the guard, at headquarters of the Army and Department of the Tennessee. On July 23, 1865, he was mustered out of the service, and then returned to Owen County, where he purchased a farm in Lafayette Township, continuing there until 1873.

In February, 1868, he was married to Nancy J. Rodgers, daughter of Findley Lappin, a citizen of Kansas. They have two children—Florence B. and Lewis R. In the fall of 1873, he went to Vandalia, Owen County, and formed a partnership in the general merchandise business, and continued in it for two years, when he again began the life of a farmer. In August, 1883, he sold out, returned to Spencer, and is at present engaged in stock trading. Mr. Everly is a member of I. O. O. F. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Everly is politically a Democrat.

FRANK M. FIELD is a native of Scott County, Ind., born June 3, 1855. His father is a native of Kentucky, who came to Indiana early in life, and settled in Scott County, where he married Mary Scott; they remained here for many years, and at present reside in the southern part of Monroe County, on a well-improved farm. Our subject is the sixth in a family of nine children. He lived at home until 1868, when he engaged himself as brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville R. R. After two years, he was made conductor of a freight train on the same road. In 1871, he was given the position of conductor on a passenger train. He served for two years, and then came to Indiana, located in Spencer in 1874, when he was employed as commercial traveler for a wholesale boot and shoe house of Louisville. He remained in this business for two years, after which he went into the employ of R. L. Stevens & Co., of Louisville, manufacturers of boots and shoes. He worked in the employ of this firm for two years; then went into the general merchandise business in Spencer, where until the spring of 1883 he carried on a successful and profitable business, and then sold his stock to P. Miller. Mr. Field is at present assisting in Melville Loftin's dry goods store. He was married in 1874, to Emma McNaught, daughter of Robert and Sarah A. McNaught, respected pioneers of Owen County. By this union there is one child—Mary, born October 1, 1877. Mr. Field is considered one of Owen County's most successful business men. He is politically a Democrat, and is a highly respected citizen of Spencer.

CALVIN FLETCHER was born at Indianapolis, Ind., September 30, 1826. His parents were Calvin Fletcher, a native of Vermont, and Sarah Hill, a native of Kentucky, who were married in Ohio in 1820, after which they removed to the then recently located capital of this State. Calvin, Jr., was one of a family of nine sons and two daughters. Educational facilities were very good for the period, and Mr. F., after the usual course at the County Seminary, spent two years in the store of Harrison & Porter, at a salary of \$5 per month. At the end of this service, in 1846, he entered Brown University, Providence, R. I. In the third year of his college course, he returned home and adopted the life of a farmer. On September 18, 1849, he was married to Emily Beeler, of Marion County, Ind. She was the daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Mathews) Beeler, natives respectively of Virginia and North Carolina. For ten years, Mr. F. resided on the farm whereon Brightwood and the northeastern suburbs of Indianapolis are located. On account of the failing health of Mrs. F. he removed to Indianapolis, where he resided until 1869. During this score of years, as farmer, stock-trader, nurseryman, and identified with the organization and control of the various county and State agricultural and horticultural societies, his life was an active one—sufficiently varied, however, to insure good health. The years of the war found his wife the better soldier, and while she spent

two years in hospital and other duties of relief, Mr. F. devoted himself to building turnpike roads, which were then badly needed in the flat country of Central Indiana. In 1866, he united with Judge Franklin, of this county, and many others, for the purpose of building the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, and as managing agent for Gen. Burnside, and as contractor, devoted three years to the completion of the work. It was while thus engaged he became acquainted with the locality which has since become his home in Owen County, and he removed from Indianapolis to Spencer in June, 1869, to carry out the purpose of his life, viz., to make a homestead for his family. In the winter of 1873-74, he visited Southern California, and in the interest of the Indiana Colony subdivided the site of Pasadena, which is so largely known as the Paradise of the Pacific Coast. In September, 1874, Mr. F. sailed with his family for Europe, and after two months' journeyings through Ireland, Scotland and England, went by way of France to Italy, where the young people settled for study at Naples, while Mr. F. and wife, after four months' of Neapolitan life, took passage for Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece and the Islands of the Mediterranean. In May, after visiting the cities of Italy, he located his family for a year's study at Lausanne, Switzerland, on Lake Leman, and returned home via France and England, since which time he has spent most of his time in the improvement of his home, especially in practically working out the problem of fish culture in small ponds. His success in this industry led to his appointment as Fish Commissioner of Indiana, a position he now holds. In 1877, after an absence of three years, one of which was spent in Weimar, in Saxony, the family returned from abroad. Mr. and Mrs. F. have four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Horace, is a farmer at Waverly, Ind.; the younger son, Calvin I., is a physician in Indianapolis. The elder daughter, Sarah, is the wife of Dr. Wagner, of Indianapolis, and the younger, Emily, is with her parents. In response to a direct inquiry, Mr. F. said the ambition of his life had been to become a fair representative of the average American citizen, which he considers the best standard of manhood in every sense on earth, as far as his observation extends. He believes firmly that ultimately American ideas will prevail throughout the earth.

INMAN H. FOWLER, attorney at law, Spencer, was born at Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, June 7, 1834. He is the son of John and Sarah Fowler. His great-grandfather, Jacob Fowler, came from Germany to this country about the year 1750. Jacob and his brother Adam were brought over by an aunt, when they were quite young. The aunt settled near Haddenfield, N. J., and there the two boys were hired out for awhile to pay for their passage over; and there they grew to manhood, spent their lives, married, reared large families, many of whom yet live in and around Haddenfield, and there they both died and were buried not far from the town where they first settled. Jacob Fowler married an English lady by the name of Sarah Inman, whose maiden name the subject of this sketch bears. They had ten children—seven boys and three girls. Joseph Fowler was the oldest child. He married a lady near Haddenfield, by the name of Hannah Wiltse, and by this union there were ten children. John Fowler, the father of Inman H. Fowler, was born, January 1, 1808, and was the eldest child of Joseph and Hannah. Joseph Fowler and his son John were both born in Haddenfield. Joseph afterward removed to Philadelphia with his family,

and from thence to Lewisburg, in Preble County, Ohio, where he and his wife died. January 1, 1831, John Fowler married Sarah Kesler, daughter of George and Catharine Kesler, of Lewisburg. They were natives of Virginia, and moved to Ohio in a very early day. Sarah was born in Virginia September 8, 1810, and came to Ohio with her parents. John and Sarah had five children, four boys and one girl. Inman H. was the third son. In 1836, John Fowler with his family moved from Lewisburg to Tippecanoe County, Ind. He remained there but a short time when he moved to Louisa County, Iowa. At this time Iowa was a frontier Territory, inhabited only by Indians. August 25, 1839, the father of Inman H. died, and on the 19th of September following, an older brother died. After this the mother with the balance of the family returned to Tippecanoe County, and settled on a farm, and from there she moved to Clinton County where she yet resides. Mr. Fowler having been thrown upon his own resources at a very early day in life, had to struggle with many adverse fortunes; yet, he availed himself of every opportunity to acquire an education, which he did by alternately teaching and attending school. In 1858, he moved to Owen County and settled at Spencer, having taught school in that town the first year after he came to the county. In 1859, he entered the Clerk's office of the Owen Circuit Court, as Deputy Clerk, under Basil Meek, Esq., in which position he remained for two years, and until the expiration of Mr. Meek's term of office. On the 4th day of July, 1861, Mr. Fowler was nominated by the Democratic Convention of Owen County, for Clerk of the Circuit Court, to succeed Mr. Meek. His opponents before the convention were Philip Buck, of Quincy, and William S. Bullett, of Cataract. On the first ballot, Mr. Fowler was nominated, receiving all the votes in the convention but five. His opponent before the people was John J. Cooper, Esq., who had just served eight years as Auditor of the county, and whose name had become a household word in every family in the county. The race was regarded as a very doubtful one. Mr. Cooper had made a very fine Auditor, was very popular with his party, was conservative, and had a host of warm personal friends among the Democrats. The war of the rebellion had just broken out. The whole nation was in a blaze of excitement; party spirit ran high; life-long friends engaged in personal abuse of each other, and in bitter denunciation and arraignment. The election came off; the Democrats were successful, and the entire Democratic ticket was elected. In 1865, just at the close of the war, Mr. Fowler was re-nominated for a second term without opposition. The Republican candidate for Clerk was Maj. Harry Woodsmall, a clever and gallant gentleman who had served in the army with honor and distinction, and came home, unable longer to continue in the service, owing to the wounds which he had received in battle. Again the Democratic ticket was successful, and Mr. Fowler was re-elected to a second term. Those who remember the canvass of 1861 and the canvass of 1865, remember them as the most remarkable in the history of Owen County politics. Excitement and party zeal were such as has never been witnessed in Owen County in any political canvass before or since. Mr. Fowler served as Clerk till the 28th day of October, 1870, having held the office for one year longer than the term for which he was elected. This was owing to the fact that the Legislature, at its session in 1869, changed the elections from annual to biennial. Mr. Fowler's term would have expired in the fall of 1869, if there had

been an election, but there being no election till the next fall, he held over till after his successor was elected at the October election in 1870. Meantime, he improved his spare time in reading and preparing himself for the practice of law, having determined to make that his profession in life, and to make every other interest subservient to that one purpose. After he had retired from the clerk's office, he immediately entered the law department of the State University, where he graduated in 1871, in a class of thirty-two, the largest law class ever graduated from that institution. He returned to Spencer, and entered upon the practice of the law in partnership with the Hon. John C. Rolinson. This partnership continued till the fall of 1877, when Mr. Rolinson was elected Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, and at the same election Mr. Fowler was elected State Senator for the Senatorial district, composed of the counties of Owen and Clay. His opponent in this political contest for Senatorial honors was Dr. David M. McDonald, of Quincy, a cultivated and scholarly gentleman, and a son of the late Federal Judge, David McDonald, and, although the district was a close one, and the contest regarded as doubtful, Mr. Fowler's majority in the two counties was 700. He was a member of the Senate during the regular and special sessions of 1877, and during the regular and special sessions of 1879. During his Senatorial term, he was an active, energetic and working member of that body. He was placed on some of the most important committees, regular and special, in the Senate, and always had an eye single to the interests of his constituents. Some of the most important bills introduced at these sessions were framed by his hand, and many of which afterward became laws, and are yet upon the statute books of the State. One of the bills which he succeeded in getting through the Senate, and which became a law, was a bill originating in the House of Representatives, and was to compel operators to ventilate their coal mines. This bill, for four or five previous Legislatures, had passed the House of Representatives, but met with bitter opposition and defeat in the Senate. At the regular session of 1879, after the bill had passed the House, it came to the Senate, and was taken in charge by Senator Fowler, and although there was an organized opposition by the operators, yet, after a heated and bitter contest, it passed the Senate, was approved by the Governor and became and yet is a law. This was one of the most humane acts passed at that session of the Legislature, and was in the interest of a large class of miners working the coal mines throughout the State, where lives were in constant and imminent danger from accumulations and explosions of noxious gases in the mines. In 1875, Mr. Fowler, with several other stockholders, organized the Exchange Bank of Spencer. At the time of its organization, he was elected Vice President and Attorney for the bank, which positions he has ever since held, and the success, standing and confidence enjoyed by the bank are largely due to his management of its finances. Mr. Fowler is just at the meridian of life, and in the full vigor of manhood, and, although nearly fifty, he would pass for a man of not more than forty or less. He is actively engaged in the practice of law, in which he takes great pride. He is industrious and painstaking, and when he addresses court or jury, he knows just what he wants to say; and the zeal, energy and ability with which he represents his clients has given him a prominent place at the bar wherever he practices. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. September 20, 1866, he married Miss Vina H., daughter of

A. A. and Emily Hollebeck, of Springboro, Penn. They have had four children, only two of whom are living—Edna and Frederick H. In politics, Mr. Fowler is a Democrat, and believes in the integrity of the principles of that party. He is a man of spare and slender make-up, but possesses a constitution of great vitality, with indomitable energy, zeal and perseverance, meeting and surmounting all obstacles that come in his way. Whatever he undertakes is undertaken in no sluggish manner, but with a view to success. Possessing all these rare faculties, it is not to be wondered if he has made a success in the journey of life.

FRANKLIN FAMILY.—John Franklin immigrated to the United States from England; he was a cousin to the celebrated Dr. B. Franklin; he died in the State of North Carolina in 1813, at the advanced age of one hundred and three years; his wife, Phœba, died at the age of ninety-six years. His son, Jonathan Franklin, emigrated from North Carolina to the State of Indiana, and died in Owen County, in the year 1870, at the age of ninety-six years. His first wife, Rachel, died in North Carolina; by her he had seven children—John, Samuel, Mary, Thomas C., William, David and Henry, all of whom are now dead except Thomas C., who lives in this county, and is eighty-seven years old. By a subsequent marriage he had nine children—Jonathan, Moses, James, Abner, Joseph, Jane, Jacob, Joshua and Pleasant, only three of whom are yet living, to wit: Moses, Abner and Joshua, and they all reside in this county. The eldest son, Col. John Franklin, was the first of the family to settle in Indiana. He moved to the State and first located in Monroe County, near Ellettsville, in 1816; he shortly afterward located in Owen County, four miles south of Spencer, where he resided until 1849, when he removed to McLean County, Ill., near Lexington, where he died in 1857, aged sixty-four years. He was married in North Carolina in the year 1814, to Mary Puett, daughter of John and Mary Puett. She is still living and resides on the old homestead in Illinois; she is ninety years old. They had eleven children—Mahala, Emily, William M., Nancy, Harriet, John, Elizabeth, Noah, James N., Wesley and Joseph F., four of whom are now dead, to wit: Mahala, Emily, Harriet and Joseph F.; all of the family moved to Illinois except the oldest son, William M., who yet resides in Spencer. Col. John Franklin was one of the prominent men of the county in its early settlement. He had a limited education and was a thrifty farmer, honest and zealously religious, never sought public positions, and was attentive to his own business. The family have generally followed his examples; his oldest son has departed a little by making his profession that of a lawyer and holding some public positions. As he is yet a citizen of the county, we give a more extended sketch of his life. He was born February 13, 1820, reared on the farm and inured to hard work. When of age, he taught school and obtained a reasonable education at Asbury University; he commenced the study of the law and took a course of lectures at the State University at Bloomington; he was married to Miss Mary D. Ritter May 6, 1844, by whom he has had nine children, five of whom are living, to wit: Virginia, Eudora, Benjamin, Ida and William. He served one term in the State Legislature in 1849 and 1850; one term as Prosecutor in the old judicial circuit presided over by Judge David McDonald, in 1851 and 1852; one term as Common Pleas Judge from 1852 to 1856; another term as Common Pleas Judge from 1864 to 1868, and a term as Circuit Judge from 1870 to 1876; one term as Supreme Court

Commissioner from April, 1881, to April, 1883, and is now serving a second term of two years in the same position. He has always taken an active part in politics, being a Democrat of the regular school, has been a Presidential Elector and a delegate to some of the National Conventions, and generally to the State and District Conventions. He has been a zealous member of the Christian Church for over forty years, and a faithful Sunday school worker. He is liberal in the support of the church and all public enterprises; it is largely attributable to his efforts that the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad was built; and by his industry and economy, he has accumulated a competency for old age and the support of his family.

SAMUEL FRANKLIN is the third and only living child of Thomas C. and Ersley (Cline) Franklin. The father is a native of North Carolina, and came to Owen County in 1818. He entered the land where the poor-farm now is, and lived there until his first wife's death. He then sold his farm, and moved to Spencer, where for one year he carried on general merchandising. After this he built the Moore House, and under the name of Spencer House ran it for one year. He also built the block known as the Post Office Block, since which time he has farmed about four and one-half miles from Spencer. He now resides in Spencer. He was for fifty-four years an ordained minister of the Baptist Church. The mother was a native of Owen County, and died December 17, 1871. Our subject was born in Spencer on December 10, 1855, where he obtained a good education, and when nineteen years of age began learning the tinner's trade with F. T. Batterton, of Spencer. After three years' apprenticeship, he worked at his trade in Freedom for some time, and then returned to Spencer, where he followed his trade for another year. In 1880, he went to Morgantown, Morgan County, and worked for J. S. Coleman, a tinner. Thence he went to Vincennes, where he was employed, and remained until the fall of the same year, when on account of poor health he again returned to Spencer. In the following spring, he went to work for Mr. Batterton again, and in 1883 he purchased an interest in the business, the firm name at present being Batterton & Franklin. They are accomodating and energetic hardware merchants and tanners, and in every way worthy of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon them. Mr. Franklin was married in 1876 to Una S. Hough, a native of Owen County. He is a member of the Democratic party.

FRANCIS H. FREELAND, a prominent and influential citizen of Spencer, Owen County, Ind., is the third son and fifth child of John R. and Ann (Hance) Freeland, natives of Maryland, and of English and German extraction respectively. He was born in Spencer March 22, 1836. His early youth was spent upon the farm and at the public schools, where he acquired a good education. From the age of eighteen to twenty-three years, he was engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in his native town. In 1861, he enrolled as a musician in the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Kimball, and in August, 1862, was honorably discharged, by virtue of an act of Congress discontinuing the service of Regimental Bands. He enlisted as private soldier March, 1864, at Chicago, Ill., in Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served to the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Nashville, Tenn., and a number of skirmishes as well. In March, 1866, he entered the Auditor's office of Owen County, as Deputy to D. Phillips, and held

the position until elected Auditor in 1874. In the fall of 1875, he assumed the duties of this office. In 1880, he began merchandising, which, at the end of one year, he gave up, and again became Deputy Auditor, which position he holds at present. He is Secretary of the Spencer Mill Company, and also of the Spencer Ice Company, in each of which he owns the largest individual share. He was married, in 1867, to Martha Perry, of Spencer, by whom there is one child—Ada. Mr. Freeland is a wide-awake Democrat, and has the respect of that party. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., of the K. of P., K. of H. and of Eden Lodge. He has been wholly dependent upon his own resources in the battle of life, and by hard work and good management has accumulated his own fortune.

EMANUEL FULK, was born in Lafayette Township, Owen County, Ind., April 30, 1827. He is the third in a family of twelve children born to Jonas and Catharine (Arney) Fulk, natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana in 1820, and located in Washington County. Two years later they came to Owen County, and settled in Lafayette Township, where they entered a farm of 200 acres of good land which they cleared and lived upon until the father's death, which occurred May, 1876, having survived his wife twenty years. When Emanuel was eighteen years of age he entered eighty acres of land in Lafayette Township, began clearing a farm and added to it until he had 120 acres. He farmed until 1871, when he was elected Recorder of Owen County on the Democratic ticket, and after serving for four years he returned to his farm. In 1877, he again returned to Spencer, having been appointed Deputy County Treasurer with G. W. Ellis, and served two terms of office. He was re-elected with Mr. Megenhart (the present County Treasurer), and now creditably fills this office. In connection with his official duties, he continued managing his farm of 200 acres. He served a term as Trustee in Lafayette Township, and after his removal to Spencer served as City Treasurer in 1881 and 1882. He was married in 1849 to Melissa Long, daughter of Jacob and Mary Long, early settlers in Owen County. By this union there were four children—Isabella, Mary C., Sarah M., and Harriet J. (deceased). His wife died in April, 1879, and he was married in March, 1881, to Indiamoa Johnson, daughter of Findley B. Johnson, one of the earliest pioneers of Owen County. Mr. Fulk is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and also of the Christian Church.

ANDREW J. GLOVER, druggist, is a native of Owen County, Ind., born November 10, 1830. He is the fifth in a family of thirteen children born to William and Nancy (Anderson) Glover. His parents came to Owen County from Kentucky in 1826, and located in Owen County, near Gosport, where they remained for several years. They then moved to a farm north of Spencer, where the mother at present resides. The father died on the farm, in 1863. Andrew commenced farming and stock-raising when eighteen years of age, and continued in it for several years. In 1859, he engaged in pork packing at Gosport, and remained there until 1874. He was also in Indianapolis engaged in the same business during the year 1872-73. About this time he lost \$70,000 through going the security for different persons in Gosport. Yet notwithstanding his misfortunes, he struggled on, again went to farming and trading in stock, and in June of this year (1883), he purchased a drug store, and is at present doing a lucrative business in Spencer. In June, 1851, he was married to Elizabeth Alverson, daughter of Wesley

and Savina Alverson, old and respected pioneers of Owen County. To this union were born eight children. He subsequently, in 1871, married Eliza Stewart. Mr. Glover is a member of the Democratic party, and is ranked among the most substantial business men of Spencer.

J. R. GREENE is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jamestown, Boone County, June 23, 1854. His parents, James and Tabitha A. (Hale) Greene, were married in Indiana, and died, the mother in 1860, in Salem, Ind., the father at Crawfordsville, Ind., in 1874. Our subject is the eldest of two children, and was reared at Crawfordsville, where he obtained a good education. When sixteen years of age, he went to Greencastle, Putnam County, and entered the employ of Hays & Brother, dealers in general merchandise. About one year later, he was employed by the Greencastle Street Railway Company as conductor; he served for one year, and then became clerk in Boswell & Brother's general merchandise store. In 1878, he formed a partnership with Maj. F. H. Boswell in the grocery business, and in about two years sold his interest to Mr. Boswell, came to Spencer, went into the grocery business, and in six months after became partner of J. M. Sadler and Charles R. Ellis, under the firm name of Sadler, Greene & Co. They had two mammoth stores. In 1881, Mr. Sadler went out, and the firm still continued, under the name of Greene & Ellis. In 1882, the firm name was changed to Greene, Ellis & Egnor. In December of the same year, Mr. Ellis withdrew, and the firm has since been Greene & Egnor. They are both industrious, enterprising men, and do a flourishing business. In 1878, Mr. Greene was married to Miss Kate Dean, of Greencastle. By this union there have been two children—Grace and Ralph. He is a member of the K. of P., and of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Greene is a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church.

J. W. EGNOR is a native of Ohio, and was born in Cincinnati March 18, 1852. His parents, James B. and Emily (Barnes) Egnor, both natives of Virginia, came to Indiana from Ohio when he was one year old, and settled near Madison, Ind., where they lived until their father's death, which occurred in 1860. He is the sixth child in a family of seven children, and when twelve years of age his mother went with her family to Greencastle, Putnam County. Three years later, he entered the employ of Lyno & Weik, grocers of Greencastle. He remained with this firm for seven years, when he was employed by the American Express Company at Greencastle for about two years, after which he opened a grocery store and run it about one year and a half. In August of 1879, he came to Spencer and was in the employ of Sadler, Greene & Co. Shortly after this, Mr. Sadler withdrew from the firm. Mr. Egnor still continued in the employ of Greene & Ellis, and in 1882 he became a partner in the firm, and it continued under the name of Greene, Ellis & Egnor. In December of the same year, Messrs. Greene & Egnor purchased the interest of C. R. Ellis, and the firm name is at present Greene & Egnor. Our subject was married, in 1877, to Myra E. Craft, daughter of John B. Craft, a citizen of Brazil. By this union there are two children—Carrie E. and Paul B. Mr. Egnor's mother at present resides with him in Spencer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the K. of P. Lodge. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

HENRY C. GROOMS was born in December, 1844, in Jefferson County, Ind. His parents, William M. and Mary (Kennedy) Grooms, natives of Kentucky, moved to Madison, Ind., in an early day, and were

among the earliest settlers. The father had the first tailor shop there, in which business he continued several years, finally removing to a farm eight miles from Madison, where, in 1864, he died. The mother has since continued to reside in Madison. Henry C. is the fifth in a family of six children, and was raised in his native county, where his education was gained. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Indiana Volunteers, and two years later in Company D, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, during which time he participated in several battles. In the battle of the Wilderness, he was taken prisoner, and for some time was incarcerated in Libby Prison. In 1869, he came to Spencer and assisted in the building of the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, as foreman of bridges and buildings. Mr. Grooms is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of the K. of H. He and his wife are both members of K. & L. of H., also of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Grooms was married in March, 1866, to Elma E. Davidson, daughter of James and Leanna Davidson. By this union there were five children—Henry W., Lelia I., Agnes (deceased), Frank B. and Clay. Mr. Grooms is highly esteemed as a citizen, always ready to assist in any public enterprise. L

WILLIAM R. GWIN, an enterprising farmer, was born in Owen County, February 24, 1823. He was the seventh child of eight children, and received as good an education as those primitive times afforded. Previous to his birth, his parents, Thomas and Nancy (Orum) Gwin, had moved from Kentucky to Van Buren Township, Ind., where they lived for several years. The father died in 1841, the mother in 1875. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1847, to Mary A. Burk, a native of Kentucky. After marriage, he settled on a farm of his own in Van Buren Township, Monroe County, which he cleared and highly improved. He lived in Monroe County for fifty-two years. In 1875, he traded his farm for a farm in Greene County, moved there and remained for four years, after which he traded for property in Spencer, where he now resides. Mr. Gwin is the father of seven children. He has been a consistent member of the Christian Church for forty-four years, and is a staunch Republican.

CHRISTOPHER HAASE was born in Morgan County, Ind., June 4, 1844. His parents, Isaac and Susan (Parker) Haase, immigrated to Indiana from North Carolina in an early day, and located in Morgan County on a farm, where they remained until the death of his mother. The father still lives on the old home farm. Christopher is the fifth in a family of ten children, and was reared on the farm in Morgan County. When twelve years old, he went to work on a farm near his home, and continued in this way until eighteen years of age, meanwhile attending school occasionally, when he went West and remained for about two years. He then returned to Morgan County, and went into the saw mill business with his cousin, A. Haase. They introduced the first circular saw mill into Morgan County, and continued in this business for about eight years. In 1873, he came to Spencer and ran a saloon for about two years, after which he went to Clay County, bought a saw mill, which he ran for eighteen months, and then sold out. He returned to Spencer, again went into the saloon business, and after one year in this, he was employed by Howard & Denning in the "State House Stone Quarries," where he worked for some time, and returning to Spencer, went into the drug business, but afterward started a restaurant on the south side of the

square, and is now doing a successful business. In 1869, he was married to Marietta Mosier, of Morgan County. They had one child which died in infancy. Mr. Haase is a staunch Democrat. His wife is a consistent member of the Baptist Church.

J. E. HANCOCK, second child and son of Joseph and Margaret (Vaughn) Hancock, was born December 26, 1859, in Spencer, Owen Co., Ind. His parents came to Indiana and settled in Spencer. In 1863, they went to their farm in Franklin Township and remained for five years, removing thence to Newton County, Mo., where his father farmed until 1870. He then moved to Kansas, farmed for two and a half years, and thence moved to the Indian Territory, where, after residing a short time, he returned to Spencer and at present resides there. J. E. Hancock was educated partially in Owen County and in the various other places where his parents had lived. When sixteen years of age, he began learning the blacksmith trade with Luther Smith. He remained with him for four years, and then went to Howesville, Clay Co., Ind., where he worked at his trade for one year, returning thence to Spencer. He has since resided here with the exception of about two years while brakeman on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. He was married on May 21, 1883, to Lettie P. Rosse, daughter of Henry Rosse, a prominent and influential citizen of Clay County. Mr. Hancock is politically a Democrat.

RICHARD T. HARDIN is a native of Owen County, and was born February 17, 1845. He is the fourth in a family of five children, and was reared and educated in Owen County. His parents, Jesse T. and Nancy (Green) Hardin, came to Indiana from Ohio, and located in Spencer, where they resided until his mother's death, which occurred in 1847. The father died in Missouri in 1882. When sixteen years of age, Richard enlisted in Company F, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, under Capt. Squares. He took part in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, Corinth, Stone River, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca, Dallas Woods and others. At the close of the war, he came home to Owen County for a short time; he then went to Centreville, Vigo County, and tended bar eight months. He then went to Champaign County, Ill., and worked on a farm for one year, after which he returned and worked on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad for quite awhile. He then went to Illinois and farmed two or three years longer; came back to Spencer and again went to work on the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad. He was next in a lumber yard, and was employed by Mr. Schwitzer to work in the stone quarry. In 1874, he commenced tending bar for Mr. Stockwell, and finally purchased the saloon. He is now enjoying a lucrative business here. He is recognized as one of Spencer's solid business men, and is a member of the K. of P., also of the Grand Army of the Republic. Politically, he is a Democrat.

J. R. HARROLD, grocer, is a native of Morgan County, and was born in Mooresville September 22, 1834. His parents, Thomas and Sarah (Rooker) Harrold, were natives respectively of Ohio and Tennessee. They came to Indiana at a very early date with their parents, and settled in Morgan County, where they reared a family of nine children, and lived until 1849, when the father died. The mother is now living in Owen County. J. R. Harrold was the fourth child, and received as good an education as the Morgan County Schools afforded, and in 1852

he began learning the blacksmith trade with Henderson & Johnson, of Mooresville, after which he was with another firm for one year. In 1855, he opened a blacksmith shop of his own, which he ran until 1858, when he came to Spencer, where he worked at his trade for four years, and then went to Lancaster, Owen County, and stayed about four months. He then enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers. Later on, he was changed to the Sixth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Rockwell. He served for two years in this company, and then enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Richmond, Ky., where he was captured and detained for about one week, when he was exchanged. He was also in the battle of Muldraugh Hill, where he was again captured and immediately exchanged. At the close of the war, he returned to Lancaster, Owen County, and began working at his trade there until 1880, when he again came to Spencer, and in May, 1883, formed a partnership with J. W. Anderson, and purchased the stock of groceries of Layman & Shurley, on the north side of the square, where they are at present doing a flourishing business. Mr. Harrold was married, in 1856, to Eliza J. Stephenson, daughter of Joseph Stephenson, an old and respected pioneer of Owen County. He is a member of the K. of P., of the I. O. O. F., has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for twenty years, and is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL E. HARWOOD was born near Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1848. His parents were natives of Tennessee. In 1851, they went to Gibson County, Tenn., where they remained for thirteen years, after which time they removed to Kentucky, and thence to Carbondale, Ill., where they at present reside. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six children. He attended both private and public school, and received a good education. His one desire was to attend college, in which he was disappointed, having to start early in life to make his own living. He began in 1867 by teaching school in a log schoolhouse in the neighboring district. He taught six-month schools in 1868 and 1869, and in 1871 and 1872 he was in Elkhville, Ill., where he taught for nine months. Mr. Harwood was Principal of the Carbondale Schools during the years 1872 and 1873, immediately after which he entered the class of 1873 at Bloomington, Ind., and graduated in 1876. During this same year he represented the university at Greencastle in a State contest in oratory, and also obtained a State certificate in Illinois. He was next Principal in the upper schools at Grand Tower, Ill., for three years, after which time he was appointed Superintendent of the Carbondale Schools. After two years' service, he came to Indiana in 1881; while in Spencer he was employed as Superintendent of the schools there. He took this position in August, 1881, and has since creditably discharged all duties devolving upon him. He was married in Spencer, in May, 1878, to Carrie E. Howe, daughter of Amon and Harriet C. Howe, who for many years conducted the National in Spencer. The wife died in 1881. There was one child by this union, a daughter, who died in infancy. In 1878, he published "Harwood's Writing Speller." In August, 1883, he was united in marriage to Nina Scott, of Spencer. He is a Methodist and Prohibitionist.

A. J. HAYS (deceased), ex-County Auditor, was a native of Monroe County, and was born near Bloomington March 25, 1833. His parents, Lewis and Leah (Kaiser) Hays, immigrated from Tennessee to Monroe

County, at an early day, and located on a farm near Bloomington, and afterward moved to Bruceville, Knox Co., Ind., where they remained until 1855, when the father died. A. J. Hays was the sixth child of a family of seven children, and was reared on a farm. When quite young, he attended the State University at Bloomington, and afterward went with his parents to Bruceville, where he taught school for some time. He then went to Illinois and taught several terms. Later on, he returned to Gosport, and went into the employ of H. Wampler, a general merchant, and soon after acted in the capacity of book-keeper, for Hays & Alexander, merchants of Gosport. In 1861, he was elected Auditor of Owen County by the Democratic party, and was re-elected in 1865, which office he filled until the time of his death, February 11, 1867. He was married to Mary E. Hancock, daughter of Calvin and Rhoda Hancock, in 1862. Every improvement, reform, educational interest, religious and charitable undertaking, found in him a constant and true champion. He was highly respected as a citizen, and efficient as an officer.

WILLIS HICKAM, attorney at law, is the second in a family of nine children, born to Edly and Martha (Bray) Hickam, natives respectively of Tennessee and North Carolina. He was born December 9, 1852, in Clay Township, Owen County. When seventeen years of age, he went to Mattoon, Ill., where he remained for five years, attending school. After leaving Mattoon, he taught school for two years, and afterward went to Stockton, Ill., where he took a two years' course at Lee's Academy. He was fitting himself for the study of law, and after attending school for seven years, he was local editor of the Mattoon *Commercial* for one year. He was then recalled to Owen County by the death of his father, which occurred December 5, 1875, to look after the estate. In the fall of 1876, he went to Bloomington, and spent one year in a law course, and in October after, he came to Spencer and studied law with Judge Franklin. In May, 1878, he formed a partnership with Capt. D. E. Beem, for the practice of law. He is at present one of Owen County's most successful practitioners. Mr. Hickam is now Master of the Masonic Lodge, No. 95; is an active member of the Democratic party, and is one of Owen County's most promising and rising young men.

NATHAN C. HICKS, a farmer, and one of Owen County's pioneer school teachers, was born February 15, 1829, in Owen County. His parents, Jacob and Anna (Beaman) Hicks, immigrated to this country from North Carolina in 1825, and located in Jackson Township, where they bought and improved a farm, which they lived to enjoy for many years. The father died in 1860, and the mother twenty years later. Nathan is the third child of a family of twelve children. He was reared in LaFayette Township, Owen County, where he remained until he was married. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, where he served until the close of the war, when he returned to Owen County, and taught school for some time in various places in the county. In 1868, he purchased a farm in Jackson Township, where he remained three years. He then sold his farm and engaged in the stock business, and continued in this about four years. He again went to farming in Jennings Township, this county, and afterward went to Putnam County. In one year, he returned to Owen County and located on a farm in Morgan Township, where he remained until 1878, when he went to White County, Ill. He now resides there on a well-improved farm. Mr. Hicks

taught school in the time of log schoolhouses and puncheon floors. He creditably filled the offices of County Examiner and Trustee of Jennings Township for some time. He was married, in 1858, to Nancy J. Hicks, daughter of Wiley and Debby Hicks, who died in 1871. He is the father of five children by his first marriage, one of whom, A. J. Hicks, is the worthy Deputy County Clerk of Owen County, well thought of and respected by all who know him. In 1873, he was married to Mrs. Mary C. Beaman, widowed daughter of Clarkson Davis. By this marriage there were two children.

H. HIGHT is a native of Monroe County, Ind., born January 6, 1841. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Bilbo) Hight, came from Kentucky to Monroe County, Ind., and settled on a farm near Bloomington. They afterward moved into Bloomington, and the father being a saddler, he followed his trade while there. He died in 1878. The mother died in 1873. H. Hight is the youngest in a family of ten children. When fourteen years of age, having acquired as good an education as the district schools afforded, he entered the State University, and after five years of hard study he graduated. He then taught school for two years in Monroe County, after which he entered the ministry, and preached in the Christian Church at Bloomington eighteen months. He then went to Ladoga, Ind., and preached there one year. He again taught one term of school in the Academy in Ladoga, and soon returned to Bloomington, where for two years he filled the pulpits in a number of the Christian Churches throughout the county alternately. In July, 1867, he came to Spencer and preached one year in town and spent one year in the neighboring churches in the county. In 1869, he went into the grain business with W. L. Lockhart, and remained in this business for two years. He next went into the employ of H. Halbert, a general merchant of Spencer, where he remained for five years, after which time he went into the grocery business in Spencer for himself, and is at present one of its most prosperous and successful business men. From 1875 to 1879, he served as City Treasurer, and for two years, 1880 to 1882, he was Councilman. In 1881, he purchased the old Beem residence of J. S. Beem, remodeled it, built a store room and is now located there. He is a member of the Christian Church, and is an active worker in the Republican party. He was married, December 11, 1862, to Amanda B. Sluss, of Bloomington, Ind. There were five children born to this union, three of whom are still living.

ORANGE MONTGOMERY HOWARD, seventh child and fourth son of Orange and Laura (Huffman) Howard, was born in Ray County, Mo., June 30, 1849. His parents were natives of Massachusetts. When seven years of age, he, with his parents, went to Council Grove, Kan., and with them lived for some time forty miles from that place, and four miles from any habitation. His parents soon moved to Atchison, Kan., where he attended one term of school, and in company with friends he went to Decatur County, Iowa, where one year later his parents followed him. They located in Leon, and it was there that Montgomery received his education. By breaking prairie, farming, and driving for the Great Western Stage Company, he made enough money to pay his expenses during some half dozen terms of school. When between the age of seventeen and eighteen, he entered the office of the *Decatur County Journal* at Leon, Iowa, as an apprentice to the printing trade. He advanced rapidly, and was given one month off of his year of apprenticeship for good

behavior and close application to his trade. From there he went to Ottumwa, Iowa, and worked for two months on the *Copperhead*. He returned to Leon, and was employed as foreman of the *Leon Pioneer*. After this he was local editor and half partner of the *Democrat* in Gallatin, Mo. At this time, being troubled with deafness, he went to Indianapolis for treatment, and while there did editorial work for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Evening Mirror*, and other papers for about two years. From there, in 1873, he went to Zanesville, Brown Co., Ind., and established the *Times*. He remained with that paper one year, then came to Spencer, Owen County, and purchased the *Owen County Journal*, which for one year he published as an independent local paper. Here in September, 1875, he was married to Mary A. Beem, daughter of Richard and Celia Beem, after which he went to West Lebanon, Warren Co., Ind., where, with a former apprentice, he began the publication of the *Enterprise*. From there he went to Williamsport and started the *Warren Independent*. In a few weeks he again went to Indianapolis, from there to Spencer, and purchased his old office December, 1876. He remained in Spencer two years, when he removed to Leon, Iowa, and established the *Decatur County Democrat*, which was soon known as the *Democrat-Reporter*. Two years later, he again came to Spencer, and in October, 1881, began publishing the *Democrat*. He is still proprietor and editor of same. In November, 1882, he was deprived of his loving help-mate, who was the mother of one child—Richard Orange. Considering Mr. Howard's limited education, he may be said to be a self-made man. He has had one of the most extensive newspaper experiences of any man in the West. He has been employed as editor and publisher of sixteen newspapers, seven of which he started himself. His frequent changes have been brought about by business reverses, and not from a desire for notoriety.

E. B. HOWE is a native of Spencer, and was born December 11, 1845. He is the tenth in a family of twelve children born to Amon P. and Harriet C. (Thatcher) Howe. His parents immigrated to Indiana from Kentucky in 1836, and located on a farm near Spencer. Three years later, they moved to Spencer and purchased the "Spencer House," which they ran for two years. They then bought a farm in Clay Township, on which they lived for many years. The father died in December, 1871. The mother is now living in Spencer. E. B. Howe was reared in Owen County until nineteen years of age, when he enlisted in One Hundred and Ninth Indiana Volunteers, served until the close of the war, and then returned home. In 1868, he entered the drug store of Dr. Wiles, to learn the business, and remained with him nearly two years. He then purchased a drug store, and continued in the business until the spring of 1876, when he sold out, went to Worthington, Ind., took charge of a drug store there, and did a flourishing business. In June, 1881, he returned to Spencer, re-purchased his former drug store, and in May, 1883, he sold out his stock, but is still residing in Spencer, an honored and respected citizen.

SYLVANUS JOSLIN was born in Owen County, Ind., in 1830. His parents, Amasa and Mary (Allen) Joslin, were married in Spencer, Owen County, in 1824. His father came here early in 1824, and engaged in the practice of medicine, which he continued for two years, when he died. He was the first doctor who ever practiced medicine in Spencer. The mother died in 1862. Sylvanus Joslin was the third in a family of

six children, and was reared in Spencer until 1844, when he with his mother went to a farm in Washington Township, where they lived until 1852, when they returned to Spencer, and remained there for ten years. In 1852, he engaged in the tinner's trade, which he continued to work at for several years. He was married in April, 1855, to Sarah E. Patterson, a native of Kentucky. One year later, he moved to Owen County and farmed for six years, after which he moved to Spencer. In 1860, he was appointed Constable, which office he held for thirteen years. He was then appointed Deputy Sheriff of Owen County, and after serving for four years, he went into the grain business, and has been doing a lucrative business ever since. Politically he is a Republican. He is a worthy citizen, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

THEODORE KEENE was born in Belmont County, Ohio, December 15, 1838. His parents, Henry and Maria (Ring) Keene, came to Owen County early in life, and settled near Rattlesnake Creek, in Morgan Township, where they remained until their deaths. Theodore is the youngest in a family of ten children, and was reared in Ohio, where he received a good education. When twenty years of age, he came to Gosport, Owen County, and soon after went to his brother's farm in Monroe Township. He remained there for a short time, and then went into the employ of Capt. Secrest, in Washington Township, Owen County. That same fall he returned to Ohio, and after staying there for three years, came back, and again engaged in farming with his brother, near Spencer, where he remained for several years. He and his brother afterward purchased the ferry across the White River at Spencer, and one year later he purchased his brother's interest, and continued in the business for about six years. He farmed for about three years after that, when he bought a saloon in Spencer, which he ran for five years, and then sold it in December, 1882. He is now keeping a restaurant, is very favorably situated for the business, and is prospering. He was married, in May, 1868, to Mary E. McNaught, daughter of Col. T. A. McNaught, an old settler of Owen County. By this union there is one child—Rosa L. The mother died in 1879, and Mr. Keene was next married, in 1881, to Lucy Lucas, a native of Owen County. Mr. Keene is a staunch Democrat.

JAMES KING, County Clerk, is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, and was born June 11, 1841. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Carnahan) King, moved to Ohio from Pennsylvania, and located in Carroll County, where they are now living. James King is the eldest of a family of eight children, and lived in Carroll County until twenty years of age, when he came to Owen County, and lived with his uncle on a farm for eight years. In 1868, he was elected County Surveyor, which office he filled for eight years, and then resigned to go to farming, which he did for six years. In 1882, he was elected County Clerk by the Democratic party, and at present fills this office. He was married, in Owen County, in 1870, to Fannie J. Hall, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Wiles) Hall. By this union there have been five children, four of whom are still living. Mr. King is one of the leading Democratic politicians of Owen County. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity, has occupied prominent positions in this order, and is one of the most liberal contributors to all public improvements and benevolent enterprises, being a man of solid worth, courteous, upright, and possessing superior business and social attributes.

JACOB KIPHART, County Recorder, is a native of Johnson County, Ind., and was born January 28, 1835. His parents, Henry and Sally (Teeters) Kiphart, came from Kentucky to Indiana, about 1834, and located in Johnson County, where they entered 375 acres of land, built a cabin, and began to clear the wilderness. Twenty years later, they sold out and moved to Iowa, where they remained until their deaths—the mother dying in 1876, and the father three years later. Mr. Kiphart is the ninth of eleven children. He was reared in Johnson County, and when seventeen years of age, went to Iowa with his parents. He soon after returned to Owen County, and farmed for six years, after which he moved to Gosport, this county, and went to carpentering. In December, 1863, he enlisted in the Twenty-first Indiana Artillery, under Capt. Day, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He then returned home, and continued to work at his trade until 1873, when he came to Spencer and remained for three years. In 1876, he moved to Iowa, and while working in a stone quarry, a large stone fell on his left leg, completely crushing it, so that it had to be amputated below the knee. In 1878, he returned to Spencer, and was elected County Recorder, and for four years faithfully performed the duties of that office. He was married, in September, 1854, to Elizabeth Goff, daughter of Josephus and Annie Goff. By this union there were nine children, all of whom are still living.

J. F. LAWSON, druggist, a native of Owen County, was born in Washington Township, September 30, 1850. His parents, Meridith and Amanda J. (Glover) Lawson, are old residents of Owen County, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of Owen County. The mother died in 1873; the father still lives in Washington Township. J. F. Lawson is the eldest in a family of six children, and was reared in Washington Township, Owen County. When sixteen years of age, he went into the employ of J. W. Alexander, a dry goods merchant of Gosport, and remained with him for four years. He afterward went into partnership with Dr. Wooden, of Gosport, in a drug store. They did business there for about five years, when Mr. Lawson sold out and came to Spencer, and in February, 1878, went into the drug business here. He is now pleasantly located, and doing a flourishing trade on the north side of the square. In October, 1873, he married Cassie Lease, daughter of H. W. and Harriet Lease, old and respected citizens of Owen County. Mr. Lawson is a member of the K. of P., Lodge No. 99. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES A. LAYMAN, druggist, is a native of Illinois, born December 2, 1859. His parents were John and Louisa (Hill) Layman, the former a native of Owen County, Ind.; located in Washington Township after marriage, where he remained until 1866, when both he and his wife died of consumption, their deaths occurring but a short time apart. James A. is the second son in a family of three children, and at the time of his parents' death was but seven years old. He lived until nineteen years of age in Greene County with D. Ellett. At that time his kind benefactor dying, he came to Spencer, and attended school until his education was in a manner completed. In September, 1882, he went into partnership with E. B. Howe in the drug business. In March of the following year, he purchased the other half interest, and at present is the proprietor of the leading drug store in Spencer. It is fitted with a full and complete line of drugs, notions, books, etc., and is

doing a successful business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Lodge No. 323, and is one of Spencer's most prosperous young men.

WILLIAM LAYMAN is the fifth son and eighth child of Rev. Alfred and Elizabeth (Randolph) Layman, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively, and was born January 10, 1849, in Shelby County, Ind. His parents were married in October, 1832, after which they settled in Shelby County on a forty-acre farm, and lived for about five years. After this they came to Owen County and located near Gosport on eighty acres of land. After four years, they returned to Shelby County and remained for some time, returning to Owen County in 1843, and purchasing 170 of the 375 acres of land upon which they now live. William Layman was reared in Washington Township, where he received an ordinary education. He farmed during the years 1871 to 1881, and then went to Gosport, where he remained for a short time. He then came to Spencer and formed a partnership with James Layman in the livery business. In a few months he sold his interest and went into the grocery business. Five months later, he again entered the livery business, and is so engaged at present. He was united by marriage to Arabel Shurley, a native of Owen County. They have two children—Ottie M. and Daisy M. Mr. Layman and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is politically a member of the Democratic party, an honorable man, and well thought of by his many acquaintances.

MELVILLE LOFTIN, merchant, a native of Indiana, is the second of seven children born to Sample and Margaret J. (Patterson) Loftin, Southerners by birth. Melville was born at Indianapolis in July, 1853. His parents came to Indianapolis in an early day, and located in Marion County, where his father, who was a graduate of Rush College, Chicago, practiced medicine until 1862, when he removed to Hamilton County, Ind. There he remained for nine months, after which he returned to Marion County, and located in Maywood, where he at present resides. His wife died in 1881. Melville was reared at Noblesville, Ind., until thirteen years of age, up to which time he attended school there, and then went with his parents to Maywood. He attended the old Northwestern University at Indianapolis for some time, and afterward graduated at the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Indianapolis. He read law for eighteen months, and then went to the Southwest, where he remained one year. After this he returned to his home, and acted as Treasurer of Monroe County for two years. In September, 1881, he came to Spencer and engaged in the general merchandise business. Six months later, his stock was destroyed by fire, and in April, 1882, Mr. Loftin started his present flourishing general merchandising establishment. He was married, September 15, 1881, to Lola C. Hoover, a native of Mount Pleasant, Iowa. They have one child—Grace. Mr. Loftin is a member of the K. of P., and is also a staunch as well as active member of the Democratic party. He is an intelligent and genial gentleman, and quite worthy of the patronage which is so liberally bestowed upon him.

ISAAC S. LUCAS, proprietor of the "Lucas House" in Spencer, is a native of North Carolina, and was born March 26, 1820. When thirteen years of age, his parents, Marady and Dica (Sugg) Lucas, natives of North Carolina, came to Owen County, Ind., where both died, the mother in 1837, and the father in 1880. Isaac S. was the third child in a very large family. When he was twenty-two years of age, he married Sarah F. Haltom, a native of Owen County, who bore him two children,

and died in 1852; one year later, he married Matilda Haltom, a sister of his first wife. They had but one child, which child, with its mother, died in 1855. In 1857, he was married to Ellen Cochran, the daughter of Campbell Cochran, an old pioneer of Owen County; she died in 1858. He was next married, in 1859, to Elizabeth S. Kelleen, a native of Ohio. By this union there is one child, a daughter, Alice, who has attained considerable success as an artist. Mr. Lucas farmed until 1865, when he was elected Sheriff of Owen County, which office he filled creditably for five years, and then went into a stone quarry, which he conducted for one year. In 1871, he was elected Justice of the Peace, and served for four years. He then purchased the hotel in Spencer, where he is at present located. Mr. Lucas is an active member of the Democratic party. He is the worthy Secretary of the K. & L. of H., a respected member of the A. F. & A. M., and has been a zealous member and co-worker in the Baptist Church since 1842.

OLIVER P. McAULEY, County Superintendent, a native of Noble County, Ohio, was born May 15, 1854. His parents, John and Lydia A. (Sprague) McAuley, immigrated to Indiana from Ohio in 1867, and located in Lafayette Township, Owen County, on a farm. About 1873, they removed to a farm two and a half miles south of Vandalia, where they at present reside. Oliver is the eldest child in a very large family, and was reared in Noble County until he was thirteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Owen County, and for several years worked on a farm in the summer and attended a district school in the winter. For three years he attended school at Valparaiso during a part of each year, and taught during the remainder of the year. After finishing school at Valparaiso, he taught in Owen County until 1880, when he was obliged, on account of ill health, to quit teaching. He then went to his father-in-law's farm in Lafayette Township, where he remained until June, 1881, when he was elected County Superintendent on the Democratic ticket, and removed to Spencer. Being always industrious and studious, he acquired a good education, and is now considered one of Owen County's best educators. He was married, March 25, 1879, at the old home farm of the bride's parents in Lafayette Township, to Ada Moffett, daughter of Silas and Eliza Moffett, old and prominent residents of Owen County. To this union there have been born two children—Silas R. (deceased) and Cyrus E. Mr. McAuley is a prominent member of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM H. MCGUIRE, a native of Owen County, Ind., was born October 8, 1833. His parents, Alfred and Hannah (Jackson) McGuire, came from Kentucky to Owen County in a very early day, and located in Washington Township. The father died in Brown County in 1874, the mother in Spencer in 1883. William is the eldest in a family of fourteen children, and was reared in Brown County, on the old home farm; received a good education, and when twenty-one years of age came to Owen County and located on a farm near Spencer. In 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Indiana Infantry, as drummer, and was in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, and others. He served nearly two years, and was finally discharged on account of disability. He then returned to his home near Spencer, where he remained until 1875; then removed to Mooresville. He stayed but a short time, and then came back to his farm, which he traded for a farm in Clay County. He soon after traded this farm for

property in Spencer, where he now resides. He was united in marriage, in September of 1861, to Rebecca J. Taylor, daughter of Samuel and Susan Taylor, of Owen County. The issue of this union is five children. Mr. McGuire is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, has been a prominent member of the Methodist Church for many years, and politically is a Republican.

J. A. McHALEY, lumber merchant, was born in Monroe County, Ind., February 25, 1835. His parents, William and Lucinda (Rice) McHaley, were natives of Kentucky, who came to Indiana about 1823, and settled in Monroe County, in the woods, where they began to clear the wilderness. They remained there until 1838, when they removed to Greene County, where the subject of this sketch lived until he was twenty years old, when he went to farming for himself. His father died in 1856. He lived on his farm until 1864, when he came to Owen County and located at Pleasant Valley, where he went into the general merchandise business. In 1874, he came to Spencer and engaged in the lumber trade, at which he is now doing a good business. He was married, in 1853, to Delila Trout. They had three children. The wife died in 1862, and six years later he married Emily F. Mills, daughter of John Mills, one of Owen County's pioneers. The issue of this union was four children. Mr. McHaley is a highly respected citizen, and is a member of the K. & L. of H. and of the K. of P. Lodge.

CAPT. ROBERT McNAUGHT was born near Spencer, Owen County, Ind., July 27, 1828. His parents were Thomas and Catherine (Bartholomew) McNaugh, the mother being a daughter of Gen. Joseph Bartholomew, the old Indian fighter. They came from Clark County, Ind., to Owen County, Ind., in 1816, and located in Washington Township, where they remained until their deaths, the mother dying in 1864, the father in 1866. Capt. McNaught is the twelfth in a family of fourteen children. He lived in Owen County until twenty-two years of age. He then went to California in search of gold, but remained only a short time, and started home by way of water. At Shaker City, Isthmus of Panama, he hired himself as hunter to the company, then building a railroad across the Isthmus. While there, he took the yellow fever, and was in a hospital for seventy-three days. As soon as he was able, he started for home. He crossed the Gulf to New Orleans, and, arriving there, he purchased a new outfit, and started on the old "Belle Key" steamer. He came to St. Louis, thence up the Illinois River to Peoria, and was there detained by sickness. After recovering from his illness, he went to McLean County, Ill., and farmed for two years, when his property was destroyed by a cyclone. He then moved to Monroe County, Ind., and settled near Beanblossom Creek. Four years later, he purchased a farm in Greene County, to which place he removed and remained a short time. On June 1, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company D, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Cavens. In organizing the company, he was elected Fourth Sergeant, and served in this capacity until the first battle at Winchester, when he was promoted for meritorious conduct to Orderly Sergeant. He served in this office until August, 1863, when he was promoted to First Lieutenant. The Captain being away in recruiting service, he immediately took command of the company, and continued in that office until one term of service had expired, June, 1864. He was then honorably discharged, after which time he returned home and farmed until 1876. He then removed to

Spencer, where he has since resided. Capt. McNaught was united in marriage, October 9, 1852, to Sarah Puett, a native of Monroe County. By this union there are two children. He is a conservative politician in the Republican ranks, and has been a consistent member of, as well as a prominent worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church for thirty years. He belongs to the G. A. R., is a liberal supporter of all public enterprises and benevolent purposes, and is a worthy citizen of the community.

ELDER J. M. MATHES was born in Kentucky July 8, 1808. Ten years later his father came to Indiana, stopped one year in Washington County, and two years in Jackson County. He then came over into the "new purchase" one year before the land sale, and settled on a tract of land about one-half mile north of the present site of Gosport, removing, a short time after, to another tract, one-half mile west, where he made a settlement and remained until 1830. Here he lived with his parents, assisting his father in his wheelwright and chair-making shop, and in operating his farm. His opportunities for gaining an education were extremely limited, but his parents took great pains in teaching him to read and write; and every Sunday for two years he attended a little mission Sunday school kept by a missionary family from Connecticut, where he received considerable assistance in his efforts to learn. He afterward attended a school taught by Scott W. Young, where he attained great proficiency in arithmetic, became a good grammarian and studied the first lessons in algebra. March 5, 1829, he was married to Miss Sophia Glover, a noble Christian girl, near his own age. She was a true help-mate, and much of his success through forty-four years of ministerial life is due to her sound discretion and good counsel. In October, 1828, he was taken into the church, and in May, 1831, made his first appearance before a Spencer audience, preaching in the old court house. He continued preaching in Owen and the adjoining counties until 1838, when, not being satisfied with his education, he entered the State University at Bloomington, remaining until 1842, after which he returned to his little farm in Owen County, and resumed his labors in his old field, and several additional points in Monroe County. In 1843, he began the publication of the *Christian Record*, a religious monthly magazine and one of the oldest religious papers now published. In May, 1851, he removed to Indianapolis, and engaged in the book business, still continuing the publication of the *Christian Record* there. He also at this time became pastor of the First Church in Indianapolis, and continued to act in this capacity several years. In 1855, he removed to Lawrence County, locating on a farm, where he regained his health, and in 1858 removed to New Albany, and took the pastorate of the Church of Christ there, remaining until the breaking-out of the war. In the fall of 1861, he accepted the pastorate of the Christian Church at Bedford, Ind., where he at present resides, still continuing the publication of the *Record*. His wife having died in April, 1873, he was married the following November to Mrs. Abigail M. Rickoff, of Smithville, Monroe County. During his public ministry, Mr. Mathes has held some fifteen public discussions with religious opponents, and was for a number of years President of the "Bedford Male and Female College." His life has been one of incessant labor; his good deeds are manifold, and in Southern Indiana there is perhaps no one more widely or better known.

S. H. H. MATHES, the eldest child of J. J. W. and Rebecca Mathes, was born February 4, 1838, in Morgan County, Ind. His mother died when he was but six years of age, and his father soon married again. They settled on a farm three miles south of Bloomington, Monroe Co., Ind. Three years later, they moved to Owen County, where our subject began to farm, and also attended school until sixteen years of age, when he went to Bedford to learn the printing business. In 1858, having attended the high school for two terms, he went to Kansas, and settled at Humboldt. Shortly before the opening of the civil war, he entered a drug store at Medora, Ind., to learn the business, but shortly afterward enlisted in Company F, Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and after six months' service he joined Buell's army at Louisville, Ky. He participated in all the engagements of the "Army of the Cumberland" until July 14, 1864, when, the term of service having expired, he was honorably discharged. In August, 1864, he was united in marriage to Hester A. Rogers, a native of Bedford. After this, he worked at his trade for three years, then removed to Spencer, and published the *Owen County Union* for a considerable length of time. Afterward he published the *Gosport Independent*. From 1869 to 1875, he was mostly engaged in the lumber business, and also in a planing mill. During 1876, he published the *Spencer Republican*, and then sold out. In 1882, he resumed the publication of the same paper, and is so engaged at present. He has been very successful as a newspaper man, and is energetic, sociable, and a highly respected citizen. He has a son and daughter living, and two infant children dead.

WILLIAM F. MEGENHARDT, County Treasurer, is of German descent, and was born in Württemberg April 2, 1827. His parents, John F. M. and Agnes (Brown) Megehardt, were born, reared and married in Germany, where they lived until their deaths, which respectively occurred in 1872 and 1873. William is the sixth in a family of nine children. He received a good common school education in Germany, after which he learned the carpenter's trade. In October, 1856, he came to Owen County, located in Jefferson Township, and followed his trade. In 1859, he purchased a farm in the same township, which he highly improved, and ran in connection with his trade for several years. In March, 1865, he enlisted in the Eleventh Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Kemper, and was stationed at Fort McHenry and Fort Marshall, in Maryland. At the close of the war (1865), he returned to Owen County, and continued to follow his trade until September 5, 1880. At that time he was elected County Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. His first term of service being satisfactory, he was re-elected in 1882, without opposition. He was married, in 1852, in Germany, to Rachel Brown, daughter of highly respectable parents. By this union there were eleven children, seven of whom are still living. Mr. Megehardt is at present filling the office of Treasurer of Owen County, and has the confidence as well as respect of all its citizens.

WILLIAM F. MERRICK is a native of Ohio, and was born July 3, 1856. His parents, Willeston and Lorena (Hathaway) Merrick, natives of Ohio, immigrated to Indiana about ten years ago, and located at Bainbridge, Putnam County, where they lived for some time, when they removed to Attica, Ind., and at present reside there. William is the youngest of a family of six children, and spent his early childhood days in Ohio; but when seventeen years of age came with his parents to Put-

nam County, Ind., where he obtained a moderate education. After he was twenty-one years of age, he was in the livery business in Bainbridge for about three years, after which he came to Spencer and purchased a livery stable of Phillip Miller, on the northeast corner of the square, where he may be found at present. In 1880, he married Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of John and Hannah Dyer, old settlers of Greene County. Politically, he is a Republican.

GEORGE MILAM is a son of George and Jane (Crampton) Milam, both natives of Virginia. They moved from Virginia to Kentucky soon after their marriage, where they lived for some time, and in 1819 came to Indiana, and located in Greene County, where they entered and cleared 160 acres of land. In 1823, they came to Owen County, and located in Clay Township, where they lived until both died in 1864. George Milam, our subject, is a retired farmer. He was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 29, 1805; was there reared till sixteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Greene County, Ind., where he remained until of age. He was married, in 1826, to Mary B. Chipman, whose parents, Paris and Nancy Chipman, were old pioneers of Monroe County. After his marriage, he farmed for four years in Monroe County, and then removed to Greene County, purchased a farm, and lived there about three years. He then went to Bloomington, Ind., and worked at the carpenter's trade several years; then he came to Owen County, and bought and cleared land in Clay Township, which he farmed for twenty-six years. He then moved to Spencer, where he now resides, a sturdy pioneer, seventy-eight years old. His second marriage was to Mary Westfall, in August, 1874. She is now sixty-two years old, and has lived in Owen County for sixty years. Mr. Milam has been a most active member in the Methodist Episcopal Church for fifty-seven years. He is a staunch Republican, and has done much to build up the party in this county.

P. MILLER is a native of Carroll County, Ohio, born May 15, 1835. His parents, Andrew and Eliza (Rogers) Miller, moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Carroll County, where they lived until the father's death in 1844. The mother, now seventy-two years of age, lives in Owen County, Ind. Our subject is the eldest in a family of six children, and was reared in Carroll County, Ohio. When twenty-two years of age, he married Barbara A. Study, daughter of John and Susann Study, both of whom are now living in Carroll County. By this union there are eight children. After marriage, Mr. Miller farmed for about five years in Ohio, after which he came to Owen County, Ind., and purchased a farm of 200 acres in Morgan Township. He brought 1,300 head of sheep from Ohio, and stocked his land. He remained on this farm for ten years, and in the meantime added eighty acres more, which he improved. In 1874, he came to Spencer, and went into the livery business near the depot, but finally built a barn on the square, which he sold shortly after. He next went into the milling business, and continued in it for six years, traded in real estate for some time, and in the spring of 1883 he purchased a stock of dry goods and clothing, boots, shoes, etc., and on the 13th of July, 1883, purchased a similar stock of the Levistine estate and put them together. He is at present at the old Levistine corner, doing a lucrative business. Politically, Mr. Miller is a Democrat.

ANDERSON B. MILLS was born in Halifax County, Va., July 29, 1805. He was the fourth son and child of John and Elizabeth (Bays)

Mills, natives of Virginia. The father is a farmer, and in 1830 came to Owen County, located in Franklin Township, four miles south of Spencer, and has since resided there. Anderson was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education in his native county. When twenty-three years of age, he came to Owen County, Ind., located in Franklin Township, where he farmed for some length of time. He is by trade a shoe-maker. He was Coroner of Owen County for many years, and filled the unexpired term of Thomas I. Wells (deceased) as Sheriff. He served as Supervisor of Franklin Township for seven years. He was married when young to Jane Thompson, a native of Virginia. She died in Owen County November 5, 1858. There were ten children—Sarah (deceased), Rebecca F., George W., William B., Mary J., John A., David T., Marie E., Charles and Nancy A. (deceased). Mr. Mills was married in the April following to Polly Coffey, daughter of James and Hannah Coffey. Mr. Mills has for many years been a member and Trustee of the Baptist Church. He is one of the most prominent members in the Democratic ranks, and cast his first vote for Jackson in Owen County in 1830. He is quite an influential and public-spirited citizen, as well as a leader in all public enterprises.

WILLIAM M. MOORE was born near Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 15, 1818, and lived there until twenty years of age, and there received a good education. His parents were Nathaniel and Allathea (Dean) Moore, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. The father died in 1824, the mother in 1852. In 1838, William became proprietor of a hotel at Macedon Center, Wayne Co., N. Y., which he ran for one year and sold out. He then traded for about two years, after which time he went to Zanesville, Ohio, and engaged in the livery business for some time. He then returned to New York and remained for several years. In 1848, he went to Keokuk, Iowa, and conducted business in the Pioneer Hotel for sixteen years; then sold out and came to Indiana. He located at Crawfordsville, where he had a half interest in the Clifton Hotel for two years. He came to Spencer in 1870, purchased the Moffit House, changed the name to Moore's Hotel, and is at present the "worthy host" of one of the best hotels in Southern Indiana. He was married, July 13, 1849, to Mary A. Eddy, a native of Massachusetts. They had one child, which died at four years of age. His wife died on September 26, 1864, and in July, 1869, he was married to Lizzie Smith, a native of Montgomery County, Ind. By this union there were four children, three of whom are now living. Mr. Moore is of the Christian faith. He is an active worker in the Republican party, a liberal contributor to all public enterprises, the kind of man who helps to build up, and is a credit to his community.

JOHN A. MULL, one of Spencer's best carpenters, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Clark County March 2, 1819. His parents, Daniel and Annie (Sides) Mull, both natives of North Carolina, immigrated to Indiana in 1816, and located in Clark County. When John was one year old, they came to Owen County and settled in Washington Township, where they remained until their deaths. John Mull was the sixth child of a family of seven children, and at the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to Findley B. Johnson, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, with whom he remained until he attained his majority, when he went to work for himself and followed his trade until 1863, at which time he purchased a saw mill on Rattlesnake Creek, and continued to run it for seven

years. Two years later, he rented his property and went to his trade again. He was wagon-maker at Santa Fé, in this county, for two years. In 1881, he returned to Spencer, where he still resides and follows his trade. He was married, in 1841, to Mary A. Hooper, daughter of Isaac and Mary Hooper, pioneers of Monroe County. There have been ten children by this union, nine of whom are still living. Mr. Mull is the oldest living charter member of Spencer Lodge, No. 95, A. F. & A. M., and has been for forty-four years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

M. G. MULLINIX, M. D., was the second in a family of nine children. His parents, David and Eleanor (Hurst) Mullinix, came to Indiana from the South in 1822, and located in Putnam County on a farm. In 1855, they removed to Illinois, where they remained for seven years, when the mother died. David Mullinix still resides with his son in Spencer. Dr. Mullinix was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 18, 1827, where he lived with his parents on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He had received a good education, and after one year at Greencastle, Ind., he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. W. Brenton, of Putnam County, Ind. After two years' hard study, he attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical College of Chicago during the winter of 1853-54. Upon his return home, he went into the regular practice of medicine in Owen County, and continued there until early in 1865, when he enlisted in One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, as Assistant Surgeon, and served until the close of the war. After his return from the war, he again began the practice of medicine at Spencer, and in 1868 removed to Worthington, Greene County, where he remained for five years, after which he returned to Spencer, and at present resides there, where he has a large, lucrative practice. Dr. Mullinix was married, March 29, 1855, to Rebecca J. Allen, daughter of James and Jane Allen, of Kentucky. By this union they have nine children. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a useful citizen, has met with success in his profession, and is a public-spirited man.

JOHN H. MURPHY is the second son and fifth child of Thomas and Phebe (Faulkner) Murphy, natives of New Jersey and Ohio respectively, and of Irish and Scotch extraction. They were married in Ohio, where they lived for three years, and then came to Indiana. They remained for a short time in Indianapolis, removing thence to Hendricks County, where the father followed wagon and carriage making for twenty-six years. After this they went to Greencastle, where the father died in 1860. The mother died in 1870. John H. Murphy was born in Hendricks County July 1, 1848, and when less than fourteen years of age left his home for the army, acting as call-boy to Capt. E. J. Hawn. He served in this capacity for one year, and then enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Hawn. After two years' service in this company, he served in the Indiana Heavy Artillery. In January, 1866, he returned to Greencastle, and was apprenticed to a harness-maker, with whom he remained about three years. In 1869, he moved to Quincy, Owen County, purchased a shop, and carried on his trade for some time. He next came to Spencer and opened a harness shop, which, in 1873, was destroyed by fire, and then, until 1880, he carried on his trade in Indianapolis. He is now in Spencer and doing a lucrative business. Mr. Murphy is a member of the I.

O. O. F., and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a staunch Republican. April 9, 1871, he was united in marriage to Alice R. Patrick, daughter of Chauncey B. Patrick, of Spencer. They have had three children—Charles, Paul (deceased), and Gertrude (deceased).

JOHN MYERS was born April 18, 1862, in Owen County, Ind. His parents, Frederick and Rosa (Copper) Myers, came to Owen County in an early day, and located near Marion Mills. In 1862, the father enlisted in Company K, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. J. Meek, of Owen County, and in the fall of 1863 he was drowned while crossing a pontoon bridge. In 1865, the mother married John Schabel, and they at present reside in Spencer. Subject is the only child born to Frederick and Rosa Myers, and was reared in Owen, Greene and Monroe Counties. He attended school at Bloomfield, Greene County, at Bloomington, Monroe County, also at Ellettsville, Monroe County, and at Gosport, Owen County. He learned the butcher trade with his step-father when he was very young, and since he was sixteen years of age has supported a family of seven. It was a great undertaking for a boy of his age, and one in which but few would have been successful. In December of 1881, he purchased a shop in Spencer, where he now carries on his business, and is doing well. He is industrious, intelligent, and genial, and is one of the promising young men of Spencer.

ANDREW J. NEWSOM is a son of Henry and Luella (Walls) Newsom, natives of North Carolina. His parents were married in 1841, in Greene County, Ind., and located there on a farm, where they lived for several years, happy and prosperous. There the father died in 1878, and the mother has since resided there. Andrew was born in that county April 14, 1847, and was reared on the farm until of an age to be left to his own devices. He was employed as clerk by a physician and druggist of Worthington, Ind. During his three years' clerkship, he studied medicine most of the time. From there he came to Spencer, and for two years clerked in a general merchandise store, at the end of which time he purchased one-half interest in the store, and conducted business under the firm name of Beem & Newsom. On March 15, 1871, he was married to Fannie Beem, a daughter of John S. Beem, the Rev. F. Culmer officiating. By this union there were six children—Otis T., Grace, Winifred, Lula E., Nellie B. (deceased), and Earl. Mr. Newsom is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hoba Lodge, No. 323, and of the Royal Arcanum. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is in politics a Republican.

CAPT. CHAUNCEY B. PATRICK, a native of Indiana, was born in Salem November 30, 1819. His parents, Ebenezer and Sarah (Hattabough) Patrick, were natives, the former of Vermont and the latter of Delaware. The father was a Methodist minister, and one of the first in the county. His profession called him to various parts of the country, and his death occurred at Princeton, Ind., August 16, 1844. The mother died in Spencer September 17, 1863. Chauncey B. Patrick was the eldest child in a family of nine children, and lived with his parents until fourteen years of age, when he began learning the carpenter's trade in Salem, Ind. He followed his trade there until 1843, when he moved to Bainbridge, Ind. In 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. J. H. Johnson, and served for nine months as Sergeant, when he was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and soon after

was promoted to a Captaincy. He served during the whole war, and took part in the following engagements: Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the second battle of Bull Run, battle of South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and a number of others. He was married, 1843, to Mary Warner. By this union there were five children, four of them still living. He was afterward married to Mahala Howe, daughter of Thomas Howe, an old pioneer of Owen County. By this union there were three children, all of whom are still living. Capt. Patrick had as brilliant a record as a soldier as any man in Owen County, and his death, which occurred August 16, 1881, was greatly lamented by all who knew him.

ALBERT O. PATRICK is a native of Ohio, born in Bainbridge, February 22, 1846. His parents, Capt. Chauncey B. and Mary (Warner) Patrick, natives of Indiana and Ohio respectively, were married in 1843, at Bainbridge, where they remained until 1858. They then went to California, where, shortly after their arrival, the mother died. The father returned to his native State, and settled in Spencer, Owen County, where he died August 16, 1881. Albert O. is the eldest child in a family of four, and until twelve years of age lived in Bainbridge, Ohio. He went with his parents to California, and remained a short time, returning thence to Indiana. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteers, under his father, Capt. Patrick. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, North End, Petersburg, and a number of others, and was present at Lee's surrender. After his return from the war, he began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, and is at present one of Spencer's ablest and best workmen. He was married to Louisa A. Thorneburg in 1873. He is a member of the K. of H., and also of the Baptist Church. He is politically a Republican.

W. B. PATRICK is a native of Spencer, Owen Co., Ind.; was born in 1854, and is the son of Capt. C. B. and Mahala (Howe) Patrick. He was first taught the carpenter's trade, and subsequently learned painting, at which latter business he is now engaged, and in which he is a proficient. In 1877, he married Miss Belle Snodgrass, of Spencer, who has borne him two children—Earl G. and Florence.

SAMUEL O. PICKENS, attorney at law, is a native of Indiana. He was born in this county April 26, 1846. His parents, Daniel and Eliza Pickens, were natives of Kentucky, and came to Putnam County, this State, in 1836. In 1840, they removed to Owen County and settled in Montgomery Township, seven miles north of Spencer, where Mr. Pickens died in 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and where his widow still lives. He was a very successful farmer and stock-trader, and was a leading man in that part of the county. Samuel O. Pickens is the fifth in a family of fourteen children, and was reared in Owen County. He obtained a good education in the common schools, and also attended the State University at Bloomington for some time. He read law for about three years, and in 1873 graduated from the law department at the State University, and immediately afterward commenced the practice of law in Spencer, and he is now the senior partner in the firm of Pickens, Moffett & Pickens. In 1876, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney of the Fifteenth Circuit, and in 1878 was re-elected by a large majority. In May of the same year, he was appointed general solicitor for the Pennsylvania Company, operating the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, which position he at present fills. Mr. Pickens is a

member of the K. of P. and of the A. F. & A. M. He married Virginia, eldest daughter of Judge W. M. Franklin, of Spencer, in September, 1872. By this union there are three children. Mr. Pickens' success as a lawyer is due in a great measure to his candor with his clients. He excels as a counselor, and in general is deemed one of the best attorneys in Owen County, and has attained a high place in the popular regard.

ALLEN PIERSON, M. D., is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum County December 19, 1849. His parents, David A. and Rebecca (McLain) Pierson, immigrated to Indiana from Ohio in 1874, and located in Bloomington, Monroe County, where they now reside. Allen Pierson is the eldest in a family of four children. He was reared in Muskingum and Licking Counties, Ohio. When seventeen years of age he went with his parents to Adams County, Ohio, and while there began the study of medicine, under Dr. J. E. Pidgeon. He also attended the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, where he graduated in 1878, after which he went to Stinesville, Monroe Co., Ind., where he entered upon the practice of medicine, and remained there until 1880. He then came to Spencer, since which time he has been in continuous practice and has established a remunerative business. He is well read, and keeps up with the advancement of the times in all matters, as well as in his profession. Dr. Pierson is Secretary of the Owen County Medical College, and is now Health Officer. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., a prominent member of the Republican party, and is one of Spencer's most respected citizens. Dr. Pierson was married, February 14, 1877, to Celestia Mavity, daughter of John and Mary Mavity, Mr. Mavity being quite a popular Christian minister of Southern Indiana. They have one child by this union—Allie.

JAMES A. RAPER, whose parents, Jesse and Mary A. (Steele) Raper, natives of Kentucky, settled in Owen County at a very early day, was born in Jennings Township, Owen County, December 17, 1856. He is the second of a family of five children, and when eight years of age went to Putnam County with his parents, and remained for four years, when they returned to Jennings Township. When twenty-five years of age he came to Spencer, where he still resides. He received a good education, and, in 1875, began teaching school, in which vocation he continued for eight years, about six years of that time in Jennings Township, and one year in Cloverdale Township, also one term in the Owen County Schools in Clay Township. He was married, in February, 1883, to Dora Rumble, daughter of J. W. Rumble. He is at present in the employ of J. W. Rumble, proprietor of the Spencer Transfer Line.

JOHN REBERGER, a native of Ohio, was born May 16, 1834. He is the youngest child in a family of eight children born to Christian and Catharine (Riley) Reberger. His parents came to Ohio from Germany in an early day. They crossed the ocean in a sail ship, and were wrecked on the coast of Norway. It was one year and ten days from the time they started until they landed at Baltimore, without money or friends. They were obliged to work their way through, but soon earned enough to take them to Ohio, where they remained for several years. They came to Owen County, Ind., about 1858, and settled in Washington Township on a farm, and remained there until their deaths—the father dying in 1859, and the mother in 1873. John was reared in Ohio, where he received a good education. When twenty years of age, he was married to Maria Adamson, daughter of Washington and Eliza Adamson. The

wife died in Ohio in 1857, leaving two children. After her death, he came to Owen County, Ind., and settled in Washington Township, where he remained for two years. He then went to Pike's Peak gold-diggings. In about one year, he returned to Putnam County and purchased a farm, which he still owns. He has been largely concerned with the saw-mill business in Owen County. In 1872, he returned to Spencer, bought a store room and opened a bakery, which he ran for a short time, and then returned to his farm. Shortly after leaving town, his property was destroyed by fire. He immediately began burning bricks for a similar structure, and finally built three large brick buildings on the south side of the square, two of which he still owns. In 1882, he purchased the livery stable which is now owned by Mr. Merrick, but sold the same year and bought a stable near the depot, where he now does a lucrative business. He was married, July 18, 1861, to Nancy Deal, daughter of William and Nancy Deal. By this union there are seven children. Mr. Reberger is a highly respected citizen, and always ready to aid in any public undertaking. He is, politically, a Democrat.

HARLAN RICHARDS, a native of Clark County, Ind., born in 1815, is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bonwell) Richards, natives of Maryland. They were married in Kentucky, and in 1812 came to Indiana and settled in Clark County. They remained there engaged in agricultural pursuits until the father's death, which occurred in 1821. The mother came to Owen County, Ind., ten years later, with her children, and located in Spencer, where she at present lives. Harlan, until fifteen years of age, helped his mother on the farm and attended the schools in his native county. Later on in Owen County, he bought a tannery, which he managed until 1847, when he sold out and engaged in the practice of law. In 1849, he was admitted to the bar, and continued in the duties of his profession until a few years since, when he retired from business. He has disposed of all his land and property, and is spending his old age in quiet and retirement. He is a staunch Republican, but was formerly a Whig. In 1852, he was married to Sarah Hooper, a native of Maryland. She died in 1861, leaving four children—Samuel, who is in Munich, Bavaria, pursuing the studies of art; Benjamin, who is living in Kansas; Thomas, a farmer in Washington Township; and William, a citizen of Spencer, a genial and very popular young gentleman, and highly esteemed both for his moral and social qualities. Mr. Richards was next married, in 1864, to Sarah J. Alverson, a native of Owen County. Her parents came to Indiana from Kentucky at an early day, and settled in Owen County. By this union there is one child—James. Mr. Richards has always been a representative citizen, and one to help advance all measures of progress and reform. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in good standing.

JOHN C. ROBINSON, of Spencer, Owen Co., Ind., son of Osmyrn and Nancy Robiusion, was born in Rush County, Ind., February 29, 1840. His father, a man of great natural ability, was elected to the Legislature in 1839, where he served with distinction. He died in 1847, leaving his wife with the care of seven children, the eldest being but thirteen years of age. Mrs. Robinson, who was a woman of extraordinary endowments, succeeded, however, in properly training, educating and preparing her children for careers of usefulness. She died in June, 1876. Her son, John C. Robinson, was prepared for college at Fayetteville Academy,

under the instruction of Prof. William M. Thrasher, now of Butler University. He entered the Indiana State University in 1847, and graduated in 1861. During his early years, he spent much time in working on his father's farm, and it was there that he laid the foundation of that fine physical constitution which he now enjoys. During that time, however, he was developing mind as well as muscle, reading thoroughly all the leading literature of the day. He read to such purpose that, while in the academic and collegiate courses, his opponents in debate found him a formidable adversary. After leaving college, he taught school during the winter months, reading at night and during odd hours, so that he might be prepared for the legal profession. In 1865, he commenced the practice of law in Spencer, where he now resides. During the fall of 1865, he was appointed Deputy District Attorney, in which capacity he served until 1866, when he was elected District Attorney in the district composed of Putnam, Clay, Owen and Greene Counties. In the fall of 1868, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney in the circuit composed of Morgan, Monroe, Putnam, Clay, Owen and Greene Counties, and was re-elected in the fall of 1870, by an increased majority. The State was never more ably represented than during Mr. Robinson's term of office. In 1872, he received the nomination of the Democratic party for Reporter of the Supreme Court, but was defeated by Hon. James B. Black, of Indianapolis, the result of the ill-timed action of the Democratic party in attempting to defeat Grant with Horace Greeley. In 1876, he received the nomination for Judge of the Fifteenth Judicial Court, composed of Morgan, Owen and Greene Counties, and was elected by the largest majority ever given to any person in the circuit, receiving over his competitor a majority of 1,300 votes. In this position, Judge Robinson displayed great legal ability. As a jurist, he ranks among the first lawyers of the State, and on the bench he was dignified in his bearing and just in his decisions. He is a man of generous impulses, social and warm-hearted. After the expiration of his term of office—November, 1882—he formed a partnership with Inman H. Fowler for the practice of law, and is at present so engaged. In March, 1883, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the location and erection of the new State Insane Asylum, and is now discharging the duties of that office. He is a consistent member of the Christian Church. For a number of years, he was President of the Indiana State Christian Sunday School Association, and took a deep interest in the success of Sunday schools. In April, 1869, Mr. Robinson was married to Miss Martha J. Cooper, of Spencer, a lady of unusual intelligence, and a daughter of J. J. Cooper, Esq. This union has resulted in three children, two of whom are living.

JOHN W. RUMPLE, a native of Owen County, was born in Clay Township November 2, 1842. His parents, Andrew and Elizabeth (Moore) Rumble, both natives of South Carolina, came to Indiana in an early day and settled in Owen County, where they remained until their deaths. John is the eldest in a family of three children, and lived in Clay Township on the farm until his mother's death. He then went into the employ of J. Johnson, of Monroe County. He remained with him for one year, and then went to live with his grandparents in Owen County. He continued working in this county until he was twenty-one years of age, when he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Holbert. He served until March, 1864, when he returned to Owen County and went to work for Judge Franklin,

on a farm near Spencer. In 1866, he was married to Emma J. Lansing, of Owen County. By this union there were six children, three of whom are living now. Mr. Ruple is now proprietor of the Spencer Transfer and Dray Line. He is politically a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is of good standing, and well respected by the citizens of Spencer.

J. M. SADLER was born in Monroe County, Ind., in February, 1837. His parents, W. C. and Mary C. (Wharton) Sadler, natives of Kentucky, came to Monroe County, Ind., and settled in Clear Creek Township at an early day, and continued living there until the father died in 1872. The mother is still living in Monroe County. Mr. Sadler is the eldest child in a family of thirteen children, and was reared in Monroe County, where he received a good education, and at the age of sixteen went to Louisville in the employ of Garwin, Bell & Co., a wholesale dry goods firm of that city. He remained with that firm about five years, and then went into the general merchandise business for himself, at Solsberry, Greene County, Ind. He remained there until 1872, when he went into the notion business at Indianapolis, under the firm name of Sadler, Pee & Co., and continued there about five years, and in 1877 closed out his stock. In 1878, he came to Spencer and went into the dry goods business with his brother, and purchased an interest one year later in the grocery firm of Green & Co. In 1881, he sold his interest to Messrs. Green & Ellis, and immediately started the largest dry goods store in Owen County. He has an enormous line of dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc., and is at present doing a lucrative business. He was married, in 1861, to Carrie R. Richey, daughter of Rev. George Richey, a prominent citizen of Licking County, Ohio. They have three children. Mr. Sadler is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a worthy citizen in the community in which he lives.

W. H. SECREST, second child in a family of ten, was born in Owen County, Ind., March 14, 1853. His father was born near Gosport, and lived there until about four years ago, when he died in December. W. H. Secrest was reared on the old home farm until he was eighteen years of age, when he left home to teach school near Stinesville, which he did for several years. He afterward clerked for W. H. Fritts & Son, in Gosport, for about three years, when he removed to Spencer. In 1880, he was elected Constable, and filled the office for two years, when he was re-elected in 1882, and still holds that position. In February, 1882, he went into the saloon business with T. Keene, and is now in the same business with M. F. Branam, Mr. Keene having sold his interest. Mr. Secrest has been extensively engaged in raising hogs for several years, and financially has been quite successful. He is a member of Lodge 192, A. F. & A. M., at Gosport.

GEORGE E. SMITH, editor of the *Owen County Journal*, was born in Allegheny City, Penn., August 27, 1855. His father, Samuel Smith, was born near Uniontown, Penn. His mother, Elizabeth A. Bomen, was born in Baltimore, Md., and was married, October 11, 1836, at Allegheny City. George was the eighth son, and was reared in his native place until thirteen years of age. He then came to Spencer with his mother, and has since made it his home. He has been engaged in various kinds of business in Spencer, but since May 1, 1880, he has edited the *Owen County Journal*, and with great success. He belongs to no religious denomination, but is a staunch and active worker in the Democratic ranks.

He was married in May, 1882, to Stella Allison, daughter of Judge N. and Emma D. Allison, of Spencer, Ind. Mr. Smith is a man in good standing, and a worthy citizen. He is liberal in his dealings with all, and is highly esteemed.

JOHN M. STEWART, blacksmith, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 14, 1838. His parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Moffett) Stewart, were residents of Carroll County, Ohio, for many years. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1842. The mother died in Owen County, Ind., in 1866. John M. is the second in a family of four children, and was reared in Carroll County. He came to Owen County when eleven years of age with his mother, and settled in Marion Township, where he remained until 1855. He then went to Ohio, and remained for nearly three years, learning the blacksmith trade. Late in 1857, he returned to Owen County, worked at his trade in Lancaster until July, 1862, and then enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Dyer. Eleven days later, he was wounded in the battle of Richmond, Ky., between the shoulders. He was captured, and held as a prisoner of war at Richmond until November, when he was sent to his home. He received his discharge on account of disabilities December 2, 1862, and for two years was almost helpless. He served part of this time as agent in different kinds of business. From 1866 to 1868, he filled the office of Postmaster at Lancaster. He then came to Spencer, where he went into partnership with a blacksmith, for the Indianapolis & Vincennes Railroad, for two years. He worked at dressing tools for a bridge company at Attica, and then returned to Spencer, where he now resides, unable to do much work on account of ill-health. He was married, July 3, 1861, to Louisa J. Rockwell, of Owen County. They have two children—boys. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the G. A. R., also of the Christian Church.

W. E. SWIGERT is a native of Indiana, born in Indianapolis July 3, 1860. His parents, Peter K. and Lucinda (Smith) Swigert, were for some time residents of Indiana. The father enlisted in Company D, Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, and participated in quite a number of engagements, and at the last battle on the Atchafalaya River, he received wounds which caused his death October 18, 1863. The mother is still living in Missouri. W. E. Swigert is the youngest in a family of three children, and was reared in Indiana until eight years of age, when his mother was married to Joseph W. Buchanan. They then went to Missouri. Ten years later Mr. Swigert returned to Indianapolis, and having while in Missouri commenced to study dentistry, on his return to Indiana he pursued the study for another year. He then entered the Indiana Dental College at Indianapolis, where he graduated at the end of the first term. In March, 1880, he came to Spencer, opened and fitted up an office for the practice of his profession, and is at present doing a successful business here. In the winters of 1880-82, he was Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry in the Indiana Dental College. He was married, September 4, 1883, to Mary Coffey, daughter of Joel and Charity Coffey, old and respected pioneers of Owen County.

J. N. THOMAS, third of a family of seven children, was born in Washington Township, this county, May 25, 1842. He was reared on a farm, and lived with his parents, Fountain and Christina Thomas, both natives of Kentucky, until twenty-one years of age. When quite young, he, with his parents, moved to Spencer, where he received a good educa-

tion. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Fair, and in the fall of 1864 he returned to Spencer. His mother died in Owen County in 1878. His father still lives in this county. Mr. Thomas was married in 1864 to Mattie Allen, whose parents were among the earliest settlers of Owen County. The issue of this marriage is six interesting children. After his marriage, he farmed for five years, and then began trading in horses, and has at present a reputation of being one of Owen County's most successful farmers and horsemen. Mr. Thomas and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILSON THOMAS, a native of Kentucky, was born June 4, 1825, and came with his parents, Joseph and Susan (Wilson) Thomas, to Owen County, and settled on a farm near Spencer. Wilson is the youngest in a family of nine children, and received a fair education in Owen County. During the war, he enlisted in the Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. John H. Martin. After a short term of service, he enlisted in the Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Fair. Mr. Thomas was an ordained minister, and preached the Gospel for eight years. He was formerly a member of the Christian Church, but of late years he has been one of the most active members in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married, August 4, 1848, to Mary A. Collier, a native of Louisiana, who was reared by James Allison, of Spencer, having been left an orphan when quite young. She was a widow when Mr. Thomas met her. By this union there were eight children, six of whom are now living—Emma, Nancy J., Millard F., Zachariah, Zephmier and Laurel. His wife having died, Mr. Thomas married, in Spencer, Mary M. Rumble. There were seven children by this union, four of whom still live—Henry W. A., Virgil, Polly and Sarah I. Mr. Thomas is an active member of the Republican party.

J. F. WALDEN is a son of Jesse Walden, who came to Owen County in 1828, and remained for many years, part of which time he farmed near Rattlesnake Creek in Washington Township. In 1850, he removed to Vigo County, where he farmed for several years. J. F. Walden, the youngest child in the family, was born in Owen County September 7, 1848, and was reared in Vigo County until in his fifteenth year. He worked in a livery stable in Terre Haute for two years, and was then employed in the mercantile business as clerk in Knightsville, Clay County. After four years, he learned the barber's trade, and followed it in Clay County for some time. In 1875, he came to Spencer, and worked at various employments for three years. He then opened a barber shop in the old post office block, which he ran until July, 1883. He is at present doing a lucrative business in Spencer, on the north side of square. In 1876, he was married to Mary, a daughter of Zylphia Boon, one of the first colored residents of Owen County. Mr. Walden is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and politically, he is a Republican.

S. L. WALLACE was born in Carroll County, Ohio, July 7, 1847, and is the fifth child of John and Margaret (Wiley) Wallace, both natives of Scotland, the latter having come to this country when quite young, the former when about thirty years of age. They were married in Ohio in 1839, and in 1853 they came to this county, where they remained for about three years, when they went to Vigo County, where the mother died in 1874; three years later the father died in Clark County, Ill. S. L. Wallace received a good education, and taught school for nine years in various places, beginning when but sixteen years old in

Clay County. In 1866-67, he was Deputy Auditor of Owen County, with A. J. Hays. After this he attended Eastman's Business College at Chicago one term. He was married, September 15, 1872, to Magaret A. Brown, of Owen County. They have three children. In 1873, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff, and one year later was made Deputy Auditor, which office he filled for two years; he was then elected cashier of the Exchange Bank at Spencer, which position he still creditably fills. Mr. Wallace is Secretary of Spencer Lodge, No. 95, A. F. & A. M.; holds the office of Treasurer of the K. & L. of H. Lodge, No. 506, and is also Chancellor Commander of K. of P. Lodge, No. 99. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JOHN WAYLAND, stave and heading dealer, was born at Batavia, Ohio, March 7, 1838. He is the eldest in a family of three children born to William and Nancy (Seelye) Wayland, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father, Dr. William Wayland, settled in Ohio in 1806, and after remaining for a short time returned to Virginia. In 1814, he commenced the practice of his profession in Circleville, and during the same year served a short time as Surgeon in the United States Army in the war with Great Britain. In 1815, he removed to Bethel, Clermont County, Ohio, where he lived for eleven years. He then went to Batavia, where he continued to practice for twenty years. In 1829, he was elected State Senator, which position he filled creditably for two years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for fifty years. He died October 6, 1858, deeply lamented by all who knew him. John Wayland was reared in Ohio, where he received a good education in Batavia, besides attending several terms of school at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and at the Farmers' College, at College Hill, Ohio. He also read law for some time, but has never applied for admission to the bar. In 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. Fyffe, and served until March, 1862, when, on account of disability, he was honorably discharged. He then took a position as Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, at Boyle's headquarters, Louisville, Ky., and served for two years. He then returned home, and was sent as a delegate to the "Andrew Johnson Convention" at Philadelphia. Upon his return home, he was appointed Inspector of Liquors, at Higginsport, and served until the office was abolished by act of Congress. He then went West, and started in the grocery business at Ellsworth and Hays City, Kan., during the building of the Kansas & Pacific Railroad. He returned to Ohio, where he remained for two years, after which time he took a position as book-keeper for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company at Hartford, Conn. One year later he returned to Ohio, remained for a short time, and then came to Spencer. He there purchased the *Owen County Journal*, which he ran until May, 1880. He then purchased an interest in the stave and heading factory, and at present is doing a lucrative business in manufacturing. He is a member of A. F. & A. M., and of the K. of P. He was married in January, 1870, to Ruth A. Kerr, daughter of Henry V. Kerr, a prominent citizen of Batavia, Ohio. By this union there have been born five children, three of whom are living.

O. M. WHITTAKER is a native of Ohio, and was born in Coshocton County July 26, 1848. His parents, George W. and Catharine (Southwick) Whittaker, who were natives of Pennsylvania, removed from Arkansas to Ohio in 1840, and in 1852 they came to Indiana, and located

in Monroe County, near Harrodsburg. They remained there until 1852, when Mrs. W. died. The father is living in Bolinger County, Mo. O. M. Whittaker is the fifth child, and when seventeen years of age enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Burton. He served one year, and then returned to his home in Monroe County, to work in his father's saw mill, where he stayed one year. He then traveled until March 6, 1869, when he located in Spencer, and began learning the butcher trade with Mr. White. In 1870, he opened a meat market near the post office, where he remained one year, after which he built a room on the north side of the square, which was destroyed by fire some time after. In 1872, he moved to Columbus, Ky., but in a short time returned to Spencer and began business again on North Main street, where, in 1883, he erected a new business room, and is there at present, doing a successful business. Mr. Whittaker is a member of the I. O. O. F., of K. of P., of K. of H., and of the K. of L. He was married, in 1871, to Mary A. Price, daughter of Rev. T. G. Price, who was for many years a resident of Owen County. This union was blest with two children—Guy M. and Jessie.

WILLIAM V. WILES, M. D., the seventh of a family of ten children, was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 27, 1827. In 1834, his parents, Peter M. and Martha (Henry) Wiles, moved from Ohio to Fayette County, Ind., where the mother died in 1850, and the father in 1876. William V. lived in Fayette County until twenty-one years of age, when he went to Connersville, Ind., and entered the office of Dr. John Arnold, remaining there in the study of medicine about three years, during which time he attended several terms of lectures at the Cleveland Medical College. In the spring of 1852, he came to Owen County, and began the regular practice of medicine at the falls of Eel River, continuing for ten years, when he was nominated by the Democratic party for the Legislature, but previous to this he had accepted a position offered to him by Gov. Morton, as Assistant Surgeon in the Eighty-fifth Indiana Infantry, under Col. John P. Baird, which position he faithfully filled till the close of the war. He then returned home and moved to Spencer, and has been in constant and successful practice here up to the present writing. He is a druggist, and has one of the best places in the town for his business room. He was married, in 1866, to Parthina I. Jennings, daughter of Theodore C. and Emily A. Jennings, respected pioneers of Owen County. They have seven children. In 1878, Mr. Wiles was appointed by Gov. Williams as Trustee of the Institution for the Education of the Blind at Indianapolis, and held that position for two years; was re-appointed in 1880, and still retains the place. Mr. Wiles has taken a leading part in politics. He has been a member of the A. F. & A. M. for thirty years, and is at present High Priest of his Chapter at Spencer. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

NOEL W. WILLIAMS, attorney at law, is a native of Owen County, and was born October 10, 1844. He is the second in a family of four children born to William and Elizabeth (Pirtle) Williams, who are old and respected citizens of Owen County. His father was born and reared in Tennessee. He came to Owen County when about twenty years of age, and was married in a short time afterward. He is a physician, and at present resides in Lancaster, Owen County, where he attends to the duties of his profession. The mother died several years ago. Noel W. Will-

iams was reared in Owen County, and, when seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company D, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. He served one year, and then returned to Owen County, after which he taught school in Lancaster for some time. In 1868, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Marion Township, and served for six years, after which time he came to Spencer as Deputy Clerk to J. S. Meek, then County Clerk. He served for two years, and was then elected County Clerk on the Democratic ticket, and creditably filled this office for four years, since which time he has been practicing law, and is now a respected member of the bar. He was married, in September, 1867, to Mary A. Tolliver, daughter of Eli and Lucy A. Tolliver, of Owen County. They have six children. Mr. Williams is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the Knights of Pythias. He votes the Democratic ticket, and is a thoroughly respectable and highly esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM M. WINES was born at Cloverdale, Clay County, Ind., August 23, 1836. In his infancy, he was removed to Vigo, and, at the age of four years, to Greene County, where he was educated at a log schoolhouse and reared to farming. January 3, 1853, he graduated from W. McK. Scott's Commercial College at Indianapolis; he then engaged in various mercantile pursuits, and next engaged in the practice of law at Bloomfield for five years; he was also civil engineer on the N. G. R. R. from Bloomfield to Sullivan. April 14, 1856, he married Miss Nancy Jane Canary, and to this union have been born three children—Edwin C., Emily A. and Mary B. In October, 1883, he came to Spencer, where he has charge of the National House, one of the first-class hotels of Indiana.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

WESLEY ALVERSON is a native of Kentucky. He was born in Garrard County May 2, 1810, and is the youngest of three children born to Pleasant and Nancy (Overstreet) Alverson. His parents were natives of Virginia, and went to Kentucky, where they purchased a farm in Garrard County and remained for some time. His father was a Methodist minister, and stayed but a short time in any one place. His death occurred in Breckinridge County, Ky. Wesley was reared in Garrard and Jessamine Counties, Ky., where his education was attained and all the advantages of those days were his. At the age of eighteen years, he was married to Sabina McArley, daughter of Moses McArley. After his marriage, Mr. Alverson lived in Kentucky for five years, and then came to Indiana, locating in Owen County, where he farmed for three years. In 1836, he purchased the grist mill on Mill Creek, which was destroyed by fire in 1865, and in the following year he erected the stone edifice which more than takes the place of the old one. In connection with the mill, he farmed to some extent, and has for some time been engaged in the stock trade quite extensively. His wife died in March, 1878, leaving him with seven children—Elizabeth P., William T., Mary A., Cassandra, Samuel H., Nancy J. and Moses J. Mr. Alverson is a member of the Methodist Church, and is a staunch Republican.

RICHARD N. BEEM, the eldest son and fourth child in a family of eight, was born in Montgomery Township, Owen County, November 9,

1822. His parents, Neeley and Leah (Storm) Beem, natives of Kentucky, came to Owen County in 1816, and located in Montgomery Township. In 1830, they moved to a farm near Spencer, where the father died in 1832. The mother died in 1854. The subject of this sketch was reared in Owen County, and when nineteen years of age he went to Missouri and farmed for four years, and returning to Owen County purchased a farm in Washington Township. He farmed for four years, and then, removing to Spencer, purchased a stock of dry goods, and, in partnership with his brother, engaged in business for seventeen years. He then sold his interest and moved to his farm, upon which he now lives. In 1848, he was married to Celia Franklin, daughter of Thomas and Dolly Franklin, who were among the first settlers in Owen County. The issue of his marriage was four children, one of whom is living. His wife died November 19, 1856, and one year later he was married to Parnelia Owen, daughter of Evan Owen, a pioneer of Owen County. By this union there are eight children—Emma A., Richard L., Josephine H., Prior S., Joan, Charley S., Frederick A. and Halla N. Mr. Beem has 220 acres of fine farm land under good cultivation. He is politically a Republican. Mrs. Beem is identified with the Christian Church, and is a faithful worker in upholding this faith.

DANIEL R. BEEM was born in Spencer April 25, 1825. His parents, Enoch and Phebe (Richards) Beem, natives of Kentucky, came to Indiana and located on the farm in Washington Township, Owen Co., now owned by Levi Beem. They remained until 1834, and moved thence to McLean County, Ill., where the father died in 1835, and the mother in 1852. Daniel Beem is the eldest in a family of five children, and lived on the old home farm in Owen County until nine years of age. He then went to Illinois, remaining two years; he then came back to Owen County, and worked for Levi Beem until eighteen years of age. He again returned to Illinois, and went to farming on land formerly entered by his father. Seven years later, he removed to Marion County, Ind., and located on a farm near Indianapolis. From there, later on, he moved to Illinois, and farmed for nine years; returning thence to Owen County in 1864, he purchased a tract of 245 acres of land, and since that time has made it his home, having built a neat little house, and being surrounded by every convenience. He was married, April 17, 1845, to Isabella Curry, daughter of James Curry, a citizen of Marion County, Ind. His wife died in November, 1857, and left him the father of one child. He was married, December 24, 1860, to Abigail Beem, daughter of Benjamin Duncan, a pioneer of Owen County. Mr. Beem is politically a Republican, and is an active member of the party.

JOHN A. BLAIR is the second in a family of seven children, and was born in Washington Township, Owen County, January 17, 1833. His parents, James and Martha J. (Eason) Blair, came to Indiana from Ohio early in life, and located in this township, where the father, an industrious farmer, lived until his death, which occurred in 1873. The mother is at this time living on the old farm with her younger son Jeremiah. In 1872, John A. purchased forty acres of good farm land, to which he has since added eighty-five acres of the best in Owen County, and is farming it at present. He was united by marriage in 1872 to Rebecca McCormick, daughter of Joseph McCormick, a pioneer of Owen County. They have three children—Myrtie C., Joseph R. and Fred E. He and his family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the K. of P., and for several years was Supervisor of Roads.

JEREMIAH M. BLAIR is the third child in a family of seven, and was reared on the home farm, where he now resides. He is a native of Owen County and was born in Washington Township in 1843. His parents, James and Martha J. (Eason) Blair, came to Indiana from Ohio early in life and located in Washington Township, Owen County, where the father, an industrious farmer, reared his children and educated them as best he could in the district schools. He died in 1873. The mother still lives on the farm with the subject of this sketch, who, four years after his father's death, was married to Miss Annie Franklin, a daughter of William Franklin, one of Owen County's oldest pioneers. This union has been blest with three children—Ernest F., Orrie M. and Ollie. Mr. Blair has always voted the Republican ticket, and is one of the active members of that party. He is a good, honest farmer, and is well respected by all who know him intimately. His farm land is of the best in all the surrounding country, and highly cultivated.

WILLIAM T. CAIN was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., January 17, 1844. His parents, Barnabas and Mary A. (Mounts) Cain, were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. His father came with his parents to Bartholomew County when he was eleven years of age, and thence removed to Owen County ten years later, where he bought forty acres of land, to which he has since added 200 acres. His father was Road Supervisor for two years, and both parents have for forty years been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The subject of this sketch is the eldest child, and was reared in Owen County. In 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-first Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Alfred Dyer. He served for three years, and took part in the battles of Richmond, Muldraugh's Hill, Dalton, Atlanta and Nashville. After his return from the war, he resumed his work on the farm. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Lizzie M. Carter, daughter of James Hicks. They have six children—Charlie, Martha F., John W., Henry C., Orrie E. and Ettie A. After marriage, he continued farming, and in 1880 removed to eighty acres, which he now owns, and is cultivating. Mrs. Cain is a member of the Christian Church; he is an active member of the Republican party.

JOHN A. CHAMBERS, second child of Zacheus and Isabella (Blain) Chambers, was born in Washington Township, Owen County, May 30, 1825. His father is a native of North Carolina, his mother of Kentucky. They immigrated to Indiana early in life, and settled in Washington Township, Owen County, where they ended their days. John Chambers was raised in Washington Township on the farm, a part of which he at present owns. In 1854, he moved to Kansas and purchased land in what is now Lane County. He remained about eighteen months, and then returned to Owen County, and settled on the farm of 111½ acres of land, where he at present resides, surrounded by the conveniences necessary to a happy country life. He was united by marriage in 1854 to Elizabeth Baker, a daughter of Joseph Baker, a citizen of Johnson County. By this union there were two children—Pleasant Z. and Samuel W. The latter was killed in Cook's Cañon, New Mexico, by the Indians in May, 1880.

ELISHA CHAMBERS was born in Washington Township, Owen Co., Ind., November 3, 1833. His parents, John and Nancy (Parks) Chambers, natives of North Carolina, came to Indiana in 1818, and located three miles east of Spencer. They entered eighty acres of land,

which they improved and lived upon for seventeen years. They then moved to a farm of 170 acres, upon which their son Joseph now lives, and where the father died in 1880. The mother is still living in Washington Township. Elisha Chambers is the third in a family of nine children, and was reared and educated on the farm and in the district schools of Washington Township, Owen County. In 1854, he began farming for himself, and two years later purchased eighty acres of land near the old home farm, and has since lived there. He was married, in 1854, to Miss Electa Cline, a daughter of Philip Cline, one of the oldest settlers of Owen County. Mr. Chambers and wife are members of the Regular Baptist Church, and are active workers in its cause. Mr. Chambers is politically a Democrat; a man much respected in his community, and a liberal citizen.

ROBERT E. CHAMBERS, a native of Owen County, Ind., was born in April, 1838, in Washington Township. His parents, Zacheus and Isabella (Blain) Chambers, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, came to Indiana early in life and settled in Washington Township, where the father died in 1868, and the mother in 1875. Robert is the sixth child in the family, was reared on the home farm, and received his education at the district schools in the neighborhood. When twenty-three years of age, he began running a peddling wagon, which he continued to do for one year, and then became partner in a general merchandise store in Stinesville, Ind. After two years in this business, he purchased a flouring mill in the same town, which he managed for two years, the greater part of the time without a partner. In the spring of 1870, he purchased the old home farm, where he was born and where his parents died. He farmed until 1877; then sold out and went to Oregon. He soon, however, returned to Owen County, and upon his arrival almost immediately purchased the farm of 100 acres upon which he still resides. He was married, in 1865, to Elizabeth C. Summit, daughter of Joseph and Catharine Summit, old pioneers of Monroe County. The issue of this union is seven children—Zona A., Robert E. V., Melora A., Jane E., Endamite, Minnie B. and Windsor. Mr. Chambers is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is politically a Democrat.

RUFUS CLINE, farmer, was born in Lincoln County, N. C., July 16, 1822. He was the sixth in a family of eleven children. His parents, Philip and Elizabeth (Abernathy) Cline, natives of North Carolina, came to Indiana in 1829, and settled on a farm about four miles east of Spencer. His father died on a farm near the one on which he first located when he came to Owen County. Rufus Cline received an ordinary education in the district schools, and when twenty-five years of age he was married to Nancy A. Waldron, daughter of Lewis Waldron, a pioneer of Monroe County. After his marriage, he began farming about three miles east of Spencer. In 1847, he purchased eighty acres of land, and five years later he purchased sixty-five acres more, and at present has about 200 acres in all of as good land as there is in the county. He ran a saw mill for about four years, and then again went to farming. He is a Democrat, politically, and both he and his wife are members of the Separate Baptist Church. They have two children—Emily C. and Rufus H.

ALEXANDER CRAIG (deceased), a native of Jackson County, Ind., was born November 1, 1819. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Beem) Craig, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of

Kentucky. Alexander was educated in his native county, and when twenty-two years of age was married to Priscilla Richards, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Richards, old and respected pioneers of Owen County, the Rev. Jacob M. Stallard officiating. After marriage, Mr. Craig ran a wool-carding machine in Spencer for several years, and then formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Harlen Richards, in a tannery, which they conducted for several years, when he purchased the entire business and continued in it until the fall 1856, when he bought a farm of 239 acres of good farm land four miles northwest of Spencer, where his widow at present resides, owning 359 acres well improved. Mr. Craig's death occurred August 22, 1875. He was much beloved, and at his death deeply lamented by all who knew him. He was a member of the A. F. & A. M., Spencer Lodge. He was Justice of the Peace for several years, and always an active worker in the Republican ranks. He had been for over forty years a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife has belonged to the same church for many years. She was left with eight children—Adaline A., Charles C., Rachel J., Robert A., Mary P., Richard B., Martha and Harriet E.

ISAAC EDWARDS was born in 1807 in West Virginia, where he lived until 1821. He then with his parents went to Kentucky. They remained there for three years, and removed thence to Lawrence County, Ind. His parents, Sylvanus and Elizabeth (Williams) Edwards, were natives of North Carolina, and died, the father in 1838, the mother four years later in Owen County. Isaac Edwards is the youngest in a family of four children. After his father's death, he came to Owen County, and began farming, having for several years previous to this been a flat-boatman, taking provisions and produce to New Orleans. When he came to Owen County, he began working earnestly, and by economy and industry has succeeded in purchasing a farm of 240 acres of well-improved land, besides which he owns some eighty acres in another part of the county. He was married, in 1824, to Hannah Edwards, daughter of William Edwards, an old settler and pioneer of Lawrence County. By this union there were three children. His wife died, and he subsequently married Mary Collier, a native of North Carolina. They had twelve children—James, Elizabeth, George, Benjamin, Rosa, Sarah, Maggie, Thomas, Laura, John, Samuel and Charlie. The mother of these children died in March, 1882. Mr. Edwards is quite an old resident of Owen County, and has many staunch friends, being a man of good principles and moral habits.

HENRY A. GROUND is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Lincoln County in September, 1822. His parents, Henry and Mary (Icahour) Ground, natives of North Carolina, came to Indiana in 1833, and located in Monroe County on a farm, where they lived quietly until their deaths. Henry A. is the fourth in a family of fourteen children, and was reared in North Carolina until he was eleven years of age, and from that up to the age of twenty-three he lived in Monroe County on a farm with his parents. In 1843, he was married to Mary Summit, daughter of Christopher Summit, an old settler in Monroe County. They have four children—Lawson M., Henry C., Amanda and William L. After his marriage, Mr. Ground remained in Monroe County for ten years. He then came to Owen County and located on the fine farm of 165 acres where he at present lives. He and his wife have long been

members of the Lutheran Church, and are active workers in its cause. Mr. Ground is a man of noble principles, and well respected in the county.

HENRY C. GROUND, second son of Henry A. and Mary (Summit) Ground, natives of North Carolina and Monroe County, Ind., respectively, was born in Monroe County September 25, 1846. His father came to Indiana with his parents when but twelve years of age, and settled in Monroe County, where he remained until 1853, ten years after his marriage. He then came to Owen County, and settled in Washington Township on a farm of 165 acres, where he is yet living. Henry C. Ground came to Owen County when but five years of age, and remained for fifteen years; then began farming for himself in Monroe County, Ind. Eleven years later, he returned to Owen County, purchased 181 acres of land in Washington Township, and has since resided there, meanwhile cultivating his farm land. He was married, March 17, 1866, to Sarah J. McCormick, daughter of Hudson and Nancy A. McCormick, pioneers of Owen County. By this union there have been two children—Alexander (deceased) and Thomas H. Mr. Ground is politically a Democrat.

GEORGE W. HANCOCK, born in Washington Township, Owen Co., Ind., September 1, 1847, is the sixth in a family of eight children born to Thomas and Nancy (Gilpin) Hancock, natives of Kentucky. His parents came to Indiana in 1846, and located on a farm in Washington Township three miles north of Spencer. They lived there until 1863, when they removed to a farm in Lafayette Township, where they at present reside. George W. Hancock was reared in Washington Township, and when sixteen years of age went to Lafayette Township with his parents, where he finished his education and farmed to some extent. Several years afterward he went to Greene County, Ind., and farmed for four years, removing thence to Washington Township, where he purchased 130 acres of good farm land. He at present resides there, dealing in stock and farming. He was married to Harriet Workman, daughter of Otho Workman, of Owen County. By this union there is one child—Ada. Mr. Hancock is a member of the K. of H., Spencer Lodge. His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was Road Supervisor in Owen County for two years, and is a staunch and an active worker in the Democratic ranks.

DANIEL HARBAUGH, a native of Ohio, was born April 30, 1838, in Coshocton County. He is the third in a family of nine children born to Henry and Sophia (Pollence) Harbaugh, natives of Pennsylvania. They went to Ohio among the very earliest settlers, and located in Coshocton County, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred—the father's in 1878, and the mother's in 1883. Daniel Harbaugh lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Holmes County, Ohio, and attended school for one term. In 1855 and 1856, he attended Spring Mountain Academy at West Bedford, Ohio. Being a poor boy, he was obliged to teach in the winter to be able to pay expenses at school. He was very ambitious, as well as studious, and during the few short terms of his schooling he had attained knowledge sufficient to enable him to teach. In 1857, he came to Indiana and located in Marion Township, Owen County, on a farm, which he managed, at the same time teaching school. During the years of 1866 and 1867, he was Superintendent of the county asylums, afterward resuming his farm labors. In the fall of 1874, he was elected County Treasurer by the Dem-

ocrats, and re-elected in 1876. He then farmed for three years in Clay Township, Owen County, and afterward bought a farm of seventy-six acres in Washington Township, and has since resided there, being Trustee of the schools, and Supervisor in that district. He is a member of the K. of H., and of the I. O. O. F. He was married in April, 1859, to Hannah Yockey, daughter of Christian Yockey, a pioneer of Owen County. They have six children—William, Amos, Ella, Albert O., Cora and Ollis. Mr. Harbaugh and wife are members of the Christian Union Church.

ELIJAH HEDRICK, one of Owen County's most prominent farmers, is the ninth child of Conrad and Mary A. (White) Hedrick, and was born in Owen County December 20, 1840, on the farm in Washington Township, where he now lives. His parents, natives of North Carolina, came to Indiana in 1830, entered eighty acres of land, which is a portion of the farm now owned by Elijah. His father was a carpenter by trade, but after coming to Indiana he farmed until 1880, the date of his death. His mother died in 1874. Elijah Hedrick was reared on the old home farm near Spencer, obtaining a good education in district schools. He began teaching school when twenty-one years of age. His first was a subscription school, which he taught for three months. He followed his vocation for some four years in Monroe County, and about nine years in Owen County. He is a man of considerable ability, and one of the first school teachers in Owen County. In 1869, he moved to Monroe County, and lived there for one year, after which time he returned to Owen County. One year later, he went to Morgan County, and thence three years later came to his farm in Washington Township, where he at present resides. He was married, in 1869, to Ellen Walden, of Morgan County. By this union there was one child. His wife died in April, 1870, and the following year he married Hannah E. Waldron, a native of Owen County. They have had four children—William A., Nellie V., Lewis E. (deceased), and Ettie M. Mr. Hedrick is politically a Democrat. His wife is a member of the Baptist Church.

CAPT. JAMES E. HYDEN, born in Washington Township, Owen Co., Ind., August 1, 1834, is the fifth of six children born to John and Elizabeth (Beem) Hyden, natives of Virginia and Kentucky respectively. They came to Owen County and located on a farm, where they lived for forty-five years, and then removed to the farm now owned by the subject of this sketch, where the father died in 1870, and the mother in 1860. Capt. James Hyden was reared and remained on the home farm until twenty-seven years of age, meanwhile assisting his father. In 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. McNaught, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served for three years, and took part in the following engagements: Corinth, siege of New Madrid, Mo., Vicksburg, Jackson, Champion Hills, Mission Ridge and others. After the war he returned to Owen County. In 1855, he entered 115 acres of land in Washington Township, two and a half miles south of Spencer. He sold it at the beginning of the war. In 1864, he purchased 300 acres, and located on the land upon his return from the war. In 1866, he was married to Nancy J. Alverson, daughter of Wesley Alverson, a pioneer of Owen County. By this union there are six children—Jessie A., Lizzie A., Nancy J., Mary E., James B. and Homer E. Capt. Hyden is a member of the A. F. & A. M., Spencer Lodge, and politically he is a Republican. In 1862, he was for meritorious conduct

promoted to First Lieutenant, and after the battle of Corinth he was promoted to be Captain. He is a member of the Methodist Church, a good Christian man, and one of whom his friends and brethren in the church may well be proud.

AMOS JOHNSON, eighth child of Henry and Julia A. (Eick) Johnson, natives of New Jersey, was born in Lafayette Township, Owen Co., Ind., in 1846. The parents lived upon eighty acres in Lafayette Township until 1862, when they removed to Washington Township, where, in 1882, the father died. The mother at present resides on the old homestead. Amos Johnson lived at home until twenty-two years of age, when he began farming for himself, near the old home farm, on several acres of rich and well-improved farm land. He served as Road Supervisor for two years. He is a laborious farmer, and well respected in his community. He is in politics a Republican. He was married, in 1868, to Mary E. Gillis, daughter of Arthur Gillis, a citizen of St. Joseph County, Ind. They have five children—Frank L., Lewis W., Rosa H., Earl O. and Della H. Mr. Johnson and wife have long been members of the Presbyterian Church at Spencer.

JOHN M. KINNEY, born January 19, 1824, in Belmont County, Ohio, is the second in a family of eight children, and was reared in Ohio. His parents, James and Mary (Millison) Kinney, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, were married in 1809, and died—the father in 1851, and the mother in 1869. John M. was twenty-one years of age when he went to Monroe County, Ohio, and purchased a small farm, where he lived for many years, principally raising tobacco. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, First Ohio Light Artillery, under Capt. Heckman. He served for nearly four years, and took part in the battles of Antietam, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Va., Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Slaughter Mountain, Lookout Mountain, and was in twenty-seven other engagements. In July, 1865, he returned to his home in Ohio, where he remained for one year, and then came to Indiana, locating in Washington Township, Owen County, on a farm. In 1867, he purchased 120 acres of farm land, upon which he now lives. At this time he is Justice of the Peace, and has served for four years. He was Supervisor for some time in the same township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hobah Lodge, No. 323, and of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a strong advocate of Republican principles, and votes that ticket.

REV. ALFRED LAYMON is a son of John and Jennie (Steele) Laymon, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. He was born on April 10, 1813, in Kentucky, and is the third in a family of twelve children. His parents emigrated from Kentucky to Ohio in 1815, and located in Warren County, where they lived for eight years. They removed thence to Indiana, and in 1823 settled in Shelby County. Having entered eighty acres of land, they lived for many years in that county. In 1837, they came to Owen County, and located in Washington Township, where the father died in 1876, and the mother in 1864. Alfred Laymon was reared in Shelby County, and in 1832 he entered forty acres of land upon which he lived for five years, and then removed to Owen County, where he purchased eighty acres of good farm land about three miles west of Gosport. He removed thence in four years to Shelby County, and continued to farm there until 1852, when he again returned to Owen County. He purchased 170 acres of the best farm land in the

county, and is at present living upon the same, to which he has added 530 acres. In 1867, he was ordained a minister of the Separate Baptist Church, and built the edifice known as the "Laymon Church," where he still preaches the Gospel. Rev. Mr. Laymon was married, in 1832, to Elizabeth Randolph, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Randolph, old and respected pioneers of Owen County. By this union there were twelve children, eight of whom are living—Charlotte, David, Alfred, William, Elizabeth, Marion, Daniel and Allen. Politically, Mr. Laymon is a Democrat.

DAVID LAYMON, a native of Indiana, was born in Washington Township, Owen County, December 27, 1844. His parents, the Rev. Alfred and Elizabeth (Randolph) Laymon, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively, were married in 1832. The father was but ten years of age when he came to Indiana with his parents and settled in Shelby County, where he received his education. In 1837, he purchased 170 acres of good land in Owen County, and since that time has added 530 acres to that, part of which he has given to his children. He is now living in Washington Township, a minister of the Gospel. David Laymon is the sixth in a family of twelve children, and was reared in Owen County. Until he was twenty years of age, he remained at home helping on the farm, and attending school. In 1867, he purchased eighty acres of land on which he farmed until 1869, when he sold out and bought a farm in Monroe County. Five years later, he returned to Owen County and purchased 105 acres of land upon which he now lives. He was Road Supervisor in Monroe County for two years. He was married, in 1864, to Delilah McCormick, daughter of Hutson and Nancy McCormick, pioneers of Owen County. By this union there were eight children—Laura B., William M., Thomas, Alfred H., Sarah J., Henry, Walker K., deceased, and Theodore M. Mr. Laymon is an active worker in the Democratic ranks.

MARION LAYMON, a native of Owen County, Ind., and born in Washington Township June 9, 1851, is the eighth child of the Rev. Alfred and Elizabeth (Randolph) Laymon, natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The father was but ten years of age when with his parents he came to Indiana and settled in Shelby County. He was married in 1832, and five years later brought his young wife to Owen County, where he located permanently. Marion Laymon was reared on the home farm, and at the age of eighteen, was married to Emily D. Cline, daughter of Rufus Cline, of Owen County. After his marriage, he farmed in Washington Township for three years, and then purchased eighty acres of fine farm land near his former home, and is at present living there. His farm is well improved, and he has erected a comfortable residence upon it. Himself and wife are members of the Separate Baptist Church. They have four children—Martha A., James R., Bessie E., and an infant. Mr. Laymon was for four years School Director of his district, and is a prominent and influential citizen. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JACOB MANERS was born in Tennessee on March 29, 1831. He is the twelfth child of Jacob and Mary A. (Lawson) Maners, natives of Tennessee. They came to Indiana and located in Owen County in 1832. Three years later, the father went to Tennessee with a drove of horses, and has never been heard from. The mother died in Owen County in 1852. Jacob Maners was reared in Clay Township, Owen County,

until in February, 1850, he began farming in Knox County. He remained there for five years, and then purchased a farm on Raccoon Creek, where he lived until 1876. He then moved to the farm in Washington Township, upon which he now lives. He was married in 1852 to Martha A. Landrum, a daughter of John Landrum, a pioneer of Owen County. By this union there were the following children: Jennie E., Hannah E., Charles M., John W., Nancy J., Mary A., Frank M. and Clarence E. His wife died in 1875, and he was married to Mrs. Martha J. Laymon, a daughter of David Findley, a pioneer of Monroe County. Mr. Maners is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His wife is a member of the Christian Church.

ANDREW J. McHENRY, a native of Owen County, Ind., is the eighth child born to George A. and Mary (Hubbard) McHenry, natives of Kentucky. His parents came to Indiana in its very earliest settlement, and located in Vincennes. In 1818, they came to Owen County and entered land in Washington Township, which they improved, and upon which they lived until 1834. His father then purchased a farm about two and a half miles southwest of Gosport, where they lived until the death of his mother. Andrew was born October 19, 1819, in Washington Township, and lived at home, and with an elder brother until twenty-one years of age, where he received his education, which was limited to the more common branches of learning. In 1842, he was married to Mary Ashbaugh, daughter of Joseph Ashbaugh, of Owen County. By this union there have been nine children—Lucy J. (deceased), Joseph, William, John (deceased), James (deceased), Thomas, Emily, George A. and an infant daughter. His wife died in April, 1861, and he next married Susan Litten, daughter of Jacob Litten, an old pioneer of Owen County. They have eight children. In 1853, he purchased a farm of 220 acres of well-improved land, which he has under good cultivation. He is a laborious farmer, and well respected in his community. He has for forty years been a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is also a member thereof. He is a stanch advocate of Democratic principles.

JOHN McINDOO, the eldest son of Jacob and Margaret (McDowell) McIndoo, was born in Shelby County, Ky., November 17, 1807. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky respectively. His father went to Kentucky in 1782, where he was married, and lived for a short time. In 1810, they came to Indiana, stayed for a few years in Clark County, and then moved to Bartholomew County, where the father died in 1829. The mother died in 1849. John was reared in Bartholomew County, and after his father's death managed the farm for his mother for three years. In 1832, he was married to Sarah Bevis, daughter of Joseph Bevis, a pioneer of New Jersey. By this union there were the following children born: Margaret J., Rebecca A., Mary A., James W., George E., Joseph, John M., Jacob, Elizabeth, Sarah E. and Charles F. After his marriage, Mr. McIndoo sold his property in Bartholomew County, and in 1836 came to Owen County. He entered 160 acres of land, and has since added as much more to it. Himself and wife are identified with the Christian Church, and have been members for fifty-nine years, and remain in good standing. Mr. McIndoo is politically a Republican.

GEN. THOMAS A. McNAUGHT, farmer, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Owen County, near Spencer, in a cabin within 100 feet

of his present residence, September 8, 1826. His parents, Thomas and Catharine (Bartholomew) McNaught, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Kentucky, came to Indiana from Kentucky in 1814, and located in Clark County. Two years later, they came to Owen County and settled in Washington Township. The father died in 1865, the mother March 9, 1864. Thomas A. McNaught is the eleventh child in the family, and was reared on the old home farm, receiving a good education in the district schools. At nineteen years of age, he enlisted in Company A, Third Indiana Mexican Volunteers, under Capt. John M. Sluss, of Monroe County. He served for fifteen months, and in July, 1847, returned to his home in Owen County. He continued farming until the late war broke out, when he enlisted as a private in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, under Col. Jesse Alexander. He raised a company in Owen County, and after going into camp at Gosport was elected Captain. He served in this capacity for one year, when he was promoted to Major. He filled this office for six months, at the end of which time he was made Lieutenant Colonel. After serving about the same length of time in this position, he was appointed Colonel and put in command of the regiment. For meritorious conduct, he was soon after brevetted Brigadier General, and took command of the First Brigade of the Third Division in the Fifteenth Army Corps. He served until August 5, 1865. He took part in the battles of New Madrid, Iuka, Corinth, Milliken's Bend, Raymond, Port Gibson, Thompson Hills, Jackson, Champion Hills, Black River, Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, in the siege and battle of Vicksburg, and the siege of Corinth. He was in Sherman's campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, Ga., in his grand march to the sea, the siege and capture of Savannah, and marched in time to be present at Johnston's surrender near Raleigh. He marched via Petersburg and Richmond to Washington, and was in the grand army review. After the close of the war, he returned to Owen County, where he has been engaged in farming about one mile south of Spencer. He was married, in April, 1852, in Owen County, to Laura A. McNeal, daughter of William and Lucinda McNeal, old and respected pioneers of Owen County. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now living. Gen. Thomas McNaught is a thoroughly good man, and very highly respected by all who know him.

JOHN S. MILLER, farmer, is a native of Indiana, and was born in Floyd County August 7, 1836. His parents, Elisha and Rachel (Rolan) Miller, natives respectively of Virginia and Tennessee, were married, in 1835, in Floyd County. After their marriage they purchased the farm upon which he now lives. The mother died in 1882. John S. Miller is the eldest in a family of ten children, and was reared in Floyd County, where he received his education, which was limited, and when twenty-five years of age went to Jackson County, and there lived until 1865, when he came to Owen County and located in Clay Township. In 1866, he removed to Monroe County, and after staying there for two years again came to Owen County and located in Clay Township, remaining about four years. From there he moved to a farm of 225 acres, which he is at present farming. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is politically a Republican. He was married in March, 1856, to Catharine J. Miller, daughter of Henry Miller, a pioneer of Floyd County. They have three children—Nancy Jane, Marian and Amanda A.

DAVID MULL is the fourth of seven children born to Daniel and Annie (Sites) Mull, natives of North Carolina. He was born in Lincoln County, Ky., July 18, 1813, and was reared in Spencer, where he received a good common school education. When nineteen years of age, he began learning the cabinet-making and the carpenter's trade. He worked for several years at this, and began farming near Spencer, where he has since worked at his trade and run the farm. In December, 1837, he was united in marriage to Cynthia Beem, daughter of Cornelius Beem, who was one of Owen County's oldest pioneers, and who came to this county in 1820. By this union there are four children—John T., William M., George E. S. and Richard N. His wife died in 1847, and the year following he was married to Emily Everman, daughter of John Franklin. She died in 1849, and he was next married to Sarah Orear, daughter of John Orear. They have one child—Tamer A. The mother of this child dying, Mr. Mull married Rosanna Watts, daughter of Benjamin Watts, a pioneer of Indiana. The issue of this union is six children—Sarah (deceased), Mary, David S., Benjamin M., Homer G. and Maud E. Mr. Mull and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been in this church for over thirty years, and has been a liberal supporter and an earnest, faithful worker in upholding its faith.

LEMUEL H. POWELL is the youngest child of Elijah and Maria (Hayman) Powell, and was born in Washington Township, Owen County, Ind., September 30, 1850, where he was reared and educated, and lived until September, 1876, when he was married. His parents were natives of Maryland. They came to Indiana in 1837, located on a farm in Bartholomew County, and remained there for ten years, at which time they moved to Owen County, and located in Washington Township on a farm. The mother died in 1867, the father in 1880. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1867, to Luzetta Pryor, daughter of Watson Pryor, a citizen of Spencer, Owen County. This union is blessed with three children—Gracie, Raymond and Ada M. After his marriage, Mr. Powell farmed at the old homestead until in 1883, when he moved to his present location in Washington Township. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Powell is politically a Republican. His brother, Walter Powell, was born in Bartholomew County in June of 1841. He owns forty acres of the old homestead, and has it under good cultivation, a comfortable dwelling house erected, and is very pleasantly located. He is in politics a Republican, is a good moral man and highly esteemed by his many acquaintances, being industrious and scrupulous in his dealings with all.

ARTEMAS PRATT, a native of Kentucky, was born in Boone County November 16, 1815, and is the second in a family of three children born to Artemas and Nancy (Parker) Pratt, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Kentucky. The father came to Kentucky at an early day, and clerked in Boone County until his marriage. During his clerkship, he made seven trips down the river to New Orleans with produce, after disposing of which he walked back. He died in 1818, the mother in 1832. Artemas was reared in Kentucky, but after his mother's death he came to Indiana and stopped in Dearborn County for a short time. Thence he moved to Decatur, where he remained for nine years, farming. He was united by marriage in 1836 to Nancy Fortune, daughter of Thomas Fortune, one of the oldest pioneers of Decatur County. In 1853, he came to Owen County and located on a farm near Gosport,

where he lived for nine years, and then purchased 110 acres of good land in Washington Township. He now resides on this same land and is very pleasantly located. He is politically a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They have been blessed with eight children—Arthur P., Rebecca A., Edward (deceased), Thomas F. (who was killed in the army), William M., Amelia, Alice (deceased) and Mary (deceased).

ARTHUR P. PRATT is a native of Decatur County, Ind., and was born March 25, 1838. His parents, Artemas and Nancy (Fortune) Pratt, were natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. His father came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1834, and lived in Dearborn County for a short time. From there he went to Decatur County, where, two years later, he was married, after which he came to Owen County in 1853, and located on a farm near Gosport. Shortly afterward, he came to Washington Township, and has since resided here, farming 110 acres of excellent land. Arthur is the eldest in a family of eight children, and was reared at home until 1861, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Copp. He served for three years in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in the battle of Antietam and a number of others. After returning from the war, he resumed his work on the farm, and in 1877 he purchased ninety acres of land in Washington Township, and at present resides here. He was married in 1860 to Salena Hinote, daughter of Asahel Hinote, a citizen of Morgan County. They had six children—Mary (deceased), Victor, Dora A., Nora M., Asahel A. (deceased) and Arthur. His wife died in March, 1875, and two years later, he married Amanda Keene, a daughter of Joseph Laymon. The issue of this marriage was three children—Nancy J., Nellie I. and Stella V. (twins). Mr. Pratt is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his wife belongs to the Christian Church. He is Republican, politically.

ISAAC H. PRICE was born in Washington Township, Owen Co., Ind., December 8, 1845. His parents, Daniel and Susan (Brown) Price, were natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. They were married in Owen County November 4, 1841. The father came to Owen County in the spring of 1840, and entered forty acres of good farm land, which he immediately put under cultivation, and soon after bought 200 acres. He is now living with his son on the old farm. His wife died in June, 1847. Isaac Price was reared in Washington Township, on the farm which he now owns, and educated in the district schools. He was for four years Supervisor of the township. He was married in October, 1872, to Elizabeth Craig, daughter of Alexander Craig, one of the most prominent farmers and oldest pioneers in Owen County. His wife died in March, 1879, and he was next married to Maggie A. Alexander, a daughter of Thomas Alexander, a citizen of Monroe County, and one of its old settlers. By this union there are three children—Wilburt, Oral W. and Ross H. Mr. Price and wife are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are active workers in its cause. He is a member of the Democratic party.

THEODORE H. SEDWICK, eldest son of Dr. John J. and Matilda (Archer) Sedwick, natives of Monroe County, Ind., was born near Eel River, Clay County, Ind., June 16, 1834. His parents were married in 1832 in Monroe County, after which they removed to Bowling Green, where the father practiced medicine for two years, and then moved to

Spencer, where he continued in the practice until his death occurred in 1839. The mother is still living, and is landlady of the "Whitesell House" at Ellettsville. Theodore was reared in Monroe County, and received a good education in the district schools. In April, 1856, he was united in marriage to Susanna Miles, of Jasper County. They had one child—Carrie (deceased). His wife died in December, 1872. He was next married in October, 1875, to Sarah M. Edwards, daughter of Noel Edwards, an old settler of Monroe County. By this union there are two children—John J. and Mattie J. In November, 1881, Mr. Sedwick located in Washington Township, on a farm of 160 acres, and is at present living there, pleasantly situated. He is a staunch Republican, and a member of the A. F. & A. M. He and his wife are identified with the Christian Church, and are active workers.

MARCUS H. SMITH, a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum County November 23, 1815, is the fifth child born to Samuel and Barraby (Humes) Smith, natives of Virginia. His parents emigrated from Virginia to Ohio in an early day and located in Muskingum County, where the father's death occurred. The father had entered 320 acres of land in Owen County, Ind., and the mother came to claim it shortly after the father's death. She yoked her team of oxen, and prepared to brave and endure the perils and hardships of the wilderness. After days of tedious travel over hills and through hollows, she, with her family of six children, reached the land on White River. The mother died in 1862, while living with her son Marcus. In 1863, the subject of this sketch was ordained a minister of the Christian Church, and has since that time been preaching the Gospel to the people in his immediate vicinity. At the age of twenty, he was married to Malinda Pierson, daughter of Bartholomew and Margaret Pierson, pioneers of Owen County. One year later, he inherited sixty-three acres of land, which he traded shortly after for 160 acres in Washington Township, this county, and at present he resides here on 365 acres of land, which he has highly cultivated. He also owns seventy-seven acres of the best land in Morgan County. They have seven children—Bartholomew, Samuel, Jesse, Juretta, Mary E., Presley and Francis L. He and his wife have for forty years been members of the Christian Church. Mr. Smith is politically a Democrat, and a good, kind-hearted gentleman, always liberal in any public enterprise, and ever ready to assist the needy.

LUTHER H. SMITH, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Allegheny City August 21, 1845. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Bowen) Smith, are natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Maryland. They lived in Allegheny City for many years, where the father followed the trade of brick-layer. In 1834, he entered the political field, and twelve years later was elected to the Assembly, representing Allegheny County. In 1848, he was re-elected by a large majority on the Democratic ticket. In 1850, he was elected to Congress for one term. In 1856, in Buchanan's administration, he was appointed Steward of the United States Marine Hospital at Allegheny City, and filled the position until 1860. After the expiration of this term of office, he lived in retirement until his death, which occurred in Highland County, Ohio, April 22, 1864. The mother now resides with Luther in Owen County. Luther is the seventh child, and was reared in Allegheny City. He learned the blacksmith's trade, and when eighteen years of age, came to Indiana, where for eleven years he followed his trade in Spencer. He

moved from Spencer to his farm of 127 acres, and has since resided there. He has erected a shop upon his farm, and daily wields the hammer at the forge. In 1882, he was elected Superintendent of Roads, which office was abolished by the Legislature of 1882-83. In December, 1873, he was married to Emma Wythem, daughter of Peter Wythem, among the earliest settlers of Owen County. This union has been blessed with five children—Elizabeth, Nellie (deceased), Peter, Gracie (deceased) and Luther H. Mr. Smith is politically a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. WILLARD, only child of Isaac and Rebecca (Van Horn) Willard, was born in Bucks County, Penn., November 26, 1804. His parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1820, and located in Monroe County, where the father died in 1851, and the mother in 18—. William Willard lived in Bucks County until he was sixteen years of age, and then moved to Ohio with his parents, who located in Monroe County, his father having married again. In 1826, William A. purchased sixty acres of land, to which he soon added 160. He farmed in Monroe County for twenty-one years, and then came to Indiana, entered eighty acres of the farm which he now owns, having since then added to it 280 acres. He served as Justice of the Peace for twelve years in Ohio. He was Trustee of Washington Township for more than five years, and also served a short time as Road Supervisor. He was married, October 5, 1826, to Sarah Sill, daughter of John and Sarah Sill, natives of Pennsylvania. By this union there were eleven children—Isaac, John, Henry, Nicholas, Rebecca, Rachel, Lucinda, Harriet, Mary, Jane and Margaret. Mr. Willard is a staunch and active member of the Republican party, and is a man who makes and retains many friendships.

LYCURGUS H. WOOD was born in Franklin Township, Owen Co., Ind., August 5, 1833. He is the seventh in a family of ten children born to Willis and Lovisa (Rankin) Wood, natives of Kentucky, who immigrated to Indiana in 1826. They located in Franklin Township, Owen County, purchased fifty acres of land, afterward entering sixty-three more, and at the time of his death, in 1865, he owned 267 acres of the best land in Owen County. The mother's death occurred in August of the same year. Lycurgus H. Wood was reared on the old home farm, and he was educated at the neighboring district schools. He early learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed in Spencer for two years. He was in Minnesota for nearly two years, and from thence returned to Owen County to farm. He lived a farmer's life for two years, and then went to Pike's Peak, Colo., and began mining. He again returned to his farm in 1864, and was married to Martha Kelly, a daughter of Allen and Mary Kelly, pioneers of Greene County, Ind. They had eight children—Wilford (deceased), John F., Julia A., Mary L., Daniel, Eliza E., Liona and Willie A. In 1878, Mr. Wood was elected Sheriff of Owen County on the Democratic ticket, and three years later was re-elected to his second term of office. After the expiration, he purchased the farm of 205 acres of land upon which he at present resides. He is a member of the K. of H., of the A., F. & A. M., and both he and his wife are members of the K. & L. of H. They are also members of the Christian Church, and in good standing.

OTHO WORKMAN, born in Coshocton County, Ohio, June 7, 1817, is the eldest of nine children born to Benjamin and Lena (Geary) Workman, natives of Maryland. His parents came to Ohio about 1805, and located on a farm in Coshocton County, where they remained until their

deaths. Otho Workman was reared in his native county. He obtained a good education in the district schools, and remained at home until twenty-seven years of age, assisting his father on the farm. Afterward, he farmed for himself in Coshocton County for four years, and then moved to Hocking County, where he remained for three years. Thence he came to Owen County, and purchased a farm in Washington Township, where he now resides. He was married, on March 4, 1844, to Catharine Miller, daughter of Jacob Miller, a resident of Coshocton County, Ohio. To this union there have been born ten children, eight of whom are living. Mr. Workman was Road Supervisor for a number of years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Hobah Lodge, No. 323. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and in good standing. He is politically a Democrat.

GOSPORT AND WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

J. M. ALEXANDER, merchant, was born November 9, 1827, in Wayne Township, Owen Co., Ind. He is eldest in a family of three children, born to William and Melinda (Asher) Alexander, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky. They came to Indiana in 1816, and settled in Owen County. In 1822, they entered a farm two miles southeast of Gosport, which is now owned by the subject of this sketch. His father died in Gosport in 1871. J. M. Alexander was reared on a farm until seventeen years of age, when he entered the State University at Bloomington, where he remained for two years, after which he went to Gosport. He there entered the employ of Silas H. Kelow, and in two years went to Martinsville, Morgan County, and remained there for some time. In 1849, he returned to Gosport, and formed a partnership with William A. Montgomery in a general merchandise establishment. Three years later he sold out, and after awhile went into the same business, in which he continued until 1860, after which he was idle until October, 1861, when he entered the Fifty-ninth Indiana Infantry as First Lieutenant and Quartermaster. He served for two years, and resigned on account of injuries received at Corinth. He then went to New Orleans, worked for the commission house of Thompson & Co., and thence in 1867 returned to Gosport, where he established the first grocery store in Gosport, and where he has since resided, continuing in the same business, and at present has in connection a full line of dry goods. In 1853, he was married to Belle Lyons, a native of New Albany, Ind. By this union there were two children, both dead. His first wife dying, he was married to Mary Catterson, daughter of Jefferson Graham, one of Morgan County's pioneer officials. They have one child. Mr. Alexander is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been for many years an active member of the M. E. Church.

E. W. ARGANBRIGHT, commercial traveler and a citizen of Gosport, was born in Harrison County, Ind., May 5, 1829. His parents, Jacob and Rebecca (Mouck) Arganbright, natives of Virginia, immigrated to Indiana in 1820, and located in Floyd County, and thence shortly afterward moved to Harrison, where, in 1842, the father died. The

mother's death occurred in 1864. Edward received a good education in his native county, and in 1847 began teaching school in Floyd County. In 1848, he attended one term at the State University at Bloomington, after which he came to Owen County and settled in Gosport, where he taught for some time. He then taught in the country, and in 1858 went to Spencer and taught in the schools there. He then returned to Gosport, and continued teaching as before. In 1848, after his return from Bloomington, he was appointed Deputy County Clerk with Isaac E. Johnson at Spencer, which office he creditably filled. He was married, in 1851, to Lucinda J. Dowlall, daughter of Leroy and Elizabeth Dowlall, old and respected pioneers of Owen County. They have one child, Albert E. Mr. Arganbright taught school for several years, served as book-keeper for two years, and was Cashier of the bank at Gosport for some time. In 1860, he formed a partnership with J. W. McMillan & Bro. in the general mercantile business, and continued in it for four years. He sold his interest in that, and became partner of Elias Anderson in the same business. Two years later, they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Arganbright went into the employ of a boot and shoe house in Cincinnati, with which he remained for four years. He was then in the employ of John Gates & Co., of Cincinnati, for six years, and was engaged at Philadelphia in a boot and shoe manufactory for three years. He then began traveling for a number of houses, and at present represents five different firms respectively of Philadelphia, Penn., Hartford, Conn., Worcester, Mass., Putnam, Conn., and Greenfield, Mass. Mr. Arganbright is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of the I. O. O. F., and of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER BROWN, native of Monroe County, Ind., second son of Francis and Sarah (Mouser) Brown, of Kentucky, was born November 21, 1833. His father was a lover of learning, and, though a farmer, and rearing his sons as such, he gave them all a good education. Hon. Frederick T. Brown, brother of the subject of this sketch, was during eight years Judge of a Common Pleas Court, and two of his brothers and three sisters were for years talented teachers in the public schools. A. A. Brown came with his parents into Owen County in 1844, and February 14, 1856, was married to Mary A. Smith, daughter of John M. Smith, of Pennsylvania. By her he had born to him nine children—Alfred Edwin, deceased at the age of about twenty months; John Francis; Noah Webster; Emma Leora; Laurie May, died in the fourteenth year of her age; Bessie Rosella; Hattie Belle; Archie Schuyler; and Mary Lizzie, died in infancy. Mr. Brown is a consistent member of the Christian Church, a Master Mason, votes the Republican ticket, is a successful farmer and stock-grower, an honored member of society, and an upright gentleman. Before coming into Wayne Township, he served two terms as Assessor of Montgomery. He has been twice elected Justice of the Peace of Wayne, and for reasons of his own refused to qualify. In 1880, he was elected Assessor, and is the present incumbent of that office (October, 1883). From 1858 to 1863, he lived in the State of Illinois, and while there served two terms as Township Commissioner. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, well improved and cultivated, and to the supervision and management of which he gives his personal attention.

J. M. CARLTON, druggist, a native of Indiana, was born in Monroe County April 21, 1836. He is the fifth child born to William and Mary

(Hall) Carlton, natives of North Carolina. They came to Indiana from North Carolina in 1826, and settled in Monroe County. In 1838, they removed to Washington Township, Monroe County, where the mother died in 1841. The father was then quite a prominent Baptist minister, and after his wife's death removed to Bates County, Mo. He settled on a farm, and remained there until his death in 1856. The subject of this sketch lived in Monroe County until eighteen years of age, and received a good education. When twenty-eight years of age, he went with his father to Missouri, where, two years later, he taught school. In 1857, he returned to Indiana, entered the State University at Bloomington, and remained there for four years. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. Secrest. He served until May of 1863, when, on account of ill health, he received an honorable discharge, having participated in the battles of Chattanooga, Stone River and others. After his return home from the war, he resumed his former vocation as school teacher, in Monroe County, and in 1864 he came to Owen County and taught school during the winters of 1864 and 1865. Late in 1865, he opened a drug store in Gosport, and during his first year in the business was elected Superintendent of the schools there. He has been since 1865 successfully engaged as druggist in Gosport. January 1, 1861, he was married to Catharine P. Duncan, daughter of Jacob Duncan, an old pioneer of Monroe County. The issue of this union has been six children. Mr. Carlton was for several years President of the Board of Town Trustees. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed all the chairs in the chapter. He is a prominent citizen, and liberal to all public enterprises.

HON. WILLIAM HARBIN FRITTS, a prominent and influential citizen and farmer of Wayne Township, second son of John Martin and Ann (Daughley) Fritts, natives of Germany and Ireland respectively, was born in what is now the State of Arkansas, February 27, 1815. From Arkansas his parents removed to Kentucky, and at an early date to Indiana. They settled first in Harrison County, where the elder Mr. Fritts soon afterward died, leaving his family in indigent circumstances. The subject of this sketch and two of his brothers were soon afterward taken by a relative back to Kentucky, when by an order of court they were "bound out" to different parties. William H. was taken to the city of Louisville, and apprenticed to a carpenter and builder. With this master, who proved rather austere, he remained two years, and then ran away. Peniless, scant of clothing, and literally barefoot, he turned his face toward the poor home of his best friend, his mother. Sleeping the first night in a barn in the suburbs of the "Falls City," he the next day footed it down the river about eight miles, when using a plank for a boat, he towed himself to the Indiana shore, landing at "Snyder's Ferry." Learning that his mother had gone, the neighbors knew not where, he engaged at once to work for a farmer for a pair of shoes. He had only been two or three days in his new place when his old master came with men and guns and dogs to capture and return him to Louisville. Jumping out of a back window, he ran through the fields and woods to a creek, into which he plunged, and up which he waded for a distance of two miles, finally stopping at the house of a Mr. Wiseman, with whom he stayed several days. The "new purchase" was just then thrown open to settlers, and young Fritts took the first opportunity that offered to place himself out of the reach of his late master, and July 5, 1828, he landed in Owen

County, where he has since resided. For his first month's work, he received a pair of pants and a shirt, both made of flax. For his first year's work, he received his clothing, and a colt, which he sold for \$26 on credit, a debt never yet paid. His second year's compensation, included three months' schooling, and out of his third year's earnings, he was completely swindled by his employer. In the fall of 1831, he taught school. He next went as clerk in a store at Gosport, and remained until the spring of 1834. In June of this year, he married Susan Wooden, daughter of his employer. She bore him ten children—Matilda (deceased), Thomas Jefferson, James Robert, Malinda Jane, John Davis (deceased), Eliza Florence, Mary Isabel, Emma America, William Harrison and Amanda. His son Thomas J. is a physician, and resides in Illinois; James R. is a lawyer at Gosport; William H. and Amanda reside in Morgan County and the rest of the family in Owen. Prior to the "New Constitution," subject was Judge of Owen County for seven consecutive years. He began the profession of law in 1851, and followed it for a quarter of a century. He is an ardent Democrat from principle, and a public speaker of much ability. Judge Fritts owns a fine farm of 440 acres, all in cultivation, handsomely embellished with residences, barns, outhouses, orchards, etc., well stocked, and fully equipped with agricultural implements and machinery. Agriculture and stock-growing are at present the only matters that command any of his attention in a business way. He is a member of the Masonic order and President of the Local Board of Agriculture.

JAMES R. FRITTS, attorney, is the third in a family of ten children, and was born in Wayne Township, Owen County, Ind., November 13, 1840. His parents, William H. and Susan (Wooden) Fritts, natives of Arkansas and Kentucky respectively, came to Indiana and settled in Wayne Township, Owen County, where they at present reside. James was reared and educated in his native county, helping his father on the farm when he could. At the age of seventeen years, he entered the Asbury University at Greencastle, where he remained three years, and in April, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fourteenth Indiana Volunteers, as First Corporal, under Capt. John H. Matin; served until November, 1862, when he was discharged on account of a wound received in the battle of Winchester. He took part in the battle of Greenbrier, Va., Bloomer's Gap and Furnace, Winchester, South Mountain, Antietam, and Richmond, Va. After his return from the war, he taught school in Wayne Township, and in 1864 was appointed Principal of the High School in Gosport; served for one year and then gave up teaching entirely. He was elected Supervisor of Wayne Township in 1865, and began farming soon after. He then moved to Morgan County, located on a farm, and thence in 1867 to Gosport, and went into the merchandise business with his father. Since fifteen years of age, he had read law, and also practiced some for several years. In 1873, he sold his interest in the store and has since followed his profession exclusively, making a success of it. He was Assessor of Gosport for one year, and for two years he was President of the Soldiers' Veteran Association. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Christian Church. In June, 1864, he was married to Emma Swaar, a daughter of Judge J. H. and Jane Swaar, prominent citizens of Owen County. They have had ten children, seven of whom are living.

CURTIS G. H. GOSS was born in Gosport, Owen County, October 14, 1848. He grew to manhood upon a farm, and when not engaged in the duties incident to farm life, attended the public schools in the county, by which he obtained the rudiments of an English education. In 1864, he entered Earlham College, at Richmond, where he remained for four years, being prevented from graduating on account of ill health. After leaving college, he spent six months traveling, and then returned to Gosport, where, for one year, he was engaged as clerk in the banking business. He went into the pork business with his father, and continued with him for two years, shortly afterward starting a grocery store, which he ran for three years, and until 1878 was again engaged in pork-packing. He at present is in the employ of the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R. Co. November 15, 1871, he was married to Florence A. Clapper, a native of Morgan County, and a daughter of George W. and Martha J. (Cox) Clapper, natives respectively of Indiana and Pennsylvania. By this union there are two children—George C. and Joseph E. Mr. Goss and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and of the I. O. O. F., and, politically, he is a Republican. He was Town Councilman in Gosport, and served for two years as Assessor and one term as Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, Owen County. He located in Martinsville in September, 1881, where he has since resided. Mr. Goss is a prominent citizen, a man of solid worth, courteous, temperate, upright, and possesses superior business and social attributes.

N. C. GRAY, dealer in stock, was born in Harrison Township, Owen County, July 8, 1849. His parents, David and Ruth (Smith) Gray, were natives of Indiana. His father went from Owen to Tipton County in 1852, and remained for two years. He then returned to Owen County, where he lived until his death, which occurred May 6, 1881. His mother is living in Gosport. Subject is the eldest child in the family, and was reared in his native county. When twenty-one years of age, he moved to Gosport, where he at present resides. He received a good common school education in the district schools of Harrison Township, and in Ashland Township, Morgan County. In the fall of 1867, he entered the high school at Mooresville, Morgan County, Ind., which he attended for nearly three years, and was obliged at that time, much to his regret, to leave all his studies, on account of the illness of his father, and to return to his home. In the fall of 1868, he entered the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Indianapolis, and completed his studies late in the same year. In 1881, he was assistant cashier in the Pettit & Montgomery Bank at Gosport. He soon resigned his position, and with his father began trading in stock, and is at present one of Owen County's largest stock-dealers. In 1882, he was elected Trustee of Wayne Township, and at present creditably fills the office. He was married in December, 1881, to Grace Grimsley, daughter of Maj. J. and Anna Grimsley, prominent residents of Gosport. They have one child, Raymond. Mr. Gray is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and is the Treasurer of Blue Lodge, No. 92, also a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is an active and consistent member of the Christian Church, and is a staunch Republican.

W. F. GWIN is a native of Indiana, born in Owen County May 28, 1848. His parents, William and Rebecca (Mouser) Gwin, came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1832, and located in Bloomington, Monroe

County, where they remained until 1842. Thence they moved five miles west of Bloomington, and lived for eight years. After that, for a number of years, they farmed in various places in Indiana, and finally, in 1882, removed to Gosport, where they located and at present reside. Subject is the seventh of nine children, was reared in Owen County near Cataract, and received a good education in the district schools of the county. When twenty years of age, he entered the State University at Bloomington. In 1869, he returned home, and taught for about two years in Wayne Township, and during the following summer worked on a farm. In 1871, he taught in Paragon, Morgan County. In the spring of 1872, he returned to Gosport, and went into the employ of H. Hays, a dry goods merchant. In 1874, he became partner in a grocery store, which he soon was obliged to leave, owing to ill health, which necessitated a change. He went to Kansas, and returned in eleven months, quite able to attend to business. He became agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company. After a year in this business, he clerked for Mr. Hays again, and in 1882 went into the clothing business, and is so engaged at present. In November, 1872, he was married to Minnie Catterson, a daughter of Thomas Catterson, who is a leading physician of Martinsville. They have two children. Mr. Gwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a prominent member and active worker in the Republican ranks.

A. A. HAASE was born in Morgan County, Ind., December 6, 1840. His parents, Henry and Mary (Avery) Haase, immigrated from North Carolina to Indiana about 1820, and located on a farm three miles east of Martinsville. The mother died in 1844, and seven years later the father took his family to Cumberland County, Ill.; remaining a year, they returned to Indiana, locating again near Martinsville, where the father died. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native county, and assisted his father on the farm during the summer until eighteen years of age, when he began teaching school. His first two years of teaching were spent in Jefferson Township, Morgan County, after which he taught in various places until 1868. In 1865, he was married to Margaret E. Moser, a native of Owen County. This union was blest with four children, but one of whom is living—Elvie E. In 1868, Mr. Haase purchased a saw mill, which he ran until 1872, when he sold it and began farming in Owen County, residing on his farm for two years; he thence removed to Gosport, teaching school a short distance from town in the winter, and farming in the summer. In 1878, he became partner of John Mosier, Jr., in a meat shop, and finally purchased the other half-interest, running it by himself for three years. In October, 1882, Thomas Lukenbill went into partnership with him, and at present they are doing a flourishing business. Mr. Haase is a member of the Methodist Church, and is politically a Democrat.

WILLIAM CATTON HALBERT, farmer and stock-grower of Wayne Township, third son of Thomas and Margaret (Woodsmall) Halbert, natives of Virginia, was born in Nelson County, Ky., October 22, 1817; came with his parents to Indiana in the year 1822, and has since resided in Owen County. His life has been spent upon the farm, and his education limited to the studies of the country subscription schools. January 21, 1844, he was married to Miss Ann Asher, who has borne him twelve children—Cynthia, James A. (deceased), Sarah, Margaret, Madison, Mary E., Henrietta, William F. (deceased), Amanda, Irene

(deceased), Irene (second) and John M. From 1831 to 1868, subject lived in Harrison Township, and during that time held the office of Township Clerk three years, Assessor five years, and Trustee eight years. Early in life, he entered from Government a forty-acre tract of land in Owen County, cleared it up, and improved it. December, 1875, his dwelling house and nearly all its contents were destroyed by fire, and as if to verify the old adage, that "it never rains but it pours," he was immediately prostrated upon a bed of sickness. However, his neighbors demonstrated the fact that humanity is not extinct in some communities, by at once uniting, and in thirty days framed and completed for occupancy a residence for himself and family. Two of his children, William F. and Irene, died in infancy, and his son James A. was killed March 27, 1874, by a falling tree. Subject and wife are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church, and Mr. H. has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

B. F. HART, a pioneer of Owen County, Ind., is a native of Kentucky, born in Bath County, January 10, 1828. His parents, John and Hester (Adams) Hart, immigrated to Indiana from Kentucky in the fall of 1841, and located in Hendricks County on a farm, where they remained until their death, which occurred, the father in 1850, and the mother in 1863. The subject of this sketch is fourth in a family of eight children, and was reared in Kentucky until thirteen years of age, up to which time he had attended school in Bath County. He came with his parents to Indiana, where he attended school for five years, afterward teaching for three years in Hendricks County. He then moved to Owen County and located in Gosport, where he farmed and traded in stock until 1860. He then opened a livery stable, which he soon sold and purchased another one, which he ran for a number of years. He moved next near to the National Hotel, and in October, 1881, to his present place of business. He was married in 1849 to Jane Higgins, daughter of Thomas Higgins, an old and respected pioneer of Hendricks County. By this union there have been five children, four of whom are living. Mr. Hart is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Gosport Blue Lodge, No. 92. He is well known and respected by all.

H. HAYS, merchant, is the eldest child of Hayden and Prudence (Jones) Hays, natives of Indiana. He was born in Jefferson County, Ind., on November 22, 1834. His father being a minister, and not stopping long in any one town, the education of his son was acquired by close application, and in different parts of Indiana. When fifteen years of age, he entered Asbury University at Greencastle, where he completed his studies in 1856, and two years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him. He then taught school for one year at Perrysville, Ind., and in July, 1857, came to Gosport and began the practice of law. In 1859, he formed a partnership in a dry goods store with J. H. McNutt, and continued in this for five years. He then entered a wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1866 returned to Gosport. He went into the dry goods business, also dealing extensively in grain. In 1882, he opened a clothing house, and at present is dealing in dry goods, clothing, grain and wool. He was married in 1858 to Harriet N. McNutt, of Perrysville, Ind. Mr. Hays has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for a number of years.

J. R. HENRY, banker and stock-dealer, is a native of Tennessee, born near Cleveland November 22, 1844. His parents, James M. and Azina

(Howard) Henry, natives of Virginia, moved to Tennessee when young were there married, and located on a farm in Bradley County, where his father at present resides. His mother died in 1859, after rearing a family of seven children. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated at home, and in its immediate neighborhood. In May, 1861, he went to Gosport, and in the following July enlisted in Company B, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteers, under Capt. James Grimsley, and served for four years. He took part in the battle of Baton Rouge, Camp Bisland, the siege of Port Hudson, Spanish Fort and the capture of Mobile. At the close of the war he returned to Gosport, and was employed as clerk in a drug store for some time. He was in a dry goods store for six months, and then went to Chicago, where he entered Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. He finished there September 6, 1867. He again went to Gosport, and served for six months in Pettit & Montgomery's Bank, as book-keeper; thence to Martinsville, Ind., where in the employ of a banker and druggist, he remained until September, 1868. Six months later, he came to Gosport and purchased A. H. Pettit's interest in the bank, and is at present junior partner in the firm of Montgomery & Henry. He has for ten years been a member of the School Board and is at present its worthy trustee. He has been for nine years past and is at present Superintendent of the Christian Sunday School in Gosport. He was married, in October, 1869, to Laura L. Montgomery, eldest daughter of William A. Montgomery. He is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Christian Church. He is a very prominent citizen, a worthy gentleman, and highly respected in his community.

WILLIAM HOLLICK is a native of Kentucky, born in Jefferson County February 22, 1822. His parents, Martin and Sophia (Bramble) Hollick, natives of Maryland, went to Kentucky in 1818, and located on a farm, where they remained for a number of years. In 1832, while visiting in Maryland, the mother died. His father died in 1835. William was reared in Kentucky. When fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed for three years to a Hiram McGee, of Louisville, a contractor and builder. In 1839, he went to New Orleans, and worked for some time at his trade, after which he returned to Louisville. Two years later he came to Owen County, and located where Cataract now is. He worked on the Big Mills on Eel River, remaining there for about eight years, and in the fall of 1849, came to Gosport where he followed his trade until 1879. He then became a furniture dealer and undertaker, and at present has the only business of this kind in Gosport, where he is very successful. In 1843, he was married to Delila Owen, daughter of Thomas Owen, one of the earliest pioneers of Owen County. They had twelve children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Hollick is an active member of the Republican party.

G. W. JOHNSON, express agent, was born in Johnson County, Ind., February 17, 1847. He is the seventh child of Charles and Eleanor (Tracy) Johnson, natives of Kentucky. His father came to Indiana in 1827, and was the Jailer of Johnson County. In 1852, he located on a farm in that county, and died there in 1873. The mother is still living. When nineteen years old, the subject of this sketch went to Columbus, Ind., and was apprenticed to a saddler, with whom he remained for nearly three years. He then went to Connersville, Ind., and worked at his trade, afterward to Greenville, Ohio; thence back to Johnson County,

and again to Columbus, Ind., in all of which places he stayed but a short time. In August, 1868, he came to Gosport, and was in a saddler's employ for more than a year, when he went to Martinsville, Morgan County. While there, he went into partnership with a harness merchant, and soon after sold out his interest, returned to Gosport, where he was employed by a harness merchant. In 1872, he was married to Annie Dagley, daughter of Joseph Dagley, one of the earliest pioneers of Owen County. They have two boys. After his marriage, Mr. Johnson left Gosport for some time, but returned, and in 1875 opened a harness shop, and for five years continued to ply his trade. For the past three years, he has been in the employ of the Adams Express Company. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grand Lodge, and also a member of the Christian Church.

THOMAS LUKENBILL is a native of Owen County, Ind., born in Washington Township February 18, 1843. His parents, Samuel and Eliza J. (Thomas) Lukenbill, natives of Indiana and Kentucky respectively, were married in Owen County in 1840, and located on a farm two and a half miles southwest of Gosport. They lived there for forty years, when the father died. The mother still lives on the old home farm. Thomas is the second in a family of eight children, and was reared and educated on the old home farm. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Infantry, under Capt. James Secrest. He was discharged during the next year on account of disability. In 1863, he located on a farm near Gosport, remained there for fourteen years, and then moved to Gosport. He became partner in a flour mill, and after a short time sold his interest, became dealer in furniture, and a year later went to farming, which he does at present, in connection with running a meat shop in Gosport. He is a member of the Christian Church. In 1863, he was married in Owen County to Charity Barnes, daughter of James Barnes, an old and respected pioneer of Owen County. By this union there are five children—Orrie M., Lillie M., Thomas L., Stella and Matilda J.

ELISHA R. MCGINNIS, farmer and stock-grower, and native of Wayne Township, third son of Elisha and Abigail (Booth) McGinnis, natives of Kentucky and of Scotch and English extraction respectively, was born March 20, 1834. In 1855 or 1856, he spent a few months in the State of Missouri, and the rest of his life has been spent in his native county. He was reared upon a farm and educated at the public schools. His parents came into Indiana at an early day—probably in 1824 or 1825—and after a year or two spent in Monroe County, removed to Owen, where, in the neighborhood of Gosport, they ended their days. November 26, 1856, the subject of this sketch was married to Rhoda Cummings, by whom he has had born to him thirteen children—Sanford, Flora A., Frank (died at the age of eighteen years), Mary D. (died at the age of eighteen years), Cora E. (died at the age of fifteen years), Ida May, Eva, Arizona, Gertrude, Viola, Emma, Ellen and Elisha. Mr. McGinnis is a Master Mason, a Democrat in politics, and an honorable, upright citizen. From his father, who died in 1866 or 1867, he inherited about \$4,000 in money. To this, by hard work and good management, he has materially added, and, though within the past few years he has paid about \$9,000 security debts, he is to-day one of the leading farmers of Wayne Township. He owns three good farms, aggregating about 500 acres well improved, and in a high state of cultivation. He is a breeder

of thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, also of blooded cattle and sheep to a considerable extent.

* P. M. MARTIN, one of the leading dry goods merchants of Gosport, was born in Putnam County, Ind., August 8, 1853. He is the sixth of seven children born to Lewis M. and Mary (Ross) Martin, natives of Kentucky. His parents were married in Putnam County in 1838, and remained in that county until 1865. The father was a farmer and stock-trader. From Putnam they removed to Ladoga, in Montgomery County, where his parents at present reside. The subject of this sketch lived at home until 1870, when he began teaching school. He had received a good education in the public schools in Putnam County, and at the academy at Ladoga, where he graduated in June of 1870. He taught for two years in Montgomery County, and in March, 1872, he was employed as a clerk in a dry goods store in Ladoga, where he stayed until 1874, when he went to Champaign, Ill., and entered the Illinois Industrial University. One year later he returned to his home, and became partner in a dry goods store. Late in 1877, he sold his interest in the store, and engaged in the drug business, in which he continued for five years, during which time the firm had also purchased a stock of dry goods. He then sold his interest in the drug store to his partner, and they continued together in the dry goods business. In October, 1882, Charles H. Smith purchased Mr. Wooden's, the former partner's interest, and the firm name at present is Martin & Smith, "Trade Palace." In 1877, Mr. Martin was married to Conie Wooden, a daughter of Dr. J. Wooden, one of Owen County's pioneers and physicians. The issue of this union is three children. In 1882, he was elected Clerk and Treasurer of Gosport, and in 1883 was re-elected, at present creditably filling the office. He is Secretary of the School Board of Gosport. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P., and is a man of excellent business qualifications, liberal alike to all public enterprises, and highly esteemed in his community.

JOHN C. MAYFIELD was born in Pulaski County, Ky., February 9, 1822. He is the only child of Pleasant W. and Jane (Buchanan) Mayfield, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and who came into Indiana in the year 1830. They settled first near Springville in Lawrence County, but at the end of a few months moved into Owen, where the subject of this sketch has since resided. His father died in 1855, at the age of sixty-five years, and his mother in 1868 or 1869, at the age of sixty-eight or sixty-nine years. He was reared upon a farm and educated at the common schools of his neighborhood. So long as his parents lived, he made his home with them, and at their death inherited their property. He is a bachelor, and possessed of some remarkable peculiarities. He lives alone in a part of the old family residence and amuses himself in speculating upon the weather. In his leisure hours (and his hours are all of leisure) he prepared from memory an elaborate description of the removal of his father's family, overland in dead of winter, from Springville to Gosport, and some evil-disposed person, in his absence, broke open his "strong box" and purloined it. And thus was posterity deprived of a narrative of one of the most remarkable journeys of which history gives an account. In politics, he has always been a "red hot" Republican, and favored a vigorous prosecution of the late war. In fact it is recorded that he paid \$40 in good money to keep Wayne Township from standing the draft. He owns a nice farm

of 209 acres, which he rents out, and upon the proceeds of which he lives at his ease.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY, banker and lawyer, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., October 30, 1824. He is third in a family of five children born to Zachariah and Rebecca (Donovan) Montgomery, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland. His parents emigrated to Kentucky from Virginia in 1812, and located in Bourbon County. In 1834, they came to Indiana, and located in Rush County for one year. They afterward came to Owen County, and settled on a farm in Montgomery Township, where the mother died in 1836. The father moved to Taylor Township four years later, and there remained until 1865, when he removed to Worthington, Greene County. Shortly after this he settled in Franklin, Johnson County, and at present resides there. William was reared in Bourbon County, Ky., until ten years of age, when he came to Indiana with his parents, and four years later he came to Owen County. He was apprenticed to a tailor in Gosport, and worked with him for seven years. By working after hours he accumulated quite a lot of money, a part of which he invested in Indianapolis, learning to cut clothing. He then went to Gosport, where he opened a tailor shop for himself, and continued in this business for eleven years, meanwhile having added a stock of clothing to it. He then formed a partnership with J. M. Alexander in the general merchandise business; continued thus occupied for about three years, when he sold out and went into the same business with J. M. Stucky, and Alfred Brown. In 1854, Mr. Stucky retired from the firm, and Messrs. Montgomery & Brown continued together for some time, during which Mr. Montgomery had been reading law without a preceptor. His health failing, he sold his interest in the store, and traveled for one year, being much of the time in Minnesota. He then returned to Gosport and began the practice of his profession, at the same time being engaged in a general mercantile establishment, under the firm name of "Williams & Montgomery," and in which he continued for eight years. He then gave himself up solely to the practice of law. In 1867, he and A. H. Pettit opened a bank in Gosport. The latter soon quitting the firm, it now operates under the name of "Montgomery & Henry." In connection with the banking business, the firm is largely engaged in stock-raising, having 1,500 acres largely stocked. Mr. Montgomery was married by J. M. Mathes, January, 1849, to Mildred A. Day, of Monroe County. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., and has passed all the chairs up to Royal Arch, in Gosport Lodge, No. 92. He is very conscientious in his business relations, and is a very liberal citizen.

WILLIAM A. MONTGOMERY, JR., is a native of Gosport, and his parents, William A. and Mildred A. (Day) Montgomery, are natives of Kentucky and Indiana respectively. The father came with his parents to Indiana when ten years of age, and lived in Rush County for one year. Thence they removed to Owen County, and settled on a farm in Montgomery Township. When fourteen years old, the father learned the tailor's trade and was in that business for eleven years in Gosport. He was afterward in the general merchandise business for a number of years, and finally began the practice of law, at the same time carrying on the other business. He is at present living in Gosport, successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, exclusively. The subject of this sketch obtained a good education in the Gosport Schools, and in 1872 he

entered the preparatory department in Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind. In 1873, he remained in Gosport as book-keeper in the bank of Pettit & Montgomery, and in the following year, he attended Howard College, at Kokomo, Ind. September, 1875, up to June, of 1876, he was in Indianapolis, attending the Northwestern Christian University. He then returned to Gosport and assumed the position of assistant cashier in his father's bank, and at present creditably fills the same. In November, 1881, he was married, by Elder Frank, to Fannie E. Lewman, of Gosport. He joined the I. O. O. F., Owen Lodge, No. 146, in October, 1877; has passed all the chairs in the order, and is at present Secretary. His wife is a member of the Christian Church, and in good standing. Mr. Montgomery is liberal to all deserving enterprises, is in every sense a worthy citizen, and was born April 16, 1856.

HIRAM MYERS, farmer and stock-grower, youngest son of Lewis and Catherine (Cooper) Myers, natives of Kentucky and Virginia respectively, and of German extraction, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., December 4, 1820. His parents came into Indiana in 1824, and located in Wayne Township, upon land now partly occupied by the town of Gosport. At the end of about four years, they removed into Morgan County, where subject resided until the spring of 1866. Coming thence into Wayne Township, he settled upon the land he has since owned and occupied. May 17, 1849, he married Kitura Wilson, whose father, Thomas O. Wilson, died in May, 1883, at the age of eighty-five years. By her, subject had born to him six children; first an infant not named (deceased), William Henry, Mary Lousia, wife of John M. Whitaker, Thomas Jefferson, John W., and Laura Jane, widow of Joseph Asher (deceased). Mr. Myers is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, an active, wide-awake Democrat in politics, and a consistent member of the Christian Church. The only office of trust or profit he ever sought he obtained, and was for one term Trustee of Ray Township, in Morgan County. From the "Virgin Woods" of Indiana, he has "made" two good farms—one in Morgan and the other in Owen County. He owns now a fine farm of 455 acres where he lives, and another of about fifty acres near by, both well-improved, cultivated, stocked and equipped. When Hiram Myers was about two years of age, his father died, leaving the family poor, so what he has, he has acquired by the industry of himself and a prudent, faithful, Christian wife.

DR. H. G. OSGOOD, a prominent citizen and one of the leading physicians of Gosport, was born in Franklin County, Mass., September 12, 1833. His parents, Norman and Elizabeth (Gates) Osgood, natives of Massachusetts, lived on a farm in Franklin County until 1866, when they removed to Hampshire County, where the father died in 1868. His mother at present resides there, at the advanced age of eighty-nine years. Dr. Osgood was reared in his native county, where he received a good education. When nineteen years of age, he entered the academy at Amherst, remaining for one year. He afterward pursued the study of medicine for one year with Dr. Cook of Wendall, Mass. In 1853, he taught a winter school, and the next spring resumed his study with physicians of Greenfield, Mass., remaining there until the fall of 1855, when he went to Cincinnati. He took two courses of lectures in the Cincinnati Medical College, and in June, 1856, went to Bloomington, Ind., for a short time; thence came to Gosport, entered the regular practice of medicine, and at present enjoys quite a lucrative

practice. In February, 1863, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Fifth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, under Col. Graham, and served in this capacity until May, 1864, when on account of ill health he received an honorable discharge and returned to Gosport. He was married in February, 1859, to Hattie Lyons, a daughter of James Lyons, of New Albany, Ind. By this union there are four children. Dr. Osgood is a member of the A., F. & A. M., and for fifteen years has been a member of the Methodist Church. He is a good man, an able physician, and one much respected by his many acquaintances.

C. L. RITTER, M. D., is the eldest child of Levi W. and Jeannette (Summers) Ritter, and was born in Marion County, Ind., June 30, 1854. His parents, natives of Indiana, lived in Fremont, Marion County, until in 1874, when they removed to Martinsville, Morgan County, and at present reside there. His father was a pioneer blacksmith of Marion County, but was obliged to quit his trade in 1860, on account of injuries received while shoeing a vicious horse. He is at present acting in the capacity of Express Messenger on the F. & M. Short-Line Railroad. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Marion County, and in 1872 was employed as Clerk in a clothing house at Indianapolis. He then went to Stockwell, Ind., and entered the academy there, where he continued his studies for one year, after which he went to Martinsville. He began to study medicine with Dr. O. O. Thiving, and during the winter of 1876 attended his first course of medical lectures at Cincinnati. In April, 1877, he went to Gosport, Owen County, and continued his studies with Dr. Osgood. In the winter of 1878, he attended the Medical College at Cincinnati, and in the spring of 1879 graduated with high honors. He returned to Gosport, formed a partnership with Dr. H. G. Osgood, and successfully engaged in the duties of his profession. During the winter of 1882, he attended the Medical School at Indianapolis, and in March, 1883, graduated. He was married in January, 1880, to Anna B. Osgood, of Gosport. They have one child—Hattie J. Dr. Ritter is a member of the A., F. & A. M., of the K. of P., and is an earnest Republican.

THOMAS ROBERTSON (deceased), fifth son of Thomas and Mary (English) Robertson, was born in Greene County, Tenn., March 10, 1800. He came into Indiana in 1820, and for six months resided in Daviess County, removing thence into Owen. He lived ten years in Montgomery Township. About the year 1828, he entered from the Government a tract of land in Wayne Township, and occupied it within a few years afterward. December 14, 1831, he married Delilah Asher, by whom he had born to him seven children—Mary Jane, died at the age of twenty-four years; Sarah Ellen, died at the age of twenty years; John Asher, died at the age of nine years; Malinda Frances, now wife of John S. Johnson, Esq.; Cynthia Ann, and Mabel A., who died at the age of twenty years. For about thirty years preceding his death, which occurred April 4, 1864, Mr. R. had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the happy consciousness of a glorious immortality. The house in which he was married is still standing in Wayne Township, and the one to which he first removed with his bride is at this writing occupied by his widow. His property was all acquired by his own industry, and he left his family a handsome patrimony, which his widow, an industrious and Christian woman, has successfully managed and improved. At the death of her husband, Mrs. R. was left with four children, all of

whom, under her guidance and care, have grown to respected manhood and womanhood. At the common and graded schools, she gave them a first-class education, and three of them have for years since been talented teachers. Mrs. R. was the daughter of John Asher, a respected citizen and farmer, who died in the year 1834, at the age of sixty-four years. She lives upon the farm left her by her late husband, and conducts it with much skill and good judgment. Her life has been one of purity, and in her declining years she enjoys the love and respect of all who know her.

JOHN W. SMITH, one of Owen County's ablest physicians, and a citizen of Gosport, was born in Clark County, Ky., May 11, 1830. He is the second child of Daniel and Eliza A. Smith, natives respectively of Montgomery and Clark Counties, Ky. John went with his parents to Trimble County, Ky., when he was two years of age, and remained there until 1853. In the meantime he had received quite a good education in neighborhood schools, and had attended the seminary at Bedford Springs, in Trimble County. In 1848, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Harvey A. Moore, at Milton, Ky., with whom he remained for four years. During this time he attended the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, and in March, 1853, graduated there. He then returned to Trimble County, and began practicing with Dr. Moore. In November, 1853, he came to Gosport, opened his office, and began the regular practice of his profession. In 1851, he joined the I. O. O. F., in Milton, Ky., and when he came to Indiana, there were but two Odd Fellows in Owen County. In 1854, he became a charter member of the Owen County Lodge, No 146, and still belongs to the same. One year later he was its sole representative in the Grand Lodge, and has been honored by the brotherhood with their highest offices. In 1875, he was chosen Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States, and attended its first session at Baltimore, Md., in September, 1877. He is President of the Owen County Medical Society, and a member of the State Medical Society. He is Trustee of the Gosport Graded Schools, and has been in this same office since its organization. He owns a farm of 400 acres, which is well cultivated, and under his personal supervision. Dr. Smith was married, in October, 1855, to Melinda D. Bell, of Nicholas County, Ky., who died in 1857, leaving one child. In 1858, he married Mary E. Davis, a native of Kentucky. By this union there are four children. Dr. Smith was a member of the Methodist Church until in 1872, when he and his family joined the Methodist Church South as soon as it was organized. He is a most liberal, and a prominent citizen of Gosport.

S. E. SMITH is the second child of Dr. J. W. and Mary E. (Davis) Smith, natives of Kentucky, who at present reside in Gosport. The subject of this sketch was born in Gosport August 31, 1861, and attended school until 1878. He then attended the Indiana State University at Bloomington for four years, graduating in 1882. While engaged in his studies he made a tour of Europe, traveling through England, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. After graduating, he returned to his home in Gosport, and commenced to study medicine with his father. In October, 1882, he went to Louisville, Ky., where he attended a course of lectures in the medical department of the University there. Upon his return to Gosport he resumed his studies, and assisted his father in the duties of his profession. He has been for a short time in partnership with his father, and is in every way worthy of commendation.

CHARLIE H. SMITH was born in Gosport, Owen County, Ind., March 6, 1863. His parents, Dr. J. W. and Mary E. (Davis) Smith, natives of Kentucky, are at present residents of Gosport. He attended the Gosport Graded Schools, until in the spring of 1880, acquiring a good knowledge of the common branches, advancing as far as was possible there. In September, 1880, he entered the State University, at Bloomington, Monroe County, Ind. In November of 1881, he was compelled, on account of ill health, to cease his studying, and returned home, where he soon afterward engaged as clerk in a dry goods store. In the following fall, he purchased the interest of J. Wooden, who was a member of the firm, and at present the business is conducted in the same place, under the firm name of Martin & Smith's "Trade Palace." It is one of Gosport's largest and most successful business houses. Mr. Smith is a genial young gentleman, temperate in his habits, and possesses superior business and social attributes, and is a highly esteemed citizen of Gosport.

HARVEY STEELE (deceased), native of Bourbon County, Ky., eldest son of Samuel and Polly (Donovan) Steele, of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively, was born December 12, 1826, and died October 1, 1880. His parents came to Indiana in the year 1828, and settled in Owen County, where they spent the remainder of their days. February 8, 1848, subject was married to Maria McCormick, who bore him three children—Margaret S. (now wife of Henry Halton), Mary A. and William F. Mr. Steele was reared upon a farm, and at the neighborhood schools of Owen County received a fair English education. From 1851 to 1875, he resided in Montgomery Township, removing thence to Mundy's Station, in Washington Township, where he afterward lived and died. His death was caused by a tumor on the head, and the following sad and touching tribute, published in the *Owen County People*, bears ample testimony of the character of the man: "'God's Acre' has gathered to its tranquil bosom another dear, idolized friend. Time has again broken the chain, and gently unfastened another link. It is thus with sorrow we see life constantly shortened, and dear loved ones hurried to the silent tomb. The departure of friends follows each other in almost as rapid succession as the leaves fall. To-day the sunshine rests lovingly upon his narrow home. The birds sing a requiem; the winds sigh among the trees gently, soothingly; and a voice seems to whisper sweet words of consolation to sorrowing hearts, knowing so well the lovely character of our dear friend. We feel that he is only sleeping, and that he will one day awaken from that slumber to glorious resurrection. The lamp of his life was kept trimmed and burning, for he knew not when his soul would be required of him. He drew around him a very large circle of friends, among whom was the writer of this humble tribute. He was always ready to proffer the hand of affection, and never that of oppression, and he will linger like a vision of light on the golden leaf of our memory. His door was ever open to the poor and needy, to whose wants he ever kindly administered." Deceased left his family a handsome patrimony, all of which had been acquired by his own industry. He was a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and belonged to the Masonic order, by the rites of which organization he was buried.

DR. J. M. STUCKY was born in Jefferson County, Ky., June 15, 1825. His parents, Frederick and Louisa H. (Myers) Stucky, were natives of Kentucky. The father came to Indiana with his parents when

but six years of age, and three years later, being left an orphan, was apprenticed to a tailor in Vincennes; he afterward returned to Kentucky, and followed his trade there for sixteen years. Soon after this he purchased the land upon which he was born, and at present resides there, eighty-two years of age. His wife died in 1881. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native county, and when eighteen years of age went to Louisville, Ky., and was engaged for three years as clerk in a wholesale grocery house, during which time he began reading medicine, and for two years after he left this position he studied medicine with Dr. J. S. Seaton, of Jefferson County. He attended the Louisville Medical College, and graduated there in 1848. In May of the same year, he began the practice of his profession in Gosport, and is the oldest practitioner there. In 1862, he enlisted in the Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteers as Assistant Surgeon, and in January, 1863, resigned his position, his health failing. In 1864, he was elected Representative of Owen County, on the Democratic ticket, and very creditably filled the office for two years. He was married, March 7, 1850, to Esther E. Wampler, a daughter of Hezekiah Wampler (deceased), one of the earliest and most respected pioneers of Owen County. They have had nine children, of whom four sons and one daughter are living. Dr. Stucky is a member of the A. F. & A. M. For forty-nine years he has been an active and liberal member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is politically a Democrat. He is quite an influential member of society, and a successful physician.

THOMAS VAN BUSKIRK, Prosecuting Attorney, is a native of Indiana, born in Monroe County February 16, 1861. His parents, David and Lucy Van Buskirk, were natives of Indiana, and were married and reared their children in Monroe County. His mother died in 1867, and the father lives upon the farm where he was born. The subject of this sketch is the fifth child, and was reared and educated in Monroe County. When sixteen years of age, he entered the High School, where he remained for two years, and then entered the Freshman Class in the Indiana State University at Bloomington. In 1881, he was employed as clerk in a hardware store in Gosport. He was thus engaged for almost a year when he went to St. Joseph, Mo., and entered the employ of a wholesale fish and oyster house, attending Ritner's Commercial College at nights, and in February, 1883, returned to Gosport. He began the study of law with William A. Montgomery, and is at present so engaged. He will finish his studies with a course at Ann Arbor, Mich. In May, 1883, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney, and fills this position very creditably. He is in politics a Democrat. He is a liberal citizen, and highly esteemed by all his acquaintances.

HEZEKIAH WAMPLER (deceased) was a native of Virginia, born June 12, 1805. His parents, Joseph and Esther (Kauser) Wampler, natives of Germany, came to Virginia early in life, where they remained for some time. In 1820, they came to Indiana, and located on a farm near Bloomington, where the father died in 1840. Hezekiah was the sixth in a family of nine children, and was reared in Virginia until he was about fifteen years of age, when he came to Indiana with his parents. He assisted his father on the farm, and received a good education in the district schools in Monroe County. In 1826, he went to work in a distillery near Bloomington. His father's health failed, and being unable to pay for his farm, Hezekiah worked and saved his earnings to make

payments upon the debt. At the time of his father's death, he owned the entire place. After leaving the distillery, he opened a general merchandise store at Tabor, Monroe County, Ind., hauling his own goods from Louisville. He continued in this business for some time, and then built a pork-packing house, having to make flat-boats in which to send his meat to New Orleans, where it was sold. In July, 1841, he removed to Gosport, began merchandising in connection with pork-packing, and some time after this, the L., N. A. & C. R. R. was constructed, thus affording better facilities for disposing of his pork. At the time of his death in September, 1866, he was still residing in Gosport actively engaged in these pursuits. In December, 1840, he was married to Jane Alexander, a daughter of Abner and Mary Alexander, who are among the earliest settlers of Owen County. The mother died in 1843, and the father in 1871. By this union there were nine children, five of whom are living. The eldest daughter, Mary, was married to A. H. Pettit, June 4, 1863, and at present resides in Minnesota. She has three children—Elelia L., the seventh child, was married to Luther A. Downey, a prominent young lawyer of Franklin, Ind.; Asahel H., the youngest in family, was born in Gosport, May, 1865, where he received a good education. In the spring of 1882, he entered the Asbury University, at Greencastle, where he expects to graduate in 1886, and will then enter the study of law. (Sketches of Clinton, the second, and Millard, the fifth child, will be found following.) Hezekiah Wampler was a member of the Baptist Church. He was an early settler of Owen County, a liberal citizen, and one who always took an active part in all public and benevolent enterprises.

CLINTON L. WAMPLER is the second child and eldest son of Hezekiah and Jane (Alexander) Wampler, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. In 1866, the father died at Gosport, where the mother at present resides. Clinton was born September 30, 1846, in Gosport, where he was reared and educated principally. In 1865, he entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., where he remained for five years. In 1870, he enlisted in the regular army in Company A, Sixth United States Infantry, under Capt. Poland, and continued in the service over four years. Upon his return home, he began farming, and is so engaged at present on a large, well-improved farm. In 1876, he was married to Lida Robison, a native of Gosport. By this union there is one child—William. In 1877, he was married to Ettie Lytton. They have two children. The wife died in 1881. Mr. Wampler is a laborious farmer, a worthy citizen, and a man well respected in his community.

MILLARD F. WAMPLER is the fifth child and second son of Hezekiah and Jane (Alexander) Wampler, natives of Virginia and Indiana respectively. He was born in Wayne Township, Owen Co., Ind., August 31, 1855. Millard was reared and educated in Gosport. When thirteen years of age, he entered the Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis, and remained there for six years. He then attended Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., for two years, after which he was employed by the Franklin Insurance Company at Indianapolis for one year. In 1877, he began farming, meanwhile residing in Gosport, of which town he is at present a citizen. He was married, February, 1877, at Mooresville, to Sarah J. Reagan, daughter of Dr. A. W. Reagan, one of Morgan County's pioneer physicians. By this union there were two children—Millard, and Mary Elelia (deceased). Mr. Wampler is a member of the I. O. O. F., Owen Lodge, No. 146.

His wife is a member of the Methodist Church. He is an intelligent, genial gentleman, in good standing, and a worthy citizen.

JAMES W. WASHBURN, second son of Jonathan and Nancy (Watson) Washburn, was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 14, 1801. His parents moved into Kentucky in 1804, and subject came to Owen County, Ind., in 1859, where he has since lived. May 29, 1826, he was married in Clark County, Ky., to Matilda Dean, by whom he has had born to him seven children—Sarah Jane, deceased; Robert D.; Martha A.; John W., died in the army; Elizabeth, deceased; George W. and Joseph S. Mr. Washburn joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in the year 1828; and has ever since been an active worker therein. In his youth he joined the State Militia, but found it little to his taste, and soon abandoned it. At the death of his father, the estate was left \$300 in debt, and Mr. Washburn having learned the chair-maker's trade in Kentucky, he and his brother made chairs and paid the debt off. In his after life he manufactured fanning mills and wagons, and carried on a small farm at the same time. He followed his different mechanical pursuits probably as much as sixty-five years during his life. In politics, he has been a Democrat since the war.

ROBERT D. WASHBURN, farmer of Wayne Township, son of James W. and Matilda (Dean) Washburn, was born in Kentucky July 1, 1830, and came to Owen county in the spring of 1858. He has resided in Wayne Township since 1864. He was reared upon a farm, learning in the meantime to be something of a mechanic. December 21, 1854, he was married, in Henry County, Ky., to Harriet Moore, who bore him seven children—Webster, Harriet Jane, Emmett Simpson, Nancy Bell, John Newton, Mary M., James Richard. At the subscription schools of his native State, Mr. W. acquired a fair English education. In the fall of 1871, he was elected Justice of the Peace, of Wayne Township, and at the end of one term was re-elected, but for reasons of his own refused to qualify. He owns a nice farm of eighty acres, all in cultivation, and well improved. Both he and Mrs. W. are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

D. L. WEIR, merchant, was born in Clark County, Ind., March 6, 1846. He is the ninth child of John Y. and Eliza (McCormick) Weir, natives of Virginia. They married in Clark County, where they lived until their deaths occurred—the mother's in 1880, and the father's in 1882. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Clark County. When eighteen years of age, he enlisted in Company M, Thirteenth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He took part in the battles of Decatur, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Blakely Fort and others. After the war, he returned to his home, learned the carpenter's trade, and followed it for two years, when he began to run a peddling wagon. In 1873, he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Clark County, and faithfully served during his term of office. He then went to Stinesville, Monroe County, and remained for a few months; going thence to Gosport, Owen County, he again had charge of a peddling wagon. In 1876, he was made attorney for the town, which office he held for five years. In February, 1881, he opened a grocery store in Gosport, and at present enjoys a lucrative trade. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for three years, and in 1880 he represented the Owen Lodge in the Grand Lodge. He is a member of the A., F. & A.

M., also of the K. of P., and of the G. A. R. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in politics is a Republican.

BLAND B. WHITAKER, a pioneer farmer of Wayne Township, was born in Shelby County Ky., December 17, 1797, and is the eldest son of Levi and Margaret (Seaton) Whitaker, of Maryland. He came to Wayne Township in the fall of 1827, entered a tract of land from the Government, improved it and has since resided upon it. His different entries from Government aggregated 160 acres, nearly all of which he cleared and improved with his own hands, aided of course by neighbors in the manner common to pioneer days. He was reared upon a farm, and at the subscription schools of his native place acquired such learning as was practicable in those times. October 9, 1817, he was married in his native county to Elizabeth Gathright, who died July 13, 1859, at the age of sixty-two years. By her he had born to him eight children—Mary Ann, died in infancy; James K., Margaret, Elizabeth, Cynthia Ann, Bland, Newton J. and Levi W. The old gentleman is in possession of most of his faculties, and remembers vividly the incidents, hardships and privations of pioneer life. He tells, with great relish, of filling a clean sack with shelled corn, and with it on horseback starting in search of a mill. He knew the “meal gum” at home was about empty, so he rode persistently from place to place, from day to day, finally having to return with no meal, and so long had he been on the road that his “meal bag” had grown so black and dirty that he was compelled for the sake of decency to empty out his corn and scour the sack before making another journey. But he lived to see better days. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres, about 200 of which are in cultivation. He has been a hard worker all his life, and even in his old age he feels better when engaged at something. For President of the United States, he cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams, and since 1856 he has been an ardent Republican. In the year 1827, he joined the Missionary Baptist Church, and has since lived the life of a consistent Christian. He makes his home with his youngest son, Levi W. Whitaker, who has never left him. Levi is a farmer. His wife was Matilda Wilson. They have seven children living and one dead. The children are the pride of their devoted parents, at whose hands and under whose guidance they are being properly reared and educated. Young Mr. W. is a Master Mason, a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, a Republican in politics, and an upright and honored citizen.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, merchant, is a native of Indiana, born September 10, 1833, in Wayne Township, Owen County. His parents, Wyley and Rebecca (Crow) Williams immigrated to Indiana in 1819, and located on a farm in Wayne Township. In 1853, they removed to Gosport, where they remained until 1877, when the father died. The mother died in 1880. The subject of this sketch is the second in a family of six children, and lived at home until twenty-two years of age, when he went into the employ of Montgomery & Brown, merchants in Gosport. After two years with this firm, he was employed by another firm in the same business for one year. He clerked for H. Hays, a dry goods merchant of Gosport, for some time, and in 1860 became partner in a dry goods store for one year. He then went to farming, still living in Gosport, continuing until 1877 when he bought an interest in a dry goods business in Gosport, but in a short time began his farm life again. In May, 1883, he purchased a stock of groceries, and is now doing a flourishing

business. He was married in 1856 to Pamela Spainhower, a daughter of Noah Spainhower, a well respected farmer in Wayne Township. She died in 1872, and in 1874 he was married to Catherine Leslie, of New York City. By this union there are four children. Mr. Williams is a member of the I. O. O. F.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

C. M. DAGGETT is the junior of the firm of Blinn & Daggett, at Daggett, this township. The firm are dealers in manufacturers of sawed felloes, wagon and plow wood stock, car timber, flooring, siding, etc., quartered oak and sycamore, of which last two the firm make a specialty. C. M. Daggett came to Jefferson Township and built a saw mill and has increased the business each year until to-day the firm have a large and successful trade. They have also a planing mill in connection. Mr. Daggett is one of the representative business men of Indiana, and enjoys the confidence of all classes. The station where this business is located is named in his honor, and the town is now doing considerable business. Mr. Daggett, although a resident of Terre Haute, has taken an active interest in Clay and Owen, and his business relations are largely in these counties.

JOEL DILLON, a minister of the Christian faith of Middletown, was born November 16, 1826, in Columbiana County, Ohio, and is the eldest child born to Amos and Hannah (Crozer) Dillon, both natives of Columbiana County, Ohio, and of English and French extraction. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents until he was eighteen years of age, when he went to Wellsville and learned molding in the foundry owned by P. F. Geise, and remained there nearly four years. Joel Dillon came to this county in the winter of 1855, and has made this his home since. Shortly after he came here, he engaged in the profession of teaching, which he followed for twenty years with the exception of one winter. He enlisted in 1865, in Company A, Eleventh Indiana Infantry, under Col. Daniel McCayley and Capt. Henry Kemper. He was principally on garrison duty, and was discharged at Baltimore on account of physical disability July 7, 1865. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Lyons, of Columbiana Co., Ohio, March 16, 1848. Six children have crowned this union—Alfred G. (deceased), George C., Frank L., Ellen L., Emma and Walter C. In politics Mr. Dillon is a Republican, and has twice been elected Trustee. After his marriage he first went to Cincinnati, and remained there several years, and moved from there to Portsmouth, Ohio, and remained there until he came to Owen County, and during that time was following his trade.

JAMES L. FETROE, the keeper of a first-class hotel in Coal City, and the owner of a fine farm in Harrison Township, was born December 11, 1833, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is the fifth of twelve children born to Daniel and Ruth (Smith) Fetroe, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German and English extraction respectively. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, received a good common school education, and has taught two successful terms of

school in Jefferson Township. He remained in Ohio until he was twenty-three years of age, and in the fall of 1856 came to Owen County, and in this vicinity he has since resided. He immediately engaged in the saw mill business, and followed the same for two years, and next engaged in farming, which he followed until 1867, when he engaged in mercantile business at the village of Stockton for two years. Selling his stock, he purchased his present farm, which lies about three-quarters of a mile northwest of Coal City, and remained there until the spring of 1882, when he came to Coal City and engaged in the hotel business. He was united in marriage to Sophia C. Gard March 4, 1858, she being a native of Ohio. Four children have crowned this marriage—Sherman G., Lilia (now deceased), Edwin M. and Lulia G. Sherman G., the eldest, is at present engaged to teach the primary department in the schools at Coal City. He and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. He is an active member of the Masonic order, and has been a Republican since the organization of that party.

HENRY N. FISCUS, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, near the little village of Middletown, was born April 20, 1854, on the same farm on which he yet lives, and is the twelfth child born to Jacob and Jane (Bowen) Fiscus, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Ohio, and of German and Irish extraction. They were among the earliest settlers of Owen County, coming as early as 1819, and are still living on the old homestead. Henry N. was reared upon the home farm, and remained with his parents until he was twenty-one years of age. He was united in marriage to Sarah J. Herrington, a native of this county, October 17, 1875. Four children have crowned this happy marriage—Rosy M., Rosaline (deceased), Jesse J. and Homer A. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a sympathizer with the Democratic party, and is an energetic, wide-awake, well-to-do young man.

HENRY J. HOCHSTETTLER was born in Holmes County, Ohio, in 1851. In 1862, his father removed from the former place to this county, where Henry J. received a liberal common school education. The father being a dry goods merchant, Henry J. assisted him in his store, and served as clerk for ten years. In 1878, he commenced the study of law, and during the same year was admitted to the practice in his own county, and the following year was admitted to practice in Greene County. He afterward formed a law partnership with W. C. Andrews, a splendid counselor and highly respected citizen of Washington, Ind., where he practiced law for two years and a half. While there, he served as Town Prosecutor two terms, and as Town Clerk one year. He afterward served as Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for Greene and Owen Counties, and afterward moved to Coal City, his present residence, where he is building up quite a practice. He never had the advantages of a collegiate education, but is a successful lawyer. His father was the first merchant at Coal City, where he yet resides.

GEORGE W. JEAN, an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, was born October 14, 1847, in Owen County, and is the third child born to Absalom and Edith (Hickman) Jean, both natives of Indiana, and of English extraction. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, working most of the time, and with but little chance to receive an education, but is in possession of sufficient to transact his business. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-five

years of age. The fall of 1853, he, in company with his parents, moved to Texas, and remained until the death of his father, which occurred about two years after they arrived, when he became dissatisfied and came back to Owen County. He has, with the exception of ten years, which time he lived in Greene County, Ind., made this his home. He was united in marriage to Miss Hannah Nelson, a native of Indiana and Owen County, September 27, 1871. Two children have crowned this union—John W., born September 20, 1872; Edith, September 16, 1882. He is an energetic Republican, having voted with that party since he became a voter. He is principally the architect of his own fortune, and has 100 acres of good land, with most of the modern improvements.

LEWIS KERCH, a merchant of Coal City, was born June 24, 1831, in Germany, and is the second of three children born to Henry and Margaret (Syder) Kerch, both natives of Germany. Lewis Kerch came to America with his parents and several relatives in the spring of 1837, landing in New York City. His father died on the ship, and his mother went from New York to Coshocton County, Ohio, and from there to Holmes County, Ohio, and Lewis made his home with his mother until he was thirteen years of age, when he engaged at working on a farm. At the age of sixteen, he began learning the blacksmith's trade; served three years, and followed the trade for a livelihood until the fall of 1862, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-seventh Ohio Volunteers, under Col. Voris and Capt. Brock. He remained until the 10th of May, 1863, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. He returned home, but was unable to resume work, so he sold his shop and came to Owen County and purchased a little farm, and remained upon that for some time, when he engaged in the mercantile business at Marion Mills, met with some reverses, and quit the same and returned to his farm and speculated about six years, and afterward took charge of the poor farm, and ran that for three years. He moved from there to Coal City and engaged in the mercantile business. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Hochstetler April 24, 1852. Seven children have crowned this union—Lucinda, Sarah, Emma, Mary, John, William and Charley.

GEORGE W. NAANES, M. D., one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Jefferson Township, and a resident of the village of Middletown, was born March 20, 1835, in Putnam County, Ind., and is the youngest of four children born to Phillip and Elizabeth (Pugh) Naanes, the former a native of Virginia, Lee County, and the latter a native of Claiborne County, Tenn. The subject of this sketch was left an orphan at the age of twelve, and for eight years worked with Isaac A. Farris on a farm, when he began business for himself, and at the age of twenty he had received a common school education; then attended school at Gosport, and afterward became one of the teachers of the school, and also taught three successful terms of public school. In 1858, he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. J. Wooden, of Gosport. He remained with him about one and a half years, and then studied under Dr. U. A. V. Hester, of the same place, and remained with him about one year, when he began attending lectures at the State University of Michigan, and returned and engaged in the practice of his chosen profession at Spencer, Ind., the spring of 1861, and remained there until the same fall, when he moved to Middletown, where he has since resided, and is having a splendid practice, and leaves nothing undone that will aid him in his chosen profession. He was united in mar-

riage to Miss Mariah L. Garton August 1, 1861. He and his lady are members of the Missionary Baptist Church since 1858. He is a member of the Masonic order at Freedom, Ind. He is a Republican, and once was the nominee of his party for County Clerk, and was beaten by but few votes. He has a nice farm of 220 acres, and takes great pride in stock-raising.

JACOB NORRIS, an extensive farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, was born August 14, 1825, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is the son of William and Catharine (Reed) Norris, both natives of Ohio and of German extraction. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, working during the summer months and attending public schools during the winter. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years of age, when he was married to Mary Bixler, native of Pennsylvania, October 8, 1846. Eleven children have crowned this union—Alfred (deceased), Martha (deceased), Elizabeth E., Catharine A., William, Margaret F., Mary A., Henry (deceased), John, Jacob E., Lydia A. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Democrat. He remained in Ohio until the spring of 1865, when he moved to Owen County, Jefferson Township, where he at present resides. He received a little help in the way of a start in life, and has at present 440 acres of good land beautifully situated, and with most of the modern improvements. He is principally the architect of his own fortune, and has always been saving in his earnings and economical in his expenses.

WILLIAM NORRIS, a teacher and an enterprising farmer and stock-raiser of Jefferson Township, was born August 8, 1853, in Coshocton County, Ohio, and is the fifth of eleven children born to Jacob and Mary (Bixler) Norris, the latter a native of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm, and after he arrived at his majority he attended county normal schools; received a certificate to teach and has taught nine successful terms in Owen County. He in company with his parents came to Owen County in the spring of 1865, and has to-day a nice farm of eighty acres beautifully situated, and mostly made by his own shrewd business management. He is an energetic working Democrat, having voted with that party since he became a voter, and was elected Trustee, the spring of 1882, of Jefferson Township.

DR. WILLIAM L. YOUNG, one of the leading physicians of Coal City, was born May 16, 1838, in Decatur County, Ind., and is the fifth child born to Thompson G. and Mary (Prebble) Young, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Mississippi, and of Irish and French extraction. The subject of this sketch was reared mostly in small villages, and all the manual labor that he ever performed outside of the practice of medicine was in a blacksmith shop, as his father was an expert in that business. He always had a dislike for that trade, and had a natural inclination for the practice of medicine, and being of a rambling disposition, took quite an extensive tour in the Western and Eastern States, but settled in Connersville, Ind., and read two years under Dr. James Carr, and thought of engaging in practice after his course of reading; but he enlisted in the service of his country in the fall of 1861, in Company C, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. Charles Cruft and Capt. J. Mewhinney, and was in several hard-fought battles and numerous skirmishes. He was discharged from that regiment to receive the commission of Second Lieutenant in Company D,

One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and held the office until the 25th of February, 1864, when his regiment was discharged at Indianapolis on account of the expiration of their term. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth Larison November 8, 1857; three children have crowned this union—Melvin H., born July 29, 1858; Clarence S., July 16, 1860 (now deceased); Charley C., March 19, 1863. He and his lady are active members of the Seventh-Day Advent Church. He cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, then voted the Republican ticket up to 1876, and since that time he has voted with the Greenback party, of which he is one of the most active workers.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

STEWART COATS, farmer and stock-raiser, is the third of the five children of Frederick and Susanna (Scott) Coats; the former a native of New York, the latter of Connecticut, and respectively of English and Scotch descent. Stewart was born in Tioga County, Penn., October 1, 1806; was reared on the farm, and when thirteen years old emigrated with his mother and step-father to this State, locating in Jackson County, where his step-father died about 1825. In the year 1841, Mr. Coats moved to this township, then but a waste of land, where he now holds 120 acres in good improvement and high cultivation, also well stocked and with comfortable residence, etc. Mr. Coats has been thrice married—first to Emily Perry, who gave birth to two children, one of whom is living, Lorinda; second, to Rachel Arnold, who gave birth to six children—Lorenzo D., Nelson S., Amanda M., Edwin, Frederick, and Stephen (deceased), third to Hannah Harris, who gave birth to eight children—Sylvester, Emily (deceased), Rachel, John H., Margaret J., William A., Robert M., and Mary F. (deceased). Mr. Coats gave his first Presidential ballot for Gen. Jackson in 1828, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace in this township. He is a highly respected citizen, and a member of the Christian Church.

FREDERICK S. COATS, senior partner of the firm of Coats & Schmalz, was born in this county October 18, 1847, is the youngest of six children of Stewart and Rachel (Arnold) Coats, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Kentucky, and both of English descent. Frederick was reared on a farm. After the death of his mother he went to live with his uncle, Patrick Sullivan, after whom Patrickburg was named, and after whose death he was thrown upon the world. At the age of nineteen, he engaged in business with Coats Brothers, general merchants, of which business he became sole proprietor after four years. He afterward took a partner—Mr. William Royer—to whom he later sold the business. In 1878, he formed a partnership with Mr. Schmalz, which firm is doing a thriving business. March 2, 1870, he wedded Fannie L. Johnson, and to this union have been given four children, two of whom are living—Clifton E. and Irma F. Mr. Coats is a most enterprising and successful business man, who has earned his own way to his prosperous condition, and is a greatly respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Coats are members of the Christian Church.

LEWIS GECKELER, farmer, is a native of Germany, born May 4, 1829, where he received a fair education. His parents were Jacob and Mary (Spaarnagle) Geckeler, both natives of Germany. Jacob Geckeler was a tanner, and of this trade Lewis made himself master when fourteen years of age. In 1853, he emigrated to the United States, landed at New York, thence went to Philadelphia for a year, and thence moved to Ohio, where he followed his trade for twelve years, after which, in 1865, he came to this county, and located at Patricksburg, where he has built a fine modern residence and manufactures a first-class article of leather. In 1859, he married Mary, daughter of Frederick and Martha Schauwecker, to which union have descended four children—John F., born March 8, 1862; Laura, born December 26, 1864; Lewis M., born May 6, 1868, and Otto F., born October 7, 1873. Mr. Geckeler has been an industrious and economical man, by the exercise of which he has acquired a good farm of 268 acres, near Patricksburg, where he has a comfortable home. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN ADAM HALT, pioneer farmer, was born in Germany June 28, 1824, and is the third of ten children of Christopher and Elizabeth (Koch) Halt, also natives of Germany. John Adam grew to manhood on a farm, and received a German school education. His father having died, in company with his mother, in the spring of 1852, he came to America. They landed at New Orleans, whence they traveled to Evansville, Ind., thence to Terre Haute, and thence to this township, where he entered the field of agriculture. June 10, 1855, he married Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Smith. Having previous to his marriage saved sufficient means to purchase forty acres, he erected thereon a cabin and began the establishment of a home, to which he afterward added forty acres more, the same now constituting a good farm, cultivated, stocked, adorned and variously improved. In the securing of this property, Mr. Halt has been aided only by the fidelity and assistance of his wife. He is a much-respected citizen, and, with his wife, a member of the Lutheran Church, and of which he is Secretary and Trustee.

JOHN G. HULETT is the eldest of the five children born to George and Mary (Kinney) Hulett, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. John G. was born in Greene County, Ky., March 13, 1813; was reared on a farm, and owing to the early death of his father and other stringent circumstances, he was unable to obtain much education. November 14, 1833, he married Margaret Piles, of Tennessee, daughter of Peter and Catharine (Richey) Piles. This union was succeeded by ten children—Thomas S., Catherine, James H. (deceased), Robert A., Elizabeth (deceased), Joseph H., John H., Mary, Elvira (deceased), and Margaret A. (deceased). In 1828, Mr. Hulett emigrated to this State with his parents, who afterward returned to Kentucky; but he remained, and has since resided in Clay and Owen Counties. The country was then a wilderness, and he has made his way, by toil and struggle, to a position of independence. He owns 170 acres of fine land, ornamented, cultivated, improved and stocked. He is one of the township's pioneers, a rigid Democrat, and has passed thirty-four years of his life in the offices of Township Assessor, Trustee and Justice of the Peace, which last office he is now holding.

ABRAHAM KEISER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 17, 1812, and is the eldest of the six children of Daniel and Mary (Domer) Keiser, the former a native Pennsylvania, the

latter of Maryland, and of German descent. Abraham was reared as a farmer, and received from the schools of that time such advantages as were obtainable. March 12, 1835, he wedded Susan, daughter of Christian and Catharine Sceip, and a native of Pennsylvania, from which marriage resulted seven children—Sarah (Mrs. Dickey), Delilah (Mrs. Rinehart), Elizabeth (Mrs. Miller), Louisa (Mrs. Miller), Hester (Mrs. Rontchler), Martin and Margaret (Mrs. Norman). Mr. Keiser owns and controls a good farm of 200 acres near Patricksburg, which was, when he first came to this county in 1852, a barren waste; it is now well cultivated, improved, stocked and planted, making a desirable and valuable property. Mr. Keiser is a staunch Democrat, and has held several offices, as Assessor, Trustee and County Commissioner. Although more than seventy-one years of age, he has, apparently, many years of useful life. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

REV. JOHN F. LAUTENSCHLAGER, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, is the sixth of the eight children of George M. and Anna Maria (Effinger) Lautenschlager, natives of Württemberg, Germany. George M. Lautenschlager emigrated to America in 1831, with a family of eight children, his wife having died in the Fatherland, and located in Pennsylvania. John F. was born February 19, 1822, and passed his boyhood between labor on the farm and school going. Later, our subject received a higher form of education, and studied theology under Rudisill and Henkle, in the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Indiana, and, graduating, was licensed as a minister in 1844, and has since been distinguished as a conscientious divine, his sermons being of the purest diction and effectiveness, and he having organized a number of churches in this and other counties. December 9, 1847, he married Leah Coble, a union which was productive in nine children—Luther, Leah, Melancthon, Anna, Maria, Jacob S., Sarah E., Brunetta E. and Jeremiah. Mrs. Lautenschlager died April 13, 1874, and April 25, 1876, Mr. Lautenschlager wedded his second wife, Mrs. Nancy Beatty, with an issue of one child—Matthias. Mr. Lautenschlager is a strong Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee and Notary Public. He came to this county in 1856, and redeemed from the wilds his farm of 190 acres, now cultivated, improved, stocked and planted. Mr. Lautenschlager is a generally esteemed citizen, and has officiated in St. John's Church, in Clay County, near Staunton, since 1855.

LEONARD LLOYD, of the firm of Lloyd & Son, saw, planing and shingle mill, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, September 27, 1845, and is the third of the nine children of Gabriel and Mary (Brown) Lloyd; the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Ohio, and both of German descent, who emigrated to Indiana when our subject was eight years old, and settled in Marion Township, near Patricksburg, where they purchased 100 acres; they became pioneers, and made a good home and farm from the wilderness. Here Leonard was reared, and later served three years to learn the trade of a carpenter, and worked at the same two years before engaging in his present vocation, in which he has been signally successful, and shown fine business qualities. December 26, 1872, he wedded Anncourline Croft, which marriage gave being to four children—Emory C., Mary B., George G. and Marinda O. Mr. Lloyd is a very energetic and prosperous business man, and highly esteemed by his neighbors. Mrs. Lloyd is a member of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE S. LUCAS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Greene County, Penn., February 22, 1854, and is the fifth of the ten children of

Charles and Catherine (Barnhart) Lucas, natives of Pennsylvania, and respectively of German and English extraction. George was reared on a farm and obtained a rudimentary education from the common schools. December 29, 1878, he married Miss Letitia, daughter of William and Nancy McCrary, and a native of Owen County. By this union have been born to them two children—William O., born March 7, 1880, and Charles S., born January 5, 1882. Mr. Lucas came to Franklin Township, in this county, in company with his parents in 1868, and March, 1883. located in this township, where he now owns an excellent farm of eighty acres, with valuable improvements and choice stock (among which is a Norman stallion); the farm contains a fine residence, barns, fencing, orchards, etc. Mr. Lucas is one of the enterprising farmers and liberal citizens of the township.

STEPHEN MAEGERLEIN is a native of Germany, born January 3, 1834, and is the third child of George and Margaret Maegerlein, also natives of Germany. At the age of thirteen years, Stephen was placed in a flouring mill, and served an apprenticeship to the milling business. In 1854, he emigrated to the United States, and followed various vocations until 1858, when he came to Indiana, located in Clay County, and thence came to Owen County, and commenced the milling business in a well-appointed establishment valued at \$10,000. June 22, 1859, he wedded Mary Schmalz, a marriage which gave being to ten children—Caroline, George, Alice, Mollie, John, Lottie, Hermenie, Arthur, Bertha and Ernest. Mr. Maegerlein has been a fairly successful man in the strife of life. He owns and controls a farm of 250 acres in this county, with good residence, well improved and well stocked, making a comfortable home and valuable property. He is a highly respected citizen, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

J. A. RALSTON, stock-dealer and member of the firm of Ralston & Co., was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, February 15, 1850, and is the fourth of the eight children in the family of John and Sarah (Scott) Ralston, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Pennsylvania, and respectively of Scotch and Irish descent. Our subject passed his boyhood on the farm and in attendance at school. December 22, 1870, he wedded Miss Martha, daughter of Josiah and Fannie (Shuck) Neier, and a native of Owen County, Ind., as a result of which marriage descended one child—Cora E. Since his marriage, Mr. Ralston has been principally engaged in the stock business; he is now handling English horses and sheep, together with short-horn Durham cattle. In March, 1877, he came from Jackson Township to this township, and is now possessed of 320 acres of fine land, under good cultivation and improvement, which has been wholly acquired by Mr. Ralston's well-directed efforts and care. He is a man of many friends, and perhaps no enemies.

SAMUEL D. RICHARDS, M. D., was born in Spencer, Ind., January 16, 1840, and is the second of the three children of Samuel and Juliette (Galway) Richards, natives of Kentucky, and of English descent. Our subject passed the early part of his boyhood on a farm, and when not so engaged attended the schools of the time, and so obtained a fair education. Afterward he went to the college at Waveland, Ind., but lacked the necessary means to complete the course. Having had a predilection for medicine, he began that study under Dr. McNutt, a noted physician of Montgomery County, which he continued until 1861, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighth Illinois Infantry, and served until the

battle of Fort Donelson, where he was wounded, and discharged in February, 1862. He afterward entered Rush Medical College, Chicago; graduated in 1864, and re-enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He was soon made Hospital Steward, then Sergeant, serving as such until the close of the war. July 2, 1865, he married Miss Belle, of Owen County, daughter of Levi and Sarah Beem. Two children followed this union—Renos H. and Grace E. August 16, 1865, Dr. Richards located at Patricksburg, where he has a good practice. The Doctor is a Freemason, a Republican, and a farmer, having 285 acres in Clay, Owen and Morgan Counties. As a physician, he takes a leading place, and is a universally esteemed gentleman professionally and in private life.

WILLIAM ROYER, merchant and proprietor of "Royer House," was born in Logan County, Ohio, August 13, 1831, and is the second of the eight children of John and Catharine (Funk) Royer, natives of Virginia, and of German extraction. William was reared on the home farm until eighteen years of age, when he served three years to learn the tailoring trade, and afterward began business for himself. Soon after he moved to this State, and located in Bowling Green in 1852. December 7, 1854, he married Elizabeth Silvius, a native of Ohio, with an issue of three children, one of whom is living—John W. Mrs. Royer died October 3, 1858, and March 10, 1859, Mr. Royer married Elizabeth Miller, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with seven children—Elizabeth (Mrs. Coats), Lewis M. and Samuel M. (twins), Daniel Emery and Mary Emma (twins), Florence V. and Dennis. Mr. Royer has 780 acres of choice land in Owen and Clay Counties, all the result of his own well-directed and consistent labor. He also carries a stock of goods valued at \$12,000, and does an annual business of \$25,000. He began the mercantile business in 1861, and the hotel enterprise in 1865. Mr. Royer is an active citizen and able business man. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Royer of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN SCHMALZ, merchant, is a native of Germany, born June 12, 1823. He served an apprenticeship to the shoe-making trade, afterward spent five years in traveling through France and Switzerland, and before he became of age emigrated to this country, landing at New York in 1845, whence he moved to Bedford, Ohio. June 17, 1847, he married Christina Croft, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schmalz have six children—Mary Ann (Mrs. Geckeler), Emma L. (Mrs. Wark), Frederick L., George W., John A. and Charlotte C. After marriage, Mr. Schmalz continued to work at his trade, and in 1850 moved to Vandalia, in this county, for five years, whence in 1855 he came to Patricksburg. In 1878, he purchased an interest in the business of Frederick Coats, under the firm of Coats & Schmalz. He still labors somewhat at his trade, and spends much of his time on his farm of 400 acres in Owen and Clay Counties. Mr. Schmalz is a stanch Democrat, and cast his first ballot for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He was County Commissioner for three years, and is a very liberal, genial gentleman, as well as a much esteemed citizen. He and wife are consistent and honored members of the Lutheran Church.

DR. J. N. SLOWN was born in Columbia County, Wis., February 11, 1854, and is a son of John and Rebecca (Beem) Slown, the latter a native of this county, and of German extraction. When of sufficient age, Dr. Slown attended a graded school at Spencer, Ind., and afterward,

at the age of eighteen, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Wiles in Spencer, and continued the same two years, after which he entered the Indiana Medical College, at Indianapolis. On his return from college he located at Cuba, and two years later moved to Patricksburg, where he is engaged in a growing and successful practice of medicine and surgery. September, 1876, he married Carrie Vandiver, by which union he had born to him two children—Albert (deceased) and Kenneth K. Dr. Slown has a fine farm of 180 acres in Clay County, which contains a good residence and various other improvements; it is also well stocked, and provided with farming implements. He is a gentleman of considerable culture, and has a fine literary and medical library. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an uncompromising Republican. Mrs. Slown is a member of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL A. SOMMERS, stock-raiser and farmer, is the twelfth of the thirteen children of Jacob and Martha (Ackerman) Sommers, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. Our subject was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 14, 1837, and remained with his parents until after his majority, working on the farm and attending school, and, by their request, he took care of them until their respective deaths, in 1875 and 1877. In 1853, he emigrated to Indiana and located in this township, where he has since remained. The land was at that period almost a wilderness. Now he has a good, well improved and cultivated farm of 219 acres. January 20, 1861, he married Terry, daughter of Herbert and Amy Bolin, by which union were born to them nine children—Martha, Amy, Adella, Susan, Mary, Olive, Harvey A., Joseph P., Jacob H. and Lydia Grace. Mr. Sommers is indebted to no one but himself for his advancement and progress, and he is an esteemed and worthy citizen. He and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

DAVID SUMMERLOTT, farmer and stock-raiser, is the ninth of the fourteen children born to Michael and Mary (Rider) Summerlott, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland, and both of German extraction. David came into the world October 28, 1824, in Holmes County, Ohio, was reared on a farm, and acquired the rudiments of education at the common schools. December 3, 1846, he wedded Miss Elizabeth, daughter of George and Nancy Hyett, and a native of Ohio, to which marriage succeeded eight children, four of whom are living. When Mr. Summerlott came to this county in 1854, the country was a virgin plain, the haunt of wild animals and fowls, but he has been a successful immigrant, now owning 160 acres of valuable land, well cultivated, stocked, improved and adorned, making a desirable home, and in the acquirement of which he has been indebted to himself alone, the maker of his own fortune. He is a liberal and esteemed citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SIMON L. TRAVIS, Trustee of Marion Township, is the third of the nine children of John and Mary Ann (Masholder) Travis, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Simon dates his birth from May 3, 1848, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, and was reared on a farm, with a fair education, his parents having moved to this State when he was six years old, and locating in this township. In 1854, they purchased a farm near Housertown, which is now a fully improved, cultivated, stocked and appointed property. Mrs. Travis died June 15, 1873, a member of the Lutheran Church, as was also Mr. Travis, who died June

19, 1882. March 13, 1870, Simon L. Travis married Margaret A., daughter of J. G. and Margaret Hulett, and a native of this county; a union which produced two children—Silas A. and John O. Mrs. Travis died December 25, 1878, and June 26, 1879, Mr. Travis took as his second wife Leah C. Lautenschlager, a native of Rush County, Ind. To this second union followed two children—Myrtie F. and Florence A. Mr. Travis now resides at Housertown, engaged in the business of wagon-making. He is a radical Democrat, and is filling his second term as Township Trustee. Mrs. Travis belongs to the Lutheran Church.

JOHN A. WILLIAMS, M. D., is among the eminent representative men of the Fifth Congressional District, and there are none more worthy of extended mention. He is a son of William and Elizabeth (Pirtle) Williams, who were natives of Tennessee and Indiana respectively. His father came to Owen County about 1840, and was married here in 1842. For a few years he followed stock-raising and farming, subsequently becoming a practitioner of medicine, locating at White Hall, Owen County, where he remained until about 1856, when he removed to Lancaster, or Patricksburg, where he has since resided. He has been a man endowed with a strong physical constitution, and it is said he has lifted 1,400 pounds. He has accumulated a large property, owning at the present time over 1,500 acres of land. In politics, he is a Democrat, and in religion a member of the Christian Church. He has been married three times, and is now living in retirement at Lancaster. The mother of our subject died October 1, 1855, leaving three children—Noel W. Williams, a prominent citizen of Spencer; John A. and William R., of Marion Township, the latter having been Superintendent of Schools of Owen County. They are all endowed with the iron constitution of their father, and are equally as strong in their fealty to the Democratic party. John A. was born in Monroe County, Ind., August 16, 1846, and is now in the prime of his life. Until sixteen years of age, he attended the common schools, and subsequently spent two years at the State University at Bloomington. He has been a student of medicine since nineteen years of age, and attended for two terms the State University of Medicine of Kentucky at Louisville. In 1870, he commenced the practice of his chosen profession with his father at Lancaster, but remained in association with him only a few months, since which time he has continued his practice alone. Dr. Williams has succeeded in establishing a large and successful business. He is progressive in all things, and notably so in his profession. All of the latest medical journals and books are found in his library, and the newest remedies and advanced theories are put to a practical test. His magnificent constitution comes into full play in the trying profession of medicine. He is ever ready to attend to its arduous labors, and has won a high place among the representative physicians of Indiana. He has also spent much study upon law. In the field of literature, Dr. Williams has also won a high place. He is a great reader and student, and has accumulated a splendid library. He is a polished and fluent writer, many of his compositions being of a superior order. As a speaker, he is magnetic and eloquent, and is often called upon to furnish papers and debate in literary societies. In 1876, he prepared an address upon literature, which was delivered at Patricksburg, and was universally recognized as far superior to any paper ever delivered there. Upon the issues of the day, Dr. Williams has progressive and advanced ideas, is liberal in all things, generous to all matters of worth and merit,

and a splendid representative of a self-made man. In politics, Dr. Williams has always been identified with the Democratic party, to the success of which he has always labored actively and earnestly, and to the advancement of which, in county and State, he has been one of the leading factors. He has been mentioned often for prominent places by the party, but has always declined in favor of others. In the coming election of 1884, Dr. Williams will be a candidate for Congress from Owen County as the representative of the Fifth District, and will press his claims in an energetic manner. Dr. Williams deserves recognition for the long and faithful manner in which he has served his party, and again by the able attributes which he is well known to possess. If elected, he would be a representative of the best and loftiest interests of the whole people, and would reflect high honor upon the district. To charity and all benevolent societies Dr. Williams is a liberal giver. Many a poor soldier has been aided to secure a pension by his prompt and generous aid. In 1882, he dropped his large practice and went to Washington, securing the passage of a special act to relieve a poor and crippled soldier, obtaining for him \$3,000 and a monthly pension of \$50. This fitly illustrates the generosity of his nature. As a man of business, Dr. Williams has always been honorable and upright, and by a life of labor has accumulated a fine property. In 1882, in connection with Franklin R. Drake, he established a drug store at Patricksburg, which business is still being conducted in a flourishing condition. Dr. Williams is now in the full meridian of his life, and in all probability will be spared for many years yet in the field of usefulness in which he has made already an honorable record. Dr. Williams was united in marriage, December 10, 1871, to Miss Sarah E. Rea, a native of Indiana. They have one child, Flora E. Dr. Williams, with his wife, is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, stock-raiser and farmer, is the youngest of the three children of William and Elizabeth (Pirtle) Williams, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Indiana. William R. was born in Monroe County, Ind., December 28, 1848, and was reared and attended school in Lancaster, Ind.; later he was entered at the University at Bloomington, and there remained two years preparatory to becoming an educator, a profession he followed successfully for fourteen years. In 1875, he was appointed County Superintendent of Schools, which position he most ably filled. July 22, 1883, he married Miss Cordelia, daughter of Silas and Harriet (Long) Harrison, and a native of this county. Mr. Williams has a good farm of 360 acres, well improved, stocked and cultivated, with residence, barns, orchards, etc., all the outgrowth of his unaided industry and prudence. He once engaged in the ministry of the Christian Church, but after discovering that his individual views would conflict with the discipline of that institution, he withdrew therefrom. He is one of the most enterprising farmers and most worthy citizens.

JOSEPH ZINKELER, undertaker and furniture dealer, is a native of Germany, born September 16, 1838, and is the second of the three children of Martin and Paulina (Mocker) Zinkeler, likewise natives of Germany. Joseph spent the earlier period of his life on a farm and attending school in Germany and France. From the age of fourteen, he gave three years of an apprenticeship to the carpentering and millwright trades, and thereafter worked for six years at his trade in France and

Switzerland. September 29, 1864, in Germany, he married Susanna Mocker, a union which was blest with six children, four of whom are living—Mary A., John, Sophia and Charles T. Mrs. Zinkeler died October 18, 1878. Mr. Zinkeler, having emigrated to America in 1866, located at Patricksburg, and has since resided there. He followed his trade as millwright and carpenter until 1870, when he engaged in the furniture and undertaking business most successfully. December 17, 1878, he married a second wife—Mary, daughter of John and Mary Bliar, and a native of Germany; three children succeeded to this union—Joseph, William and Elizabeth. Mr. Zinkeler has made his unaided way to his position of promise and comfort by his ability and integrity. He is a greatly esteemed citizen, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

MIRON D. ALLEN, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Hampden County, Mass.; was born February 15, 1825, and is the second of the five children of Samuel and Julianna (King) Allen, the former a native of New York, the latter of Massachusetts, and of English descent. These parents moved to Connecticut when Miron was very young, and later they moved to Ohio. In the spring of 1838, he went to Terre Haute, at that time but a village, whence in the spring of 1847 he moved to this county and township, where he has since resided, excepting for an absence of three years. Miron commenced the world for himself at the age of seventeen, and without assistance he has succeeded in acquiring a property of 160 acres, well cultivated and improved. February 14, 1847, he married Miss Abigail Bush, a native of this county, a union which gave being to ten children—Francis W., Florence E. (deceased), Rufus E. (deceased), Florence A. (deceased), Mary E., Eunice J., Samuel D. (deceased), William A. (deceased), Miron H. and Martha L. Mr. Allen is a Freemason, and for three years has been Master of his lodge at Freedom. He is a Republican, and has been Trustee and Clerk of this township. He is a man of humane nature, and a liberal and enterprising citizen; is comfortably situated, and in the enjoyment of life.

GEORGE W. BLEDSOE is a native of Greene County, Ind., born November 26, 1852, and is the fifth child in the family of Isaac and Nancy (Shrakes) Bledsoe, the former a native of Tennessee, the latter of Indiana, and respectively of Irish and German descent. Except during attendance at public school, George W. Bledsoe passed the early period of his life on a farm, but was later engaged in the saw milling business, excepting perhaps one year and a half passed with his half-brother at blacksmithing in Vigo County. His first work at saw milling was done in Sullivan County, and afterward he purchased a mill in Clay County, which he managed for eighteen months. After that period, he purchased and refitted the mill at Freedom, which he later sold and moved to Farmers, where he is now doing a profitable business, in company with his brother, being a practical man in every particular relating to his occupation. June 26, 1876, he was wedded to Miss Minerva E. Gentry,

with an issue of two children—Ernest E. and Omer T. Mr. Bledsoe is an active member of the I. O. O. F. He is a Democrat in politics, and a benevolent and respected citizen. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC A. BLEDSOE, of Farmers, was born February 14, 1854, in Sullivan County, Ind., and is the sixth of the family of Isaac and Nancy (Shrakes) Bledsoe. He was early thrown upon his own resources, his parents having both died when he was but a youth, and made his home with his half-brother, Pleasant Bledsoe, until he was eighteen years of age, then left, but returned to his home after a little time, and remained until he was twenty-two years old; he then moved to Freedom and formed a partnership with his brother in the saw mill business. This mill they sold, came to Farmers and established their present successful business. September 5, 1878, Mr. Bledsoe married Miss Laura A. Johnson, a native of this county, by which union they had three children—Effie C., Pleasant and Bonnie B. Mr. Bledsoe is a member of the order of Odd Fellows, an energetic business man, and an ardent Democrat. Mrs. Bledsoe is a member of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM F. CASSADY, of the firm of Johnson & Cassady, merchants at Freedom, was born January 4, 1855, in Van Buren County, Iowa, and is the fourth of the nine children of James J. and Minerva (Awings) Cassady, both natives of Kentucky, and of Scotch-Irish extraction. William F. came to Indiana with his parents, who located in Lebanon, Boone County, in 1861, and after a residence of several years removed to Indianapolis, and thence, in 1876, to the village of Freedom, where he engaged as salesman with Pierson & Bro., with whom he remained about five years, and in the fall of 1882, formed his present connection with Mr. Johnson. August 29, 1878, he married Miss Maggie F. Arthur, a native of this county, which alliance gave being to two children—Orlie and Eddie, both bright and charming boys. Mr. Cassady is a man of superior business capacity, giving his whole time and energy to improving his stock and furthering his growing trade. He is a much respected citizen, a Democrat in political preference, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN H. CROW, merchant at Farmers Station, is a native of Noble County, Ohio, was born November 5, 1846, and is the fifth of the family of Jacob and Elizabeth (DeLong) Crow, also natives of Noble County, Ohio, and respectively of German and French descent. John H. Crow was reared in his native county, where he remained until near manhood. In 1864, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was assigned to patrol duty, and only summoned to action during the aggressive campaign of Gen. Hood; he was honorably discharged in June, 1865. The following February, in company with his parents, he moved to Greene County, this State, where he was for various periods engaged in the boot and shoe and lumber trades. He next moved to Freedom, where he embarked in the dry goods business, and after a brief period removed to Farmers, where he is engaged in the mercantile business, and also as railroad agent of that station. December 31, 1869, he wedded Miss Sadie S. Crane, a native of this State, and has only an adopted child, a nephew—John Freling. Mr. Crow is a leading business man, with a promising and growing trade. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in politics a Democrat. Mrs. Crow was appointed Postmistress of this station in 1880.

ALBERT W. DYER, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in this county January 14, 1845, and is the eldest of the eight children of James M. and Elizabeth (Jackson) Dyer, the former a native of Greene, the latter of Owen County, Ind., and of English descent, who came to this county in 1847, made a good home and improved one of the best farms in the county. Albert was reared on the home farm, where he remained until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Sixth Indiana Cavalry, serving in the following engagements: Richmond, Ky., Resaca, Atlanta campaign. In Stoneman's raid he was taken prisoner and confined at Andersonville until the end of the war—suffering all the horrors of that prison-pen—and after his release was discharged at Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1865. May 24, 1866, he wedded Miss Sarah Snyder, of Greene County, Ind., which marriage was cemented by three children—Laura B., born July 15, 1867; Carson, deceased; and Ida M., born July 13, 1871. Mr. Dyer is a member of the G. A. R., of the I. O. O. F. and of the Republican party. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1872, and again in 1880. He is a man of fair ability in business relations, and owns 100 acres of excellent land, which is well cultivated and improved. He is charitable in disposition, and honest in purpose. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer are members of the Baptist Church.

DANIEL GANTZ, grocer and druggist at Freedom, was born, January 29, 1853, in Carroll County, Ohio, and is the ninth of the eighteen children of Jacob and Christina (Elliott) Gantz, both natives of Ohio, and respectively of German and English extraction. Daniel Gantz came to this county with his parents in the fall of 1865, where he has since remained. He was reared a farmer with the rudimentary education of the common schools and one year at the Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, to prepare himself for the office of teacher, and he has since taught twelve terms of school with flattering success. August 24, 1879, he married Mary E., daughter of J. T. and Louisa (Woods) Howe, which union has been graced with one child—Elizabeth, born April 23, 1881. Mr. Gantz is a prosperous merchant, whose annual sales amount to about \$6,000 per year, and has made his own way solely by energy and thrift. He has been a life-long and uncompromising Democrat, and is a liberal gentleman and a respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Gantz are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. GILBERT, M. D., the only physician and surgeon at Farmers, was born October 17, 1840, in Pennsylvania, and is the second of the children of John O. and Matilda (Young) Gilbert, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of English and German descent respectively, who emigrated to Belmont County, Ohio, and thence some years later to this State, where they located on a farm in Bartholomew County. Dr. Gilbert remained with his parents and worked on the farm, attending school somewhat during winters, thereby acquiring the basis of a fair education. In 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and experienced the glory of war in the following battles: Pea Ridge, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga, Peach Tree Creek and the Atlanta campaign. He was mustered out and discharged at Marietta, Ga., after which he began the study of medicine with Dr. John Kinkid, under whose tutorship he continued about three years, and later enjoyed two courses of lectures at Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he graduated in 1876, then came to this locality and commenced practice, in addition to which he has a snug drug store. Dr. Gilbert has been twice

married; first to Mrs. Sarah J. Kinkid, who died December, 1874, leaving three children—Spencer R., Flora B. and Catherine M. He next married Miss Sarah J. Boling, February 5, 1878, which union gave life to one child—Stella. Dr. Gilbert is a prominent physician, a strong Republican, a liberal gentleman and an esteemed citizen.

DR. JAMES M. GOSS, whose portrait appears in this work, is a native of Owen County, Ind., was born December 10, 1840, and is the son of David H. and Marietta (Johns) Goss, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Owen County, Ind. The father of our subject, when but two years old, was brought to this State by his parents, who settled in Washington and afterward in this county. In 1836, David H. Goss eloped to Illinois, and was there married to Marietta Johns, the union being honored with three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Goss died in 1843, and in 1844 Mr. Goss wedded Zerilda Little, to which marriage succeeded eight children, of whom five survive. After marriage, Mr. Goss engaged in farming, and resided on the "New Purchase," northwest of Gosport, which was his home for fifty years. James M. Goss lived on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, at which time he engaged in driving cattle to Cincinnati during summer, and in winter attending school; afterward he became a clerk in Dr. Stucky's drug store, and also taught school for a time. In 1861, he went to Iowa, and enlisted in the Third Iowa Infantry; took part in the battles of Blue Mills, Mo., and Shiloh; was taken prisoner and held five weeks at Vicksburg; was paroled and thence sent to New Orleans, and later to St. Louis, where he was discharged for reason of disability in March, 1863. After returning to Indiana, he read law for five months with Jacob Wolf, after which he went again to Iowa, and there married Carolina F. Stoneburner, which union produced three children—Nora, Laura and Manetta (deceased). In 1863, he commenced the study of medicine, and in 1864 returned to Gosport, Ind., where he taught school, at the same time continuing the study of medicine under Dr. Stucky. Early in 1865, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; was appointed Hospital Steward, commissioned Assistant Surgeon in August, and mustered out of the service September 27 of that year, after which and during 1866 he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., practiced at Smithville, Monroe County, and Cincinnati, Greene County, in 1867, and at Pottersville until 1870, when he located at Freedom. In 1872, he graduated as Doctor of Medicine at Louisville, Ky. In 1875, having been divorced from his wife, he married, June 17, 1877, Margaret E. Mills, of this county, to which union were born three children—Fletcher D., John W. (deceased) and Mary. Dr. Goss, in addition to owning a fine drug store, is engaged in a successful practice. He is a Democrat in politics, and was Township Trustee from 1880 to 1882. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and an energetic, leading and respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Goss are members of the Christian Church.

CLINTON JOHNSON was born in this county February 28, 1833, and is a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Scott) Johnson, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1800, who emigrated to this county in 1816, lived three years with his brother, Capt. John Johnson, and then married, with an issue of nine children—Minerva (deceased), Joseph, Noel (killed at the battle of Richmond, Ky.), Clinton, Elizabeth (deceased), William H. H. (killed at Kenesaw Mountain), and three died in infancy.

Clinton Johnson remained with his father until July 29, 1861, when he enlisted in Company I, Nineteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. J. H. Johnson; was made Corporal August 10, 1861; First Sergeant, August 24, 1861; commissioned Second Lieutenant March 15, 1863, and First Lieutenant October 31, 1863. October 25, 1864, his regiment was consolidated with the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, of which he was commissioned Captain of Company A, but declined the appointment, and was mustered out of the service November 25, 1864. He took part at the battles of Fredericksburg (first and second), Chancellorsville, Louisville, Va., Gettysburg and the Wilderness (from May 5 to June 20, 1864), where he was wounded in the hand. He was also wounded at Gettysburg in the shoulder, and at Petersburg in the knee. After his return, he purchased eighty acres adjoining the old homestead, and began farming. May 3, 1875, he married Mary F. Landrum, of this State, by which union followed two children—Claude and Sudie E. Mr. Johnson now resides on the paternal farm as a farmer and pension agent, his office being located at Freedom. He is a Republican and a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON, merchant at Freedom, was born in this county January 18, 1838, and is the second of nine children of Lewis and Elizabeth (Wise) Johnson, the former a native of Kentucky, the latter of North Carolina, and respectively of English and German descent. William was reared as a farmer and obtained a good school education, from which advantage, in the winter of 1862, he engaged as a school teacher; continued the same until the spring of 1869, when he engaged in mercantile business at Freedom. He carries a large and general stock of goods, valued at \$7,000, with annual sales of about \$20,000. He is a very excellent salesman and judicious business man, commanding a large share of his branch of trade. October 2, 1882, he married Miss Sarah Fulk, a native of this county. Mr. Johnson has made his way to public favor and confidence by energy and reliability alone. He is a member of the Masonic order, politically a Democrat, and has served as Trustee and Assessor of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are members of the church, he of the Baptist and she of the Christian denomination.

HUGH M. LIGHT, pioneer farmer of this county, was born December 26, 1801, in South Carolina, and is the fourth of the family of Tice and Mary (Moore) Light, both natives of South Carolina, and respectively of English and Irish descent. They emigrated to what is now Indiana about 1807, and located in Harrison County, where Mr. Light died, but where his wife remained and reared the family. Hugh M. Light came to this county in 1825, locating first on Eel River and then in this township, where he has since resided. He had then but 12½ cents in cash, and during the first summer worked on a mill dam for a bushel of corn per day, but is to-day possessor of 360 acres of good land, now utilized and improved with every modern comfort. Mr. Light has been twice married; first, October 31, 1823, to Miss Barbara Harriett, a native of Maryland, who left at her death seven children—Sanders (deceased), Eliza (deceased), Huldah (deceased), Albert (deceased), Blewford, Elizabeth and Fountain. He next married Mrs. Catherine (Macconnel) Dyer, in the fall of 1867, to which union was born one child—Ida (deceased). Mr. Light's first wife was a good member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Light gave his first vote for Andrew Jackson, was afterward a Whig

and latterly a Republican. He is a self-made man, in truth, liberal and honest. Fountain Light, youngest son of the above, was born June 2, 1842, and, January 6, 1861, married Mary Robertson, who left at her decease one child—Barbara (deceased). He next married, November 20, 1863, Sarah A. Kay, with a result of five children—Oliver (deceased), Mary, Eva, Wesley and Carrie. In 1862, Mr. Light enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but was soon discharged by cause of disability. Recovering his health, he re-enlisted in Company B, Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He assisted in the campaign against Gen. Hood, and was mustered out at Nashville in 1865. He is an active member of the G. A. R. and of the Republican party; he is also a liberal and respected citizen. Mr. and Mrs. Light are members of the Baptist Church.

ISRAEL LIGHT, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, was born December 3, 1824, in this county, and is the fifth of eleven children born to Abner and Elizabeth (Burkett) Light, the former a native of South Carolina, the latter of North Carolina. Abner Light was one of the earliest settlers of Harrison County, this State, and in 1818 moved to Owen County, purchased 160 acres, made some improvements and brought his family to their new home, where he afterward died. Abner Light was reared on his father's farm, with the usual rudimentary education of the schools of the country. He remained at home until he was twenty-seven years old, when he embarked in the struggles of life for himself. December, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth Vaughn, a native of this county, who died after having been the mother of two children. He next married Miss Nancy Gooden in April, 1857, by which union they had eight children—Minerva, Mahala (deceased), Laura, Clara, Elizabeth, Alice, Anderson (deceased) and Walter. Mr. Light has been through life a hard-working, economical person, by which he has accumulated a genteel property of 425 acres of good land, under cultivation and with improvements. He gave his first vote for Henry Clay, and has latterly been a Republican. He is a generous, upright citizen, and everywhere and by all esteemed. Mr. and Mrs. Light are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

CLEMENT V. McBRIDE is a native of this county, was born June 18, 1864, and is the third of the four children of Alexander and Agnes (Scott) McBride, respectively of German and Irish extraction. They came hither as early as 1819, and located in the then wilderness of Owen County, where they founded a home and improved and established one of the best farms in the neighborhood; the father died in 1874, leaving to each of his four children a help in the business of life. Clement was taught the principles of farming, received a good school education, and after his father's decease, inherited a legacy of 102 acres of well-located land. Mr. McBride is a rising and esteemed young man, of much executive ability and business capacity. He is now a salesman in the grocery house of Stephenson & Leonard, where he is growing in the favor of his employers and the community. He has not yet reached the age of eligibility as a voter, but is imbued with the principles of the Republican party.

THOMAS McINDOO, merchant at Farmers, was born August 27, 1840, in this county, and is the second of the family of James and Sarah (Mounts) McIndoo, who came to this State in the earliest time, when it was but sparsely inhabited. Thomas McIndoo was reared to

agriculture, attending school only during the winter season. He remained at home until 1862, when he enlisted in Company F, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry. After a service of seven months, he was taken ill, and sent to a hospital at Memphis, from which he joined his regiment, but again became sick, and was placed in a hospital at LaGrange, Tenn., and finally discharged August, 1863. Mr. McIndoo has been twice married, first to Miss Amanda Williams, April 20, 1861, who left two children—Eva G. and Gertrude. About two and a half years after her death, October 18, 1877, he married Miss Ellen Boling, who died October, 1881. Mr. McIndoo was formerly a member of a Washington lodge of Freemasons. He is a Republican in politics and was for thirteen years Postmaster of this village. He began business at Farmers in 1869, and is one of the leading men in the mercantile line, and a respected citizen.

ALEXANDER C. MCKEE was born in Freedom, Owen Co., Ind., February 18, 1846. He was the fifth son of a family of nine children born to Joseph and Lucinda (Bartlett) McKee, natives of Kentucky, and was reared in Freedom, in the schools of which village he acquired the rudiments of a good English education. In June, 1863, when but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in Company I, Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, under Capt. Jackson, and took part in the following engagements: Corinth, Iuka, Knoxville and Jonesville, Va., in which battle he was captured, and placed in the Andersonville Prison, where he was confined eleven months and seventeen days. He received an honorable discharge August 18, 1865, and returned to Freedom. One year later, he removed to Ellettsville, Monroe County, and began learning cabinet-making, remaining four years, removing thence to Gosport, where he remained two years. He was then appointed foreman of the bridge carpenters on the I. & V. R. R., which position he filled creditably for three years, after which he followed the carpenter trade in Greene County about eighteen months, thence going to Bloomington, Monroe County, where he at present resides, and enjoys a lucrative business as contractor and builder. December 29, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary McLaughlin, a daughter of Clark McLaughlin, a citizen of Gosport. By this union there is one child—Flora. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

LORENZO D. MARLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 20, 1846, in Martin County, Ind., and is the youngest of the family of Manley and Sarah (Blair) Marley, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. After some education and training in the mysteries of farming, he enlisted, when seventeen years of age, in Company F, Seventeenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, fighting at Buzzard's Roost, Dalton, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Noonday Creek and Big Shanty, at which he was taken captive and conveyed to living death at Andersonville; was afterward exchanged and taken to Atlanta, his brigade capturing Jeff Davis near Macon. He was discharged at Indianapolis August 19, 1865. October 12, 1869, he wedded Miss Zerilda E., daughter of Alexander and Mathersy McBride, a marriage crowned by six children—Oliver P., born July 25, 1870; Gertie, October 31, 1873; Katie, May 26, 1875; Lulie, November 15, 1877; Freddie T., September 19, 1880; and Albert R., March 17, 1882. In the autumn of 1868, he brought with him a stock of general merchandise, and engaged in business at Freedom for perhaps three years, his stock being destroyed by fire.

He resumed business, however, and afterward combined farming therewith. Mr. Marley is a member of the Freemasons, also of the G. A. R. He is an active Republican, a liberal gentleman and a respected citizen. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

DR. A. J. MINICH, one of the oldest practitioners in this county, is a native of East Tennessee, was born February 17, 1815, and is the eldest living son of Anthony and Elizabeth Minich, the former a native of Germany, the latter of East Tennessee. Dr. Minich was reared to agriculture and industry, and though he acquired but small education in youth, he is now possessed of much general and practical knowledge. When five years of age, he came with his parents to Sullivan County, this State, where he resided until 1844, at which time he came to this county and settled in his present location. In that early time, he purchased ten acres, and added thereto until he once owned in all 510 acres. He began the study of medicine under Dr. James K. Ohaver, with whom he continued about four years, and during the last two was engaged in practice. November 21, 1843, he married Miss Mary J. Rowland, a native of Pennsylvania, with an issue of five children—Mary J., Thomas A., Elizabeth A., Edwin L. and Catharine L. Dr. Minich has a fine library, and also a successful and lucrative practice. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Democratic party, at one time having much interest in politics. He is a very liberal gentleman, and a much respected citizen. Dr. and Mrs. Minich are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he of fifty and she of forty years' standing.

JOHN NELSON (deceased), once a pioneer farmer and influential citizen of this county, was born April 5, 1821, in Ohio, and is the third of the five children of John and Hannah (Woods) Nelson, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Ohio. The father of our subject emigrated from Ireland when he was sixteen years old, and came to this county in 1825, where our subject received some education, afterward making his onward way unaided, and being at his death the possessor of 400 acres of improved land. February 16, 1843, he married Miss Mary Jackson, who left at her death eight children—John W. (deceased), Louisa, Anderson, Hannah, Leonard B. (deceased), Ira (deceased), Isabel and an infant. Five years afterward, Mr. Nelson married Mrs. Annie Kelsey, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., who had four children by her former husband; this union was graced by three children—Elizabeth, Frederick H. and Harriet (deceased). Mr. Nelson passed from earth June 1, 1880. He was an honored Freemason, an active member of the Protestant Methodist Church, an earnest supporter of the Republican party, and a liberal gentleman and highly regarded citizen. Mrs. Nelson, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is now managing the farm, and succeeding admirably in that enterprise. She was born October 27, 1829.

JOHN W. ROYER, merchant at Freedom, is a native of this county, was born February 23, 1857, and is the eldest child of William and Elizabeth (Silvius) Royer, both natives of Ohio, and of German extraction. Our subject was reared in the village of Lancaster, where he obtained a common school education, and was reared to mercantile pursuits, having remained in the store of his father until he reached manhood, after which period he received an interest in his father's business, and remained two years, but in the spring of 1880, he and father removed to Freedom, and established a general store. December 26, 1879, he mar-

ried Miss Laura E. Hunt, which union was honored with one child—Bertha M., born December 3, 1881. Mr. Royer is a very promising and able young business man, who is acquiring a good and substantial trade. He is a Democrat, politically, and active in the interests of that party. He is also a much respected and influential gentleman in his community. Mr. and Mrs. Royer are earnest members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

SAMUEL S. SHARP, of the firm of Sharp & Jackson, grocers at Freedom, was born October 17, 1840, in Monroe County, Ind., and is the eighth child of Hubbard and Mary (Reeves) Sharp, both natives of Kentucky, and respectively of English and German descent. Samuel was reared as a farmer, working during summer and going to school during winter. He remained with his parents until he was nearly of age, and in the autumn of 1861, enlisted in Company G, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. During his service he participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, the Atlanta campaign, and September 1, 1864, at Jonesboro, Ga., he received a wound in the arm, face and neck. After remaining in the hospital at Atlanta, for two months, he was removed to Chattanooga, and thence to Madison, Ind., where he was discharged. After becoming able to work, he resumed farming. April 13, 1869, he married Darthula Jackson, a widow having two children—Charles and John W.—the latter being a partner with Mr. Sharp in his present business. Both are deserving, able and enterprising merchants, and are doing an increasing trade. They are active Republicans and influential gentlemen in their party and county. Mr. and Mrs. Sharp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Sharp is an adherent of the G. A. R.

DANIEL J. STANTS, of the firm of Royer & Stants, merchants of Freedom, is a native of this county, was born February 8, 1862, and is the second of the family of John and Rachel (Miller) Stants, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Daniel J. remained at home employed in farm work until he was fourteen years old, and thereafter lived with his grandfather, D. J. Miller, until of age. Daniel received a fair school education, also a pension after the death of his father, that being directly due to causes which originated while in his country's service. In the spring of 1883, our subject began business in Freedom by purchasing the interest he now possesses in the firm of Royer & Stants. Mr. Stants is a liberal, energetic and enterprising young mercantile man, with a large promise of progress and prosperity. This house has an extensive and varied stock of goods, comprising boots and shoes, dry goods, groceries, notions, hardware, etc., to which they are guardedly and surely adding. Mr. Stants votes with the Democratic party.

M. C. STEPHENSON, of the firm Stephenson & Leonard, was born in this county August 10, 1839, and is a son of Madison and Sarah (Welborn) Stephenson, both natives of Kentucky, the former born in 1800, the latter 1808; they were parents of five children, of whom three are living. Madison Stephenson was a farmer who came to Indiana, purchased a farm in this county, married in 1834, and here lived until 1850, when he removed to Missouri and died in 1868; Mrs. Stephenson died in 1877. Our subject was the third of his father's family, with whom he lived until 1849, and then with Mr. Lawson in Greene, and James Johnson in Owen County. At the occurrence of the war, then at

school in Spencer, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat, Franklin, Thompson's Station, Resaca, Pine Mountain, Dallas Woods and Atlanta, during which campaign he was made Corporal. After his discharge, September, 1864, he returned home, remained a year, then lived a year in Illinois, and August 13, 1866, returned to this county, having married Isabella C. Armentrout, a native of Ohio, which union gave being to five children—Adolphus C., Alcyona, John C., Herbert (deceased) and Freddie. After marriage, Mr. Stephenson farmed one year, taught one year, was engaged in the grain business in Ohio two years, returned to this county in 1869, and in 1870 made a partnership with Abner Johnson in the grocery business, which partnership after six months was changed to Stephenson & Brother; this continued to be the firm name until 1875, when it became Stephenson & Crow, and in January, 1876, again was changed to Stephenson & Leonard. Mr. Stephenson is now also managing the Freedom Hotel, and has been Postmaster since 1873. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellow and G. A. R. fraternities, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM J. SUFFAL, saddlery and harness store at Freedom, was born October 26, 1845, near the village of Vandalia, Owen Co., Ind., and is the second of the children of Jacob and Susan (Shease) Suffal, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Ohio. William J. was brought up to the business of agriculture, and remained at home until September 9, 1864, when he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-first Indiana Volunteer Heavy Artillery. He was assigned to detached duty, and while in charge of a team of mules in New Orleans, was kicked by one of them, and sustained a fracture of the ankle; notwithstanding this, however, he served his time, and was discharged at New Orleans August, 1865. On returning, he was disabled from active labor, and June 4, 1873, endured amputation of the leg. After being engaged in the shoe business, he moved to Freedom in 1876, since which period he has been engaged in his present trade, of which he has done a satisfactory amount. Mr. Suffal has been twice married; first, to Miss Mary Johnson, in 1870, which was followed by two children—Julia A. and Samuel; and second, to Mrs. Emmasetta (Gray) Green, September 2, 1877; this union also was followed by two children—Emma G. and Olie J. Mr. Suffal is a liberal and respected citizen, an independent Democrat, and a member of the G. A. R. Mrs. Suffal is a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MONTGOMERY TOWNSHIP.

JAMES P. ALVERSON, farmer and stock-grower, is the fourth of the ten children born to Thomas and Margaret (McCarley) Alverson, natives of Kentucky. He was born in this township April 12, 1833, and was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the public and subscription schools, and at the Asbury University, preparatory to becoming an educator, which profession he followed for two years, and then abandoned, returning to the farm. He owns 360 acres of well-improved land,

with brick residence, and gives much attention to live stock, which he ships to New York, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, New Orleans, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. January 1, 1857, he married Louisa A. Bartlett, a native of Owen County, and daughter of James and Sarah (Alexander) Bartlett, and to his union have been born six children—Curtis E., Emma F., Minnie, Jessie, Effa (deceased) and Nota. Mr. Alverson has held the office of Justice of the Peace for eight years, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Alverson and a number of his neighbors, including Messrs. Hill, Hensley and others, are much interested in breeding the German cat-fish; have constructed hatching-ponds, and are about to engage largely in the enterprise.

ALBERT B. HENSLEY, one of the enterprising farmers and stock-growers of Montgomery Township, was born in Owen County, Ind., October 1, 1850, and is the third of six children born to John and Nancy J. (Steele) Hensley, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Indiana, and of English and German extraction respectively. Mr. Hensley remained with his parents upon the farm until December 18, 1868, when he was married to Martha A. Mugg, a native of Owen County, Ind. After this marriage Mr. Hensley continued farming in Montgomery Township. Mrs. Hensley departed this life March 4, 1880, being a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hensley was next married September 5, 1880, to Emily A. Minnick, a native of Owen County, and the daughter of John and Catharine J. (Fowler) Minnick, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, and of English and German descent. Mr. Hensley owns 160 acres of well-improved land in good state of cultivation, embellished with a splendid residence, barn, fences, orchard, outhouses, etc., stocked with horses, hogs and cattle, fully equipped with the necessary farming implements. Mr. Hensley was liberally rewarded by his parents for his industry while at home, and has since been economical in his earnings and saving in his labors; by so doing has accumulated a sufficient living for himself and family for the remainder of his days. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a wide-awake uncompromising Republican, and to strike a blow in this direction lets no opportunity pass him unimproved. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES N. HILL is the third of four children born to Jeremiah and Clarcy (Hughey) Hill, natives respectively of Maine and North Carolina; he was born in Owen County February 11, 1833; was reared on a farm and educated at the public schools. The early death of his father threw upon him the charge of the farm, which he conducted until his enlistment, September 6, 1861, in Company E, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for three years. He was chosen Second Lieutenant. After being sworn in, and before his withdrawal, was elected as Second Lieutenant. At the battle of Spring Hill, a musket ball entered his left shoulder, and passed out through the right, and the same day he was taken prisoner and was incarcerated at Columbia, Tenn., Pulaski, Tenn., Huntsville, Ala., Chattanooga, Tenn., then Richmond, Va., where he was exchanged and sent to the hospital at Annapolis, Md. He partially recovered, and rejoined his regiment, but found himself incompetent for duty and resigned in September, 1863. October 18, 1865, he married Mary E. Steele, a native of Owen County, and daughter of Howe and Margaret (Killough) Steele, of Kentucky. To this union there have been born four children—Lucy, Alice, Jeremiah and John. Mr. Steele is owner of 240 acres of cultivated land, improved with a brick residence and all the necessary

outbuildings. He has held the office of Township Trustee two terms, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HUGHES is an enterprising farmer, was born in this township November 6, 1842, and is the fourth of five children born to Jacob and Sarah (Galliher) Hughes, of Kentucky. John was reared a farmer and was educated in the public schools of Owen County. July 15, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in November, 1862. In the spring of 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Whitson; took part at Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and many other famous battles; was with Sherman on his great march, and was honorably discharged August 3, 1865. December 22, 1866, he married Mary A. Crawley, a native of Putnam County, and daughter of Alexander and Elizabeth (Meyers) Crawley, of Tennessee. To this union were born four children—Minnie M., William F., Hattie (deceased) and James E. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and at present holds the office of Township Trustee. He is owner of 107 acres of well-improved land, well stocked and fully equipped for agriculture and stock-raising.

WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY, one of the pioneer farmers of this township, was born in Fleming County, Ky., June 4, 1815, and is the second of four children born to John and Polly (Donovan) Montgomery, natives respectively of Virginia and Mason County, Ky. He was educated at the subscription schools of his neighborhood until 1827, when he came to this township with his parents from Bourbon County, Ky. The township was then little more than a wilderness, but is now covered with beautiful pastures and cultivated fields, and to this family, as much as any other, can this great change be accredited. Mr. Montgomery now owns 440 acres in a good state of cultivation, improved with residence, barns, outbuildings, fences and an orchard, and stocked with horses, cattle, hogs and sheep, together with every variety of farming implements. At the age of sixteen, he began an apprenticeship at blacksmithing at Spencer; served four years and then returned to the farm. January 31, 1839, he married Nancy Ann Devore, a native of Owen County, and daughter of Henry and Anna (Barnes) Devore, of Kentucky. There were four children born to this union, now living—Mary J., Louella, Anna B. and Elizabeth. Mr. Montgomery is in rugged health, though past sixty-eight years of age, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM H. PETTIT was born in Jennings Township, this county, April 19, 1840, and is the son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kelley) Pettit, who were born in Ohio, who there married in 1830, and who came to Indiana in 1832, locating in Henry County, and in 1839 coming to this county. William H. was reared on the farm, his parents cleared from the wilderness, and was educated at the public schools. August 26, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Capt. Winans; served three years, and took part in the engagements at Shiloh, Stone River, Corinth, Perryville, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, and marched with Sherman to Atlanta, where his time expired and where he was discharged in September, 1864. The following April he enlisted in Hancock's Veteran Corps for one year; did duty about the capitol, and was honorably discharged in the spring of 1866. He returned to the home farm, and, his father hav-

ing died, he has been managing for his mother ever since. The farm is a well improved one of 160 acres; his attention is given to raising livestock and the usual farm products. His mother and himself are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

JONATHAN BRANAM, a prominent farmer, stock raiser and dealer of Clay Township, eldest son of Levinston and Susan (Mead) Branam, natives of North Carolina and Virginia respectively, was born in Roane County, Tenn., August 28, 1823. He came to Indiana with his parents in the year 1833, and settled in Monroe County. From Monroe, subject came into Owen County in the year 1843. He was reared upon a farm, remained with his parents until about twenty years of age, and at the common schools acquired the rudiments of an education. Up to the beginning of the war, he devoted about half his time to the carpenter's trade. August, 1862, he enrolled at Spencer, Ind., as a private in Company H, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about eight months, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, First Tennessee (Colored) Infantry. May 3, 1864, he resigned on account of physical disability. While in the service, he participated in the battle of Moscow, Tenn., and a number of skirmishes. While in charge of some Government mules on board a Mississippi River steamer, he was thrown accidentally down the hatchway, and received such injury as to permanently disable him. In addition to this injury, he contracted neuralgia and rheumatism, from which he has never recovered. In September, 1844, he was married, in Owen County, to Nancy Baker, who bore him eight children, and who died in May, 1864. In November, 1865, he was married to his present wife, Louisa Beam, by whom he has had born to him three children, all living. Mr. B. is a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in politics is an out-and-out Republican. He has been the recipient of no gratuities; has made and lost a fortune or two, and though an invalid and in his declining years, he has lost none of that energy characteristic of his early manhood.

DAVID BROWN, pioneer farmer and stock-grower, fourth son of William and Elizabeth Brown, natives of North Carolina, was born in Burke County, that State, December 1, 1803, and came to Indiana in the year 1826. For nine years he lived in Lawrence County, and from the wilderness there wrought and improved a farm. Coming thence into Owen County in the year 1835 or 1836, he entered the land upon which he has since resided. In the spring of 1827, he was married, in Lawrence County, to Sarah Litton, who died October 29, 1874, at the age of seventy years. The children she bore were William R. (deceased), Thomas G., John Wesley, Eliza, Charles (deceased), Francis M., David A., Polly Ann, Laura (deceased), Elihu C. and an infant (deceased) not named. Mr. B. has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1868. He was reared upon a farm, and received but little schooling. What of the world's goods he has, he has acquired by the sweat of his brow. When he came to Owen County the country was new. His nearest post office

was eleven miles away, and the price of a postage stamp was a quarter. The settlement was so sparse that it required the united effort of the men in a radius of five miles to raise a common log cabin. The grists were ground by horse-power; the roads were indicated by the blazes on the trees; the fields were but patches; the schools were in some other man's neighborhood, and the minister preached—if at all—without pay. Our subject is grandfather to sixty-four children, and great-grandfather to seven. He owns a fine farm of 260 acres, of which 200 acres are in cultivation, and receives much of his personal supervision.

THOMAS B. BROWN, farmer and stock-raiser, eldest son and second child of William S. and Sallie (Crump) Brown, natives of North Carolina, was born in Burke County, that State, January 15, 1825. His parents came to Indiana in the year 1835, and the following year entered and settled upon land owned and occupied by them up to 1874. Subject was reared upon a farm, and at the neighborhood schools acquired the rudiments of an education. In the fall of 1846, he went to the State of Illinois, where, on December 28, 1847, he married Sallie Ann Carter, of Tennessee, and by whom he had born to him four children—William C., Jesse A., Nancy P. and Julia Ann. The mother of these children died September 19, 1856, and on April 28, 1857, Mr. B. married, in Greene County, Ind., Hettalee Cooper, who has borne him seven children—Catharine, Thomas J., Joseph A., Jehu B., Elmira, James M. and Floyd M. Both Mr. and Mrs. B. are members of the church—he of the Baptist, and she of the Christian. In March, 1865, he enrolled at Terre Haute, Ind., as a private in Company H, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged at Goldsboro, N. C., September 5, 1865. While at Raleigh, N. C., he was seized with some spinal disease, from which, in addition to chronic diarrhoea, he has never recovered. What of this world's goods he has had he has worked for. His father and mother are living at the ages of eighty-five and eighty-three respectively. In politics, subject is a Democrat, though in his early manhood he was a Whig, and for President of the United States cast his first vote for Gen. Taylor.

ELIHU C. BROWN is a native of Clay Township, Owen Co., Ind., is the sixth son of David and Sarah (Litton) Brown, of North Carolina, and was born March 15, 1840. So far in life he has been a farmer. His education, which was limited to the elementary studies, was acquired at the public schools of his neighborhood. March 16, 1861, he was married, in Monroe County, Ind., to Sarah Hansford, by whom he has had born to him seven children—Uriah H., Ninnie Belle, Verma Dell, Luella, Oscar, Stella Blanch and Ida May. Mr. B. owns a nice farm of eighty-five acres, upon which he lives but a few hundred yards from the house in which he was born. In politics, he is an uncompromising Democrat, and for President of the United States his first vote was cast for S. A. Douglas. Subject is a self-made man, and is one of Clay Township's very best citizens.

LEVI CARPENTER was born in Green County, Ky., in 1810, and died September 17, 1883, at the age of seventy-two years six months and twenty-four days. He came into Owen County in the year 1825, and entered from the Government a large tract of land in the valley of Racoon Creek, and here spent the remainder of his life. In the year 1829, he married Mary Ooley, who died December 27, 1859. She bore him nine children, eight of whom are still living. August 28, 1861, he was

married, in Greene County, Ind., to Mahala Ooley, née Johnson, widow of John Ooley. By this marriage Mr. Carpenter had born to him one child, which died in infancy. By her first husband, his second wife had five children—William M., Mary E. (deceased), Mary L., John W. and Elisha M. (deceased). Mr. Carpenter was reared upon a farm, and in his youth received such education as was practicable to one in his circumstances. He was the recipient of no gratuities. What he had he worked for, and the sum of his successes outnumbered his failures. He was at the time of his death possessed of considerable property, leaving those dependent upon him in comfortable circumstances. In the summer of 1863, he was stricken down with paralysis, from which he only partially recovered, and receiving a second stroke in the year 1877, he was confined to his bed the rest of his life. August 27, 1883, he received the third and last stroke of the dread destroyer, and survived only about twenty days. He had been a consistent member of the Christian Church since the year 1829, and when he had grown so feeble as to be unable to travel without assistance, his children carried him to the chapel, which was built upon a tract of land donated by him for that purpose. As a good citizen and neighbor, he was respected and beloved by the community, of which he was virtually the father.

ARCHELAUS COFFEY, an old citizen and farmer of Clay Township, Owen County, Ind., eldest son of James and Hannah (Alloway-Strange) Coffey, of North Carolina, was born in Wilkes County, that State, March 1, 1810. He came with his parents into Indiana in the year 1834, and located in Monroe County, where he lived until 1860, removing thence into Owen County, where he purchased the land upon which he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and educated at the subscription schools of his native State. January 23, 1834, he was married, in Ashe County, N. C., to Rachel Wilson, who bore him eleven children—an infant died not named; Sallie Ann; James D.; John W.; Jonathan, deceased; William A.; Zacariah, deceased; Noah; Joseph M.; George M. and Levi W. With the exception of a small inheritance from the estate of his father, who died in 1869, subject has been dependent upon his own labors for the competency he has acquired. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, nearly all in cultivation, well improved, stocked and fully equipped with the necessary agricultural implements and machinery. Though upward of seventy years of age, he enjoys good health, is in possession of all his faculties, keeps mind and body occupied, and bids fair to live yet many years of usefulness in a community where he is universally known and esteemed.

SAMUEL W. CULVER, farmer, is the youngest son of James and Nancy (Bray) Culver, of Maryland and Kentucky respectively, and of Irish descent. He was born in Vevay, Ind., September 18, 1830. His parents came into Owen County in the year 1850, and with the exception of about three years, he has since made his home in Clay Township. December, 1854, he was married to Elizabeth Mills, by whom he has had born to him five children—Nancy Jane (deceased), Marietta, John William, Melvin Ellsworth and Minnie Maud. Our subject and wife are both members of the Missionary Baptist Church, with membership at Spencer, Ind. Mr. C. was reared upon a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education at the neighborhood schools. He owns a nice farm of forty acres, nearly all in cultivation, and well-improved. He has fought the battles of life unaided, except by his ever patient,

Christian wife. He educates his children, votes the Democratic ticket, is a good citizen, a kind neighbor, and enjoys the esteem of the people among whom he has spent most of his life.

JOSEPH DANIELS, farmer, fifth son of William and Eliza (Hite) Daniels, was born in Shelby County, Ky., January 27, 1843, and came with his parents into Greene County, Ind., in the year 1848. In the spring of 1861, subject removed to Owen County, and lived in Clay Township until August 20 of the same year. He then enrolled as a private in Company D, Fiftieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until September 20 1865. While in the army, he participated in the battles of Munfordville, Ky., Salem River, Ark., Mobile, Ala., Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., and any number of skirmishes. At Bardstown, Ky., he contracted measles, and at Camp Wickliffe, the chronic diarrhœa, from the effects of neither of which has he ever recovered. April 5, 1866, he was married at White Hall, Ind., to Mollie Watts, who has borne him six children—Orfie, Wesley (deceased), Judson, David M., Eliza E. and Evaline. Mr. Daniels has had nothing given him. He has made his way in the world by hard knocks. He owns a small tract of land, and runs a rented farm of 300 acres, upon which he has some of the best blooded cattle in Owen County. As a good citizen and neighbor, he enjoys the confidence and respect of the people among whom he lives.

ALFRED C. DEAN, deceased, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., November 24, 1831, and died in Clay Township, Owen County, June 26, 1883. He was the youngest of eight children born to Noah and Sarah (Ellett) Dean, natives of Maryland, and who settled in Dearborn County in a very early day. At the death of his father, which occurred January 25, 1845, Alfred C. Dean removed to Ellettsville, in Monroe County, Ind., and there followed the carpenter's trade till the year 1859. September 14, 1856, he was married to Sophronia E. Jackson, who bore him five children—Homer H., Mary B., Emma F. (deceased), Ida J. and William H. From 1859 to 1862, he followed farming in Monroe County, whence he removed to Owen County, and for the four years following plied his trade of carpenter in the town of Spencer. In 1866, he removed upon his farm in Clay Township, where he spent the remainder of his life, and where his widow, a good Christian woman, yet lives. Our subject was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Master Mason, and in politics an earnest Republican.

JAMES H. ELLERS, retired farmer, fifth son and seventh child of John and Susan (Smith) Ellers, natives of Virginia, was born in Wayne County, Ky., April 12, 1820, and came with his parents to Indiana in 1831. The two old people spent the remainder of their lives in Monroe County. James H. Ellers came into Owen in the year 1846, and located upon the land since owned and occupied by him. At the beginning of the Mexican war, he enrolled in Company A, Third Indiana Regiment, and served about one year, when he was discharged on account of expiration of term of service, participating in the meantime in the battle of Monterey. In October, 1841, he married, in Monroe County, Ind., Pheraby Sanders, by whom he has had born to him eleven children—John W., James W., Lucinda Jane (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Sarah E. (deceased), Nathan H., Joseph M., Martha E., Emma F., Clara S. and Charles A. Mr. Ellers has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since about the year 1853. August 22, 1862, he enrolled as a private in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about five months,

when he was discharged on account of physical disability. While near Louisville, Ky., he was injured by an accident, from the effects of which he has never recovered. Two of his sons were also in the army. From the estate of his father, Mr. Ellers inherited about \$600; the rest of his property he has earned by his own labor and management. Though somewhat damaged in latter years by indorsing for trusted friends, he is so situated as to be able to take life moderately easy. In politics, he was formerly a Republican, but of late years has been and is recognized as an active Democrat.

DAVID N. ELLIS, farmer and stock-raiser, eldest son of Abraham and Sarah (Couchman) Ellis, natives of the State of Virginia, and of Irish and German extraction respectively, was born in Berkeley County, Va., November 3, 1818. From Virginia he removed, in the year 1847, to the State of Ohio, where he resided in Champaign County until the spring of 1872. Coming thence into Indiana, he located at Spencer, and for one year carried on the manufacture of brick. In the spring of 1873, he moved upon the farm where he has since lived. February 20, 1845, Mr. Ellis was married in his native county to Susanah E. Small, who has borne him eight children—Henry L. (deceased), Rebecca H. (deceased), Mary Ellen, John B., James L., Sarah, Charles B. and Arminta. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis are members of the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Ellis belongs to both the Odd Fellows and Masons. He was reared upon a farm, and educated at the common schools of Virginia. In politics, he is an out-and-out Democrat of the old school, having cast his first Presidential vote for James K. Polk.

ORLANDO E. FOSTER was born in Nicholas County, Ky., June 16, 1818, and was the eldest son of James M. and Rachel (Nesbit) Foster, natives of that State, and of English and Scotch extraction respectively. He was reared upon a farm, and at the neighborhood schools of his native State acquired the rudiments of an English education. He accompanied his parents to Indiana in 1835; they settled in Monroe County, where the two old people spent the remainder of their lives. His father came to his death by an accident, at the age of fifty-seven, caused by the falling of a tree, in the year 1839; and his mother lived to the age of about seventy-two years. In 1837, Orlando entered the State University at Bloomington, Ind., and staid about three years, fitting himself as an educator. He taught in the public schools for ten or twelve years successively. August 14, 1839, he married, in Morgan County, Ind., Louisa Archer, native of Kentucky, and daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Allison) Archer. This union was crowned with six children—James M., a farmer; Julia Ann, wife of Henry W. Augustus, Paris, Ill.; Laura E., wife of J. F. Hodge, of Charleston, Ind.; Sarah E., wife of William H. Cooper, of Worthington, Ind.; Orlando E., merchant, Worthington, Ind.; Mary, wife of C. C. Barnett, of Clark County, Ind. Both Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Christian Church. In January, 1840, Mr. Foster removed with his family to Paris, Ill., where for the next five years he alternated the duties of farmer and school-teacher. In the year 1845, he returned to Monroe County, Ind., where he lived up to the year 1858. Removing thence into Owen County, he settled down in the village of White Hall, where he has since resided and carried on the mercantile business. In Monroe County, he was Justice of the Peace for thirteen years, and in Owen he held that office for four years. He owns a nice town property where he lives, about seventy-five acres of land, all in grass, and the business prop-

erty, where he at present successfully manages the mercantile business for Dunn & Co., of Bloomington, Ind. He is also Postmaster at White Hall, which office he has held since the close of the late war. Mr. Foster is strictly a temperance man, a lover of learning and a liberal supporter of all benevolent institutions and legitimate public enterprises.

JOHN FRANKLIN, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Clay Township, second son of Thomas C. and Dorothy (Davis) Franklin, natives of the State of North Carolina, and of English extraction, was born in Burke County, N. C., October 14, 1824. His parents came into Indiana in the year 1825, and settled in Owen County, where the mother subsequently died, and where the father yet lives. John Franklin was reared upon a farm, and educated at the old seminary at Spencer. October 28, 1844, he was married, near Spencer, to Jane Elliott, of Virginia, by whom he had born to him three children—James D., John Thomas and Joseph Samuel. The mother of these children died September 28, 1853, and October 3, 1857, Mr. F. married his present wife, Susan J., daughter of the Hon. George W. Moore, deceased. By this union he has had born to him five children—Robert Burns, Highland Mary, Dorothy, George and Della. In the battle of life, John Franklin has been dependent upon his own resources, and he now owns a splendid farm of 420 acres, all in a high state of cultivation, embellished with magnificent residence, tenements, barns, outhouses, etc., well stocked, and fully equipped with the necessary agricultural implements and machinery. In politics, he is a Democrat of the old school. In the year 1878, he was that party's candidate for Treasurer of Owen County, but was defeated. His father was one of the very first settlers of Owen County.

THOMAS M. FRANKLIN, farmer and stock-raiser, eldest son and second child of William and Sarah (Ritter) Franklin, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively, and of English extraction, was born in Owen County, Ind., March 29, 1841. He was reared upon the farm now owned and occupied by him, and educated at the public schools of his neighborhood. October 10, 1861, he enrolled at Spencer, Ind., as a private soldier in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, Capt. (now Gen.) McNaught, and served up to April 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at Wilmington, N. C. While in the service, he participated in the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was one of the 60,000 men who went with Sherman from Atlanta to the sea. October, 1868, he went to Missouri and remained twelve years, engaged in the meantime at farming two years, and ten years at mining, returning to his native place in the fall of 1880; he is now quietly leading the life of a bachelor upon his farm, which consists of 149 acres, all in cultivation, well stocked, and fully equipped with the necessary agricultural implements. In politics, he is an active, wide-awake Democrat, and cast his first vote for President for Horace Greeley.

WILLIAM E. FRANKLIN, pioneer farmer of Clay Township, eldest son and third child of Samuel and Lydia (Davis) Franklin, natives of the State of North Carolina, was born in Burke County, that State, May 9, 1819. His parents came into Indiana in the year 1821, and settled in Owen, where they spent the rest of their lives, and where William E. has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and at the common schools of Indiana acquired a good English education. December 12, 1839, he was married to Elizabeth Ooley, daughter of Moses Ooley, Esq. To this union two children were born—Findley and Emaline. The lat-

ter died at the age of thirty-four years, and her mother at the age of fifty-two years. May 15, 1876, Mr. F. was married to his present wife, Elizabeth Carpenter, by whom he has had born to him one child—Dorothy Bernetta. Both Mr. and Mrs. F. are members of the Christian Church. In the year 1856, our subject was elected Coroner of Owen County, and held the office one term. In the battle of life he has depended upon his own resources; the recipient of no gratuity, no legacy, no gifts; what he has had of this world's goods he has earned by the sweat of his brow.

REV. JOHN FREEMAN, eldest child of Micajah and Peggy (Finn-Cannon) Freeman, natives of North Carolina, and of English and German extraction respectively, was born in Burke County, N. C., June 30, 1807. He came into Indiana in 1830, and stopped three years in Lawrence County; coming thence into Owen County, he entered from the Government the land he has since owned and occupied. January 5, 1826, he was married in his native county to Polly Brown, who has borne him eleven children—Clarissa, Elizabeth, Rosana (deceased), George W., Margaret A. (deceased), Rebecca, James H., infant not named (deceased), Mary Jane, Louisa (deceased), and John Ellison. Mr. Freeman was reared upon a farm, and at the subscription schools of his native State acquired the rudiments of an English education. About the year 1851, he began to study for the ministry, and in 1853 took charge of Salem Church (of Owen), which charge he has since held. He has also preached in the meantime regularly for Union, of Davis County; Bridge Creek, of Greene; Friendship and Liberty, of Monroe, and Walnut Grove, of Brown. For a period of eighteen years, in discharge of his ministerial duties, he rode horseback an average of 1,440 miles annually. The gratuities he has received in life may be itemized as follows: One pony, one rifle gun, four shoats, and about \$100 in money. The rest of his property he has worked for. He owns a nice farm of 186 acres in a good state of cultivation, well improved, stocked and equipped, although, when first settled upon, it was but little better than a wilderness. In politics he is a Democrat, and for President of the United States cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. For more than thirty years he has preached the Gospel of Christ, spoken words of encouragement to the living, soothed the pillow of the dying, and administered consolation to those in trouble; and in his ripe old age is beloved and esteemed by all who know him.

OLIVER FARLEY GRAY, M. D., a prominent young physician and surgeon of White Hall, Owen County, third son of William and Ann (Henderson) Gray, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish extraction, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, June 13, 1853. In the spring of 1865, his parents came into Indiana and settled in Greene County, where the subject of this sketch made his home until the spring of 1876. Coming thence into Owen, he has since practiced his profession in the vicinity of his abode, with flattering success. His youth was spent on the farm, attending the common and graded schools in their season. In the fall of 1875, he entered Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1878, with the degree of M. D., and in the winter of 1879 took *ad eundem* degree at the Medical College (of Indiana) Department of Butler University. September 13, 1876, he was married, at Solsberry, Ind., to Amanda E. Combs, by whom he has had born to him one child—Nellie C. Dr. and Mrs. Gray are members of

the Christian Church at Richland. Of the subject of this sketch it may be truly said that he is the architect of his fortune. He owns a nice farm of 130 acres all in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked. He also owns his residence property, enjoys a lucrative practice in his profession, and is recognized as a young man of more than ordinary possibilities.

JAMES GREEN, pioneer, was born in Shelby County, Ky., October 14, 1798, and was the sixth son of Thomas and Margaret (Johnson) Green, of Pennsylvania. He came into Indiana in 1823, and settled in the town of Madison, and for several years carried on the manufacture of tobacco and cigars. He afterward removed to Bloomington, Ind., and carried on the same business for a few years. In Washington County, near Salem (whether before or after going to Bloomington is not clear), he carried on a steam distillery, and a grist mill run by tramp power. At an early day, probably before going to Bloomington, he engaged as clerk in a trading boat on the Ohio and Missouri Rivers. It also appears that he was in the dry goods business at Bloomfield, Ind., for about a year, and in the same business a short time at Bono. It was probably prior to this time that he built a keel-boat and freighted it between Louisville, Ky., and Madison, Ind., about one year, and from this circumstance he probably got the title of Captain. About 1841, he removed from Bloomington to the place he now owns and occupies. Here he entered about 600 acres of land from the Government, and erected a grist and saw mill, and a tobacco factory on the Big Raccoon Creek, the "big New Year's fresh" of 18--, carrying this mill away. Mr. G. proceeded about 1846 to erect another, the dam of which was partially carried away in 1876. The break was repaired, but the tide of 1882 carried it all out, and "Jimmy Green's mill" like "my grandfather's clock" stopped short, never to go again. August 10, 1826, he was married to Jane Milam, who died March 20, 1848. September 19 of the same year, he married Mary Fisher, from whom he was divorced in 1858 or 1859; and April 15, 1860, he married Eliza Jane Hawkey. His first wife bore him eleven children, his second wife four, and his third wife three. In 1873, he sold his farm and removed to Arkansas, and after about a two weeks' stay returned to Indiana, and stopped in Spencer one year. He then bought back his old farm, and has since occupied it. His oldest child is fifty-five years of age, and his youngest one eighteen. He has living twenty grandchildren, and eleven great-grandchildren. He was reared upon a farm, and received but little education. He has always borne a spotless reputation, and has been a liberal supporter of the churches, though never a member of any; in politics, a Republican.

JOSIAH GROSS, farmer, eldest son and second child of James and Catharine (James) Gross, natives of Virginia, and of English and German extraction respectively, was born in Wythe County, Va., November 19, 1828. His parents brought him to Indiana in the year 1829, and lived in Monroe County until 1837, removing thence to Owen County, where the two old people spent the rest of their lives. Mr. Gross was reared upon a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education at the neighborhood schools. February 27, 1851, he was married in Greene County, Ind., to Martha Ann Dyer, who died January 11, 1881. In her life she bore him eight children—James Madison (died in infancy), Nancy Catharine (died at the age of fifteen years), William J., John Monroe, Mary Jane, Alva Smith, Harriet Ann and Amelia S. In

1858, Mr. Gross removed from Owen to Greene County, and remained eleven years. August 22, 1862, he enrolled at Bloomington, Ind., as a private in Company I, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served up to June 9, 1865. From private he was promoted in order to Second Duty Sergeant, Orderly, and on July 31, 1864, to First Lieutenant of the company, with which rank he was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C. He took part in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, and in Sherman's campaign from Atlanta to the sea. About the end of the latter campaign he contracted varicose veins, from which he never recovered. In the year 1869, he removed from Greene County into Owen, where he has since resided, and where up to September, 1883, he carried on saw milling as a business. Lieut. Gross has worked for what of the world's goods he has enjoyed. He owns a nice farm of forty acres, all in a high state of cultivation. In politics, he is an active, wide-awake Democrat.

WILLIAM HAWKINS is a native of Shelby County, Ind., and was born October 3, 1836. He is the eldest son of John and Mary (Lee) Hawkins, of Virginia. His early life was spent on the farm, and his education was such as his circumstances permitted him to acquire at the public schools. He removed into Monroe County in the year 1853, where he learned the plasterer's trade, and lived five years. In 1859, he married Ally E. Laymon, who bore him three children—John M., who died at the age of eighteen years; David A. and Sarah Ellen. His wife died in 1867, and Mr. H. has since been a widower. In 1860, he went to Daviess County, and farmed the two following years, returning to Monroe County, where he lived several years; spent one year in Illinois, and finally settling down in Clay Township, Owen County, in the year 1876, where up to the fall of 1883 he has been engaged in the milling business. He owns a saw mill on the "Big Raccoon," and is giving it his entire attention. He also owns a forty-acre farm upon which he lives, and which he is improving. He inherited a small amount from the estate of his father; the rest of his worldly goods has been earned by the sweat of his brow. He is the representative mill man of Clay Township, a Democrat in politics, and a worthy citizen and neighbor.

ABRAHAM HENRY, farmer, third son of Phillip and Catherine (Eller) Henry, natives of Virginia, was born in Russell County, that State, October 12, 1815, and came with his parents to Indiana in the year 1832. He lived in Monroe County until the spring of 1845, when he removed into Owen, where he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and acquired the rudiments of an English education at the common schools. He married, November 8, 1836, in Monroe County, Cynthia Dunning, who bore him nine children—Fannie M.; Catharine, deceased; Thomas J.; James P., deceased; Lucinda J.; Martha A., deceased; John F.; Abraham A. and William R. The mother of these children died 9th of February, 1883, at the age of about seventy-one years. Mr. Henry has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1837. He came to Owen County when it was but little better than a wilderness, and though for forty years of his life he has been virtually an invalid, he has contributed his share toward bringing the country up to its present condition. He owns a nice farm of 120 acres, about ninety of which are in cultivation. He cast his first vote for President of the United States for Van Buren, but since 1856 has been a Republican. He had four sons in the war for the Union, all of whom lived to get home.

ROMEO A. HUFF, farmer and stock grower, eldest son of A. M. and Martha J. (Skillman) Huff, natives of the State of Ohio, and of German and Irish extraction respectively; was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 2, 1848. His parents came to Indiana in the year 1849, and settled in Owen County. Romeo was reared upon the farm, and educated at the public schools. In the spring of 1878, he engaged in the drug business at Spencer, and followed it for about three years, resuming farm life in Clay Township in the spring of 1881. January 27, 1876, he was married, at Spencer, to Mary B. Davis, by whom he has had born to him four children—Ferna Senora, Armstead E., Mamie Z. and Martha Ellen. Subject and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, with membership at Spencer. Mr. H. is at present managing the farm interests of his father. In politics, he is a Republican. For President of the United States, he cast his first vote for Gen. Grant.

JAMES LEE, farmer, and an old pioneer of Clay Township, was born in Harrison County, Va., February 24, 1806, and came to Indiana in 1826, locating first in Shelby County, where he resided twelve years, removing thence into Owen County, staying one year, and on to Monroe County, where he stopped eight years. His next move was back into Owen, where he has since made his home. He was reared upon a farm, and at a time and under such circumstances as made schooling impossible. December 18, 1824, he married, in Warren County, Ohio, Jane Laymon, by whom he had born to him twelve children, five of whom were still-born. The others are William, John, Joseph, Eliza Ann, Henry, Allen and James Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Separate Baptist Church, and have been for the past sixty years. In life's battles, James Lee has depended upon his own resources. The only gifts he ever received, were his wedding presents, which were so novel in their character, and so entirely different from those paraded at the fashionable wedding of to-day, as to merit a place in this biography. His were the joint gifts of his father and father-in-law, and consisted of one crock of corn meal, one crock of buck-wheat flour, one-half a side of bacon, a broken skillet with a worse broken lid, and a pair of Dominick chickens. But strong of limb and heart, the pioneer met obstacles to overcome them, and that his life has not been a failure is attested by his surroundings. No one man has done more to redeem a new country from the wilderness than he, and now, though nearly eighty years of age, he is in possession of all faculties, enjoys good health and promises to live many years, in a community where he is universally known and respected.

JOHN LEE, native of Shelby County, Ind., second son of James and Jane (Laymon) Lee, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively, was born April 18, 1832. He was six years of age when his parents removed into Owen County, and here in Clay Township, with the exception of one year spent in Washington Township, he has since resided. He was reared a farmer, and educated at the public schools of Indiana. May 11, 1854, he was married near Spencer, Ind., to Nancy C. Phillips, daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq. Mr. Lee is a member of the Christian Church at Liberty, in Greene County. November 16, 1864, he enrolled at Spencer as a private in Company G, Twenty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served about one year, when he was honorably discharged at Marietta, Ga., on account of expiration of term of service. While at Dalton, Ga., he contracted rheumatism, from which he has never

recovered. Mr. Lee owns a farm of seventy-nine acres, about all in cultivation, well improved, stocked and equipped for agricultural purposes. In March, 1883, he left his farm and moved into the village of White Hall, where he at present resides, taking life easy, and preparing to live to a ripe old age. In politics, he is a Democrat, and for President of the United States cast his first vote for Frank Pierce.

NATHAN F. LIVINGSTON, native of Scott County, Va., sixth son of Nathan and Mary (Fulkerson) Livingston, was born September 12, 1827. He was three years of age when his parents came into Indiana. They located in Monroe County, and at the end of eight years removed into Owen. Here the two old people died, and here Nathan has since lived, with the exception of a few months spent in Greene County. His father was a miller, and though young Livingston was "reared" upon a farm, it is certain that he spent much of his time about his father's place of business. At the neighborhood schools he received a fair English education, which he has not allowed to retrograde. June 12, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth Neill, who has borne him twelve children—Sarah Jane (deceased), infant (died not named), William N., John E., Elmer E. (deceased), Mary L. (deceased), Charles G., Cora A., Henry A., Elizabeth E., Ada C. and Winnie M. In the fall of 1868, Mr. Livingston was elected Justice of the Peace of Clay Township, and has been continuously in that office ever since. From the estate of his father, he received a small inheritance, otherwise he has worked for what of the world's goods he has enjoyed. He owns a farm of 65 acres, mostly in cultivation; well stocked, and supplied with the necessary farm implements. He also owns his residence property in the village of White Hall, and a business property as well, in which he carries a drug and notion trade. In politics, he is a Democrat in whom there is no guile.

ISAAC N. McBRIDE, a prominent citizen, pioneer and farmer of Clay Township, fourth son and fifth child of Alexander and Alathe (Tipton) McBride, natives of Belfast, Ireland, and Baltimore, Md., respectively, was born in Washington Township, Owen Co., Ind., August 6, 1819, and was the second white child born in said county. Mr. McBride was reared upon a farm, and remained with his parents until their deaths, his father dying in the year 1863 at the age of about eighty-three years, and his mother in 1878 at the advanced age of about eighty-nine years. About two weeks constituted the sum of his attendance at any school; but by dint of hard study, much effort, and the many experiences incident to a busy life, he has acquired such knowledge and information generally as is possessed by but few men in his community. It appears that schooling was not necessary to the education of any of the members of this family, two of the brothers of the subject of this sketch having attained considerable prominence as professional educators, one of them having never been a day at school as a student, and the other not to exceed six months in the aggregate. In politics, he is a Democrat of that conservative order which goes so far toward making modern politics respectable. He is a bachelor, and has fought life's battles single-handed, and is the architect of his own fortune. He owns a nice farm of about eighty acres, about forty of which are in cultivation, embellished with dwelling, barns, orchards, outhouses, etc., well stocked and fully equipped with the necessary agricultural implements.

WILLIAM B. MANAGERS, farmer and stock-grower, was born in Knox County, Tenn., December 25, 1808, and was the second son and

third child of thirteen born to Jacob and Mary (Lawson) Maners. He came into Indiana in the year 1834, and settled in Owen County, where he has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and at the neighborhood schools of his native State acquired the rudiments of an English education. He was married, April 10, 1835, to Ellen P. Walker, by whom he has had born to him thirteen children—Nathaniel A. (deceased), Jesse A. (deceased), Mary A. (deceased), Sarah E., James A., Emma E. (deceased), Piety Jane, Nicholas B. (deceased), William C. (deceased), Harriet C., John W., and two infants who died not named. Mr. and Mrs. Maners are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. What of the world's goods Mr. Maners has he has worked for. He owns a farm of 200 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation, and all redeemed from the wilderness by his own hand and direction. At this writing, October, 1883, he has seventeen grandchildren living and four dead; one great-grandchild living and one dead. His father-in-law, Jesse Walker, who lives with him, was one of the pioneers of Owen County, having come in in the year 1822. Mr. Walker was born in Rowan County, N. C., August 13, 1795, and was married there in the year 1816 to Piety Bevel, who died in 1834. She bore him nine children, five of whom are living. He has been grandfather to sixty-nine children, thirty-three of whom are dead; great-grandfather to 106, of whom nineteen are dead; and great-great grandfather to two, one of whom is living. He was married to his second wife, Leah Beam, in the year 1835. She bore him two children, both of whom are dead. Mr. Walker has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty-three years. His occupation has been that of farmer and school teacher, and served as Justice of the Peace in Owen County five years.

ERASTUS B. MARSHALL, farmer, blacksmith and wood-worker, third son and ninth child of William G. and Christiana (Strawn) Marshall, natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish and German extraction respectively, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., January 17, 1833. He came into Owen County in the summer of 1865, and located in the town of Spencer, where he worked at his trade about one and a half years. In January, 1867, he removed to where he now resides. He was reared upon a farm, and at the subscription and public schools acquired a fair English education. His father was a carpenter by trade, and taught Erastus in the same, but it not being to his taste he abandoned it upon arriving at his majority, and took up the trades he has since followed. November 13, 1855, he was married in his native county to Euphamy Barker, by whom he has had born to him ten children—William Z., Henry J., Sada (born November 24, 1858, died May 10, 1859), Alta, Pope, Grant, Sherman, Mary, Ella and Hiram; the six boys are all musicians. Mr. and Mrs. Marshall are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. September 15, 1864, our subject was drafted, and assigned to the Twenty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry as musician, where he served until May 8, 1865. Though a drafted man, Mr. Marshall was placed in charge of twenty-seven others, who, without further guard, went from their homes at and near Greensburg, Ind., to Indianapolis, and reported to Gen. Carrington for service, and so pleased was the General with the conduct of those men that none of them ever went to the front, but were all placed on detached duty at the capital of Indiana. Previous to being drafted, subject took a hand in the Morgan raid campaign, and at Seymour, Ind., was placed on guard for one whole night without relief. He

also participated in the battle at Old Vernon. He owns a farm of 120 acres, seventy of which are in cultivation. In politics, he is an out-and-out Republican.

BENJAMIN F. MUGG, farmer of Clay Township, eldest son and second child of John and Fannie K. (Fidler) Mugg, of Kentucky, was born in Owen County, Ind., January 11, 1852. He was reared upon a farm and educated at the public schools. In the fall of 1872, he went to the State of Missouri and remained fifteen months. Returning to Owen County, he followed practical engineering for the three following years, going then into mercantile business as clerk at Quincy, Ind., for the next two years. January 19, 1879, he was married in his native county to Martha L., daughter of Lysander H. Galaspy. From this union he has had born to him one child—Georgie Blanche, who died at the age of about two years. Mr. and Mrs. M. are members of the Missionary Baptist Church at Quincy, Ind., and Mr. M. belongs to Owen Lodge, No. 273, A. F. & A. M. In politics, he is a Democrat, wide awake and active. For President of the United States, he cast his first vote for S. J. Tilden. In September, 1883, he was appointed by the Commissioners' Court Superintendent of the Owen County Asylum, which position he holds at present.

ANDREW K. NEILL, farmer and stock-grower, fifth son of Alfred and Rosana (Kerr) Neill, of North Carolina, was born in Iredell County, that State, July 4, 1825, and came into Indiana in 1847, and up to 1873 lived alternately in Owen, Monroe and Greene Counties. Since 1873 he has resided in Clay Township. February 7, 1850, he married, in Greene County, Naomi E. Neill, by whom he has had born to him ten children—Minerva R. (deceased), Martha Ann, Alfred W. (deceased), James G., Sarah Jane, John W., Armilda M. (deceased), two infants (deceased) not named, and youngest, Mary Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Neill belong to the United Presbyterian Church at White Hall. January 2, 1864, Mr. Neill enrolled at Bloomington, Ind., as a private in Company I, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment), and served to September 19, 1865. While in the service he participated in the battles of Pulaski, Tenn., Decatur, Ala., Nashville, Tenn., Mobile, Ala., and any number of skirmishes not dignified in history with the name of battle. At Nashville, he received a slight flesh wound, which disabled him a few days. His greatest injury, however, results from chronic diarrhœa, contracted while out, and from which he has never recovered. In 1854, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Clay Township, and held the office three years. For the past twelve years he has been carrying the United States mail from White Hall to Bloomington. Mr. Neill owns a nice farm of eighty-six acres, all in cultivation, well-stocked and fully equipped with the necessary agricultural implements. As a good citizen and neighbor he enjoys the confidence and respect of the community where he has spent most of his life, and where he is best known.

SAMUEL OOLEY, farmer and stock-raiser, is the second son and child of John H. and Lucy (Franklin) Ooley, natives of Kentucky and North Carolina, and was born September 19, 1841, in this township. He was reared upon the farm, and educated at the public schools of his native county. January 10, 1861, he was married to one of his neighbor girls, Miss Bishaba Carpenter, daughter of Levi Carpenter. By this marriage he has had born to him five children—McClellan, Maralda

Florence, Ambrose, James P. and Charles L. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. March 22, 1865, he entered the service of the United States as a private in Company D, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged at Louisville, Ky., July 14, 1865. While in the service and at Goldsberry, N. C., he contracted measles, from the effects of which he has never recovered. Mr. O. is the builder of his own fortune; the recipient of no gratuities. He owns a nice farm of forty acres, about one-half in cultivation. He is also interested in other real estate in the county, and deals considerably in live stock. In politics, he is a Democrat. As a good citizen and neighbor, he is fully respected and appreciated in the neighborhood where he was born and reared.

WILLIAM MOSES OOLEY, farmer and stock-grower, eldest son of John and Mahala (Johnson) Ooley, was born in Greene County, Ind., June 31, 1845. From Green he came into Owen County in the year 1866, and remained about six years, going to the State of Missouri in the year 1872. After a few months' stay in the latter State, he pushed on into Arkansas, and from there came back to Indiana, and with the exception of two years spent in Washington Township, has since resided in Clay. September 21, 1867, he was married to Laura Scott, by whom he has had born to him eight children: William V., Mary M., Ora Izora, Birdie Hixon, Lemuel Dow, Gracie Pearl, an infant not named, and Luella, who died at the age of about two years. As a good citizen and neighbor, Mr. Ooley enjoys the esteem of the community in which he lives and where he is best known. What of the world's goods he has and has had he has worked for. Both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

ELIAS RANARD, a prominent farmer and stock-grower of Clay Township, is the fourth son and sixth child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Massey) Ranard, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, and of English and German descent respectively, and was born in Pulaski County, Ky., June 4, 1815. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1830, and has since resided in Clay Township. He was reared upon a farm, and at the neighborhood schools acquired a fair English education. October 20, 1836, he married, in Monroe County, Ind., Jane Nesbitt, by whom he has had born to him eight children—Sarintha, William N., Elizabeth, Catharine (deceased), Ella, Nancy Ann, Benjamin F. and Warren T. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. R. are members of the Christian Church at Richland, Monroe County. From 1868 to 1871, he was engaged in the mercantile business at White Hall, Ind., carrying on his farm at the same time. Mr. R. is a self-made man, and has done as much as any other one citizen toward reducing the forests of Indiana, and bringing the lands up to their present high state of cultivation. He owns two fine farms, mostly under cultivation, fairly improved, and well stocked.

CHRISTOPHER SEAY, farmer of Clay Township, is a native of Tennessee, and was born April 28, 1833. His parents, William and Margaret (Hale) Seay, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee respectively, came to Indiana in 1835, and located in Hamilton County, where they farmed five years. In 1840, they came to Owen County, and have since lived in Wayne Township. Christopher is the eldest of nine children. At the age of fifteen years, he left the parental roof and began in life for himself. August 22, 1858, he married Margaret Smith (native of Georgia), by whom he has had born to him five children—Homer, Will-

iam, Gertrude, Howard and Carrie. In October, 1864, our subject enrolled in Company I, Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and served till the close of the war. Returning home, he removed to Monroe County, and lived eight years. Coming thence to Owen County, he resided two years in Spencer, and in February, 1883, purchased and moved upon the farm where he at present resides. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the I. O. O. F., and votes the Republican ticket.

VINCENT E. WILLIAMS, farmer, son of Parker and Mary (Farmer) Williams, natives of North Carolina and Kentucky respectively, was born in Franklin County, Ky., February 7, 1822, and came with his parents into Indiana in the year 1828. In the year 1852, he came into Owen County, where he resided until 1860, when he removed into Monroe County, returning to Owen in the spring of 1863, and after living at different places, finally settled down in Clay Township in the fall of 1880. He was reared upon a farm, and received his education at the subscription and public schools. March 31, 1844, he was married, in Lawrence County, Ind., to Amelia Jane Sandsberry, who died March 17, 1873. She bore him six children, as follows: Pryor E., James D., Sarah E., C. Polar C. (deceased), Vincent E. and Amelia J. April 29, 1877, Mr. W. was married in Orange County, Ind., to Caroline Wolfington, by whom he has had born to him two children—Alpha Beele and Mary Evaline. In the spring of 1853, Mr. W. was elected Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, and served one term. In the summer of 1860, he was a candidate for nomination for Sheriff of Owen County, and was defeated by one delegate vote. After serving another term as Justice of the Peace of Wayne Township, he engaged in the mercantile business at Gosport, and followed it up to 1868, when he was elected Treasurer of the county, and held the office two terms. From the fall of 1874 to spring of 1876, he was in the drug business at Spencer, and from 1877 to 1879 in the dry goods business at the same town. In the spring of 1882, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Clay Township, and is the present incumbent of the office. In politics, he is a Democrat, and that he has the confidence and respect of his party is attested by his record. He is purely the architect of his own fortune. He owns a fine farm of 157 acres, 120 of which are in cultivation, well stocked, and fully equipped for agricultural purposes.

SAMUEL WILSON, farmer and stock-grower, second son and sixth child of James and Mary (Campbell) Wilson, natives of the State of North Carolina, was born in Lincoln County, that State, October 17, 1824. His parents came into Indiana in the year 1834, and located in Monroe County, where they resided two years. They removed thence into Owen County, where the old people spent the remainder of their days, and where the subject of this sketch has since resided. He was reared upon a farm, and received the rudiments of an English education at Indiana's public schools. After arriving at his majority, he learned the trade of carpenter, and followed it for about twenty years. August , 1852, he married Catharine McNaught, who has borne him three children—an infant (deceased), not named, Sarah Isabel and Odus L. Mr. Wilson was drafted as a soldier in the year 1865, but upon examination was rejected on account of physical inability. In politics, he is a Republican, and in times past took an active part in that direction. He owns a farm of 120 acres, all in cultivation, well improved, stocked and equipped with the necessary farm implements.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

JOHN J. BREWER, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Putnam County, Ind., October 9, 1842, and is the eldest son of Garret and Maria Brewer, natives respectively of Kentucky and Indiana, and of German descent. In 1854, he was brought to Owen County, from which time, until the outbreak of the late war, he worked at cabinet-making. In October, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he served three years, participating at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Corinth, Perryville, Stone River and Chattanooga. At Shiloh, he received a buckshot wound in the right hand. After his discharge, he re-enlisted April 9, 1865, this time in Company I, Sixth United States Infantry, in which he served one year. December 24, 1868, he married, at Knightsville, Ind., Fannie K. Davis, which union was cemented by three children—Perry R., Louis O. and Charles L. Mrs. Brewer died October 1, 1875, and later he married Mary McCann, with an issue of four children—Clara Ellen, Odessa M., John A. and Garret H. In 1882, Mr. Brewer was the candidate of the Republicans for Township Trustee, and made a creditable race for said office. Mr. Brewer has been a hard-working man, and has succeeded in acquiring a good saw mill property, in addition to his farm of 216 acres, all cultivated and improved. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

WILLIAM BROWN, stock-raiser and farmer, is the second son of William and Sarah Brown, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and of Scotch and German descent. He was born in Carroll County, Ohio, March 29, 1834, from which location he came to this State in 1867 and purchased and settled on the farm on which he now lives. William Brown, Sr., was a mill owner, which business of milling our subject followed, to which he added that of millwright, at which he labored until 1862. November 19, 1857, he married, in Carroll County, Ohio, Elizabeth Wilkin, who died in May, 1870, having borne three children—Ella J., John E. and Charles A. (deceased). In April, 1872, he married, in Owen County, Ind., Rebecca J. Hixon, daughter of A. Worley. Mr. Brown is an unyielding Democrat. He has been Justice of the Peace in his native State, at that time the only Democrat holding office in his county. He was elected Justice in this township in 1878, and again in 1882, and has twice canvassed his county for the Legislature. He has been successful in his business affairs, and has always relied upon himself—a truly self-made, well-read and intelligent man. His farm embraces 130 acres of good land in good cultivation, with valued improvements and stock, some of the latter being among the best blooded in the country.

JOHN CARTER, farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Montgomery County, N. C., and was born March 25, 1810. His parents were Finch and Sarah (Gibson) Carter, likewise natives of the "Old North State." He emigrated to this State in 1829, and shortly afterward entered and occupied Government land, now his present farm, at which time the re-

gion of Owen County was wild and very sparsely settled, but in the development of which few men are more identified than our subject. In 1828, he married Patsy Singleton (*nee* Parker), to which alliance succeeded four children—Moses, Tabitha (deceased), John and Lively (deceased). Mrs. Carter died in 1853, and in 1856 Mr. Carter married Mary Ann Clark, who also died about 1860, and ten years thereafter he married a third wife—Betsy Goss. Mr. Carter has been a hard-working, economical man, and has thereby acquired a provision for his age and needs. He owns 180 acres of well-improved and cultivated land, containing varied and necessary appurtenances and a supply of good stock. Mr. Carter is a Democrat, and a liberal and esteemed citizen.

WILLIAM M. CHANEY, farmer and stock-raiser, is the eldest son of Jacob and Mary (Mills) Chaney, natives of Virginia, and was born in Pittsylvania County, that State, March 31, 1818. After receiving some schooling, he was brought up a farmer, and March 22, 1840, he married Hannah R. Hagood, who died September 21, 1853, having borne seven children—Jesse J., Henry F., Roann R., Thomas B., John J. (deceased) and two infants (deceased). March 2, 1854, Mr. Chaney married Deborah Hicks, which union resulted in four children—an infant (deceased), Elvira E., Louisa H. and Isora F. In 1844, Mr. Chaney removed to this State, where he remained until 1856, at which time he changed to this township, where he lived eleven years, thence removing to Jennings Township, and then back to this township, where he settled in his present home in 1875. When Mr. Chaney first came to this section, the present garden of agriculture was a wilderness, in the transformation of which few have done more than our subject. He came hither in a one-horse team, but has now secured a good competence. In 1869, he was elected County Appraiser, and is now Postmaster at Atkinsonville. Mr. and Mrs. Chaney are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

SAMUEL P. EVINS, prominent farmer, was born in Bath County, Ky., June 3, 1821, and is the second son of Thomas and Anna (Martin) Evins, natives of Kentucky, and of Welsh and Irish extraction. About 1824, his parents came to this State and settled in Putnam County, Ind., whence our subject came to this county in 1844, and located on the land he now lives upon. December 16, 1842, he married Mary Swift, by which marriage these parties had four children—Lewis Benson (died in the Union army, March, 1862), Ezra B., Catherine (now Mrs. Spear) and Thomas (deceased). In 1854, Mr. Evins was elected and served one term as Township Trustee. In 1864, he entered Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville. Without any private aid or brilliant successes, Mr. Evins has by hard work and good management secured a genteel competence, and is the owner of lands aggregating 458 acres, all under good cultivation and with varied and modern improvements. Mr. Evins is a benevolent and an esteemed citizen, and he and wife are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN FREEMAN, stock dealer and farmer, was born in this township June 15, 1839, and is the eldest of the four children of King and Amy (Humble) Freeman, natives of North Carolina and probably of English descent. John was reared on the parental farm, and attended the common schools of his early day. July 4, 1864, he married Queen Victoria Newport, daughter of John Prather. In 1878, he made a can-

vass for the nomination of Sheriff, but, being defeated, he thereafter devoted himself to his farm, and has become the most extensive stock dealer in the township. Mr. Freeman began the race of life without means or aid, and has acquired a competence. He is the possessor of 801 acres of good land, 700 of which are now under excellent cultivation, and having fine buildings and improvements, also well stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs.

GEORGE GARRARD, farmer and stock-raiser, is the fourth of the family of John and Maria (Flatman) Garrard, and was born in Suffolk County, Eng., April 15, 1827, whence, in the year 1832, he was brought to America by his parents, who settled in Allegheny County, Penn., and with whom he remained until twenty-one years old. Mr. Garrard has been thrice married—first, with Mary L. Middlesworth, who died in 1851, having borne one child, Maria (deceased); second, June 23, 1853, with Ann King, who died September, 1876, leaving seven children—John, Mary E., Emma J., Margaret A., William, Robert and James; third, to Elizabeth R. King, whereby he became the father of two children—Otis and Oscar. In 1852, Mr. Garrard moved to this State, and the following year to his present home. Mr. Garrard has made his way to competence unaided, except by a small inheritance through a marriage, but has now 472 acres of well cultivated and improved land, and well stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs. Mr. Garrard has served two terms as Township Trustee, also as Township Treasurer and Constable. He is a member of Spencer Lodge, A. F. & A. M. Both he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which body he is a Steward.

NATHANIEL HALLEY, stock-raiser and farmer, is the eldest son of William and Isabel (Groves) Halley, natives of Virginia and of English descent; was born in Brooke County, W. Va., August 8, 1821, from which locality he removed to Pennsylvania in 1841; remained there until 1856, at which time he removed to this commonwealth and settled where he now owns and lives. Mr. Halley lived on the parental farm until of age, and, except for fourteen years spent in milling, he has devoted his life to the cultivation of the soil. February 1, 1849, he married Eliza Jane Sharp, by which union he became the parent of nine children—Narcissa, Sarah Jane, John S. (deceased), Isabel, Emma, Joseph (deceased), Sayer (deceased). Clara and William. In 1867, Mr. Halley was elected Township Trustee, and served one term. Mr. Halley began the world poor and unaided, but has succeeded in acquiring a competence. He has a fine farm of 265 acres, in good cultivation and with important improvements; he also has some fine stock of high blood. Mr. Halley is a Democrat politically.

JAMES HENDERSHOT, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, February 23, 1823, and is the third of the family of Daniel and Mary (Brewer) Hendershot, natives respectively of New Jersey and Ohio, and of German descent. James was reared on a farm and acquired during boyhood a fair English education. In 1847, he emigrated to Indiana, and entered on the land which is now his home, and on November 13 of that year he married Malinda Stukey, to which alliance have been born eleven children—Mary (deceased), Melissa, Clarissa, Minerva (deceased), Laban, Perry B., Ioma, Viola (deceased), Daniel, Marietta and Irvin. Mr. Hendershot has a good farm of 150 acres, nearly all of which is cultivated, also stocked with horses, cattle, hogs

and sheep, and provided with first-class farming implements and valuable improvements. Mr. Hendershot is a Republican, but leans somewhat to the Greenback party. He is a worthy and respected citizen, an advocate of the common schools, and a promoter of every public advancement. He and wife are members of the Christian Church, in which Mr. Hendershot is a Deacon.

JOHN ANTON HOFFMANN, farmer and stock-raiser, is the fifth of the seven children of John G. and Barbara (Bolz) Hoffmann, natives of Germany, and was born in Bavaria August 26, 1834, whence he emigrated to America in 1851, and directly thereafter moved to Cincinnati, where he remained and was variously engaged for eighteen months. In 1853, he came to this State, where he first lived in Union and then in this county. From 1854 to 1863, he worked at plastering, since when he has given his time to farming and stock-breeding, and in 1867 he purchased his present farm. August 21, 1856, he married Mary E. Kerschner, who died March 11, 1869, leaving five children—William F., John George, Henry, Louis O. and Edward E. On July 3 of that year, he married Mary S. Hahn, a union resulting in five children—Benjamin F. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Barbara Ann, John I. and Susan Elmira. Mr. Hoffmann was educated in his native country, but has acquired a creditable knowledge of the English tongue. He is the possessor of 40½ acres, improved and cultivated, and stocked with cattle, sheep and hogs. Mr. Hoffmann is a lover and promoter of learning. His son, William F., is Principal of the Washington High School, and his fourth son, Louis O., a teacher in the public schools. Mr. Hoffmann is a Mason, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEW KING, Township Trustee, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 3, 1835, and is the second of the four children of William and Margaret (Moffet) King, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish extraction. In 1849, his parents moved to this State, and located on the site now occupied by himself. Matthew was reared on the farm of his father, and attended the public schools in Ohio and Indiana, to which preparation he added by careful and continued reading. February 23, 1860, he married in this township Margaret W. Hall, to which union was born nine children—Mary M., William V., Albert H., Howard A., James C., Ida May, Frances B., Parmelia F. and Le Roy. Mr. King is a self-made man, and has done much toward the development of the township, having come hither when the district was a wild, but now controls by ownership 292 acres, containing a good residence and other valuable improvements, together with considerable cattle and from 200 to 300 sheep. In 1880, Mr. King was elected Trustee of his township, and afterward re-elected. He is a straight-out, earnest Democrat and esteemed citizen. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. LUCAS, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Owen County, Ind., August 3, 1843, and is a son of Meredith and Rebecca (Halton) Lucas, natives of North Carolina. John H. was reared on the home farm, now his own. In April, 1869, in Clay County, Ind., he married Margaret Perry, from which union descended six children—Isaac S. (deceased), Emma, Everett E., Florence M., Albert C. and Theodore. The success of our subject in life is due wholly to his energy and industry, he being now the owner of 200 acres, 175 of which are cultivated, improved, stocked with horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, and supplied with all the

necessary implements. In politics, Mr. Lucas is a determined Democrat, an honored citizen and enlightened gentleman. He and wife are consistent members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

STEPHEN D. MEDARIS, M. D., of Jordan Village, is the second son of Jonathan H. and Sarah A. (King) Medaris, natives respectively of North Carolina and Virginia, and was born in Owen County, Ind., March 16, 1845. He lived on the parental farm until his sixteenth year, and October 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until May 9, 1862, when he was discharged for reason of physical disability. After attending school for about one year, he re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served six months, and was again discharged. While in the service he contracted bronchitis and diarrhoea, from which he never wholly recovered. In 1865, after having taught two terms of school, he began the study of medicine, and in 1868 commenced practice. He afterward attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, and has since remained at Jordan Village. In May, 1874, he married Sarah E. Hutson, a union productive of four children—Nora, Charles, Thomas and Walker. By means of study and labor only, Dr. Medaris has placed himself foremost in his profession and obtained a lucrative practice. He is a valued citizen, a good physician, and a staunch Republican.

HAMILTON MOFFET, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 24, 1826, and is the second of the family of Nathan and Sarah (King) Moffet, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish extraction. Hamilton lived on the farm of his father and attended school until he was eighteen years of age, after which he became a learner of the carriage-making trade in Cumberland, Ohio, which trade he followed for nearly sixteen years in Wheeling, Memphis and Terre Haute, and carried on the manufacture of carriages for a period of eleven years. In the fall of 1852, he moved to this State and located near his present residence, and in 1859 removed to and occupied his home and farm. December 23, 1850, he married, in Carroll County, Ohio, Nancy Wiley, who died August 23, 1853, having borne two children—Robert Fulton (deceased), and William Wiley. In 1858, Mr. Moffet married Asenath Dillon, with an issue of six children—Alonzo D., Webster V., Otto (deceased), Emmet C., Mark H. and Estill Earl. In 1874, Mr. Moffet was elected Sheriff of this county and re-elected in 1876, both times by the Democratic party, of which he is an active supporter. He now owns 380 acres of well-improved land, well stocked with blooded cattle, hogs and sheep. Mr. Moffet is an Odd Fellow, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church. He is a progressive and liberal citizen.

WILLIAM C. RANDALL, farmer, is a native of Fleming County, Ky., born July 12, 1825, and an only son of Richard S. and Sarah (Havens) Randall, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively, who moved to Ohio the year of our subject's birth, and remained there until 1829, when they removed to this State. In 1844, William settled in this county, and in 1845, on November 3, married Ruth Criss, with an issue of nine children—Sarah E., Thomas R., Jonathan B., Mary Catherine (deceased), John William, Eliza Jane (deceased), Joseph D., Clarissa Ann (deceased) and George M. Mrs. Randall died January 24, 1862, and on September 20 of that year, he married a second wife, Welthy M. Single-

ton, to which union succeeded one child—Susan Bell (deceased). Mr. Randall is an earnest, painstaking Democrat, and in 1874 was elected Assessor of Montgomery Township, which he resigned when he removed therefrom. In 1882, he was elected to the same office in this township, which he yet holds. In early life, Mr. Randall was solely dependent upon himself, but, with the continued aid of his wife, he is now in easy circumstances. He began life as a wagon-maker, which business he pursued for twenty-two years, since which time he has given his whole attention to farming. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church.

JOHN S. ROBERTSON, stock-raiser and farmer, is the second child of Allison and Frances (Hall) Robertson, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent, and was born in Allegheny County, Penn., March 11, 1836, whence he removed with his mother to Indiana in 1854, and settled on a farm in this county and followed the cultivation of the earth. In November, 1857, he married, in Owen County, Sarah Jane King, by which alliance they had eight children—Mary Adeline, Margaret Frances, William C., Martha E., Flora E., Clement K., Clara A. and Ruth E. Mr. Robertson is a conservative Democrat, and in 1876 was elected Township Trustee. In 1878, he purchased and occupied his present farm, where he has been a successful farmer and acquired a competence in 195 acres, together with good residence, fences, stock and other valuable farm acquisitions. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN S. SPEAR, farmer, is the eldest son of Daniel and Nancy (Jarvis) Spear, both natives of Ohio, and of Irish and German descent. He was born in Belmont County, Ohio, September 18, 1828, and his parents removed to this State, and in 1854 our subject settled where he now lives. Mr. Spear was reared a husbandman. March 18, 1851, he married in Guernsey County, Ohio, Elizabeth Burton, which union was favored with nine children—James E., Daniel Mead, Alonzo, Sarah Evaline, Margaret A. (deceased), Amanda M. (deceased), John B. and Philip J. In 1863, Mr. Spear was elected Assessor of this township, served one term and was re-elected in 1872. During the war, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry; served three years, and was honorably discharged. He came to this section when the country was a wild; he now looks over his cultivated possessions of 451 acres, having considerable improvements, with fine horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. By good management Mr. Spear has acquired a competence and easy living in the coming time. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a valued citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, farmer, was born in Putnam County, Ind., April 13, 1834, is the third of six children, born to John and Sarah (Richardson) Williams, natives of Kentucky and Virginia, and of Irish and German descent. His parents moved to Owen County, Ind., in 1843. William attended the general schools of the day, and worked as a farmer until his maturity. June 2, 1855, he married Sarah E. Spear, a union productive of eight children, seven of whom are living—Savannah E., Caroline M., Asbury F., Joseph W., Minnie M., Sarah Jane and Nettie L. July 17, 1862, Mr. Williams enlisted in Company H, Fifty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served three years, and was honorably discharged. He took part at the battle of Corinth, siege of Vicksburg, Missionary Ridge, Atlanta, and all the battles of Gen. Sherman's campaign. Mr.

Williams has made more than an ordinary success in life, having a fine farm of 200 acres, with good residence, barn and improvements, and well supplied with first quality of stock. In politics, Mr. Williams is strongly Republican, and cast his maiden vote for Gen. Fremont. He is a progressive citizen, and an advocate of education, two of his children being public school teachers. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

TAYLOR TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS ALLSPAUGH, farmer, is a native of Putnam County, Ind., where he was born July 20, 1861, and is the second child of Peter and Maggie Allspaugh, both of English extraction. Thomas was reared in Owen County, where he attended the public schools, and received training as a farmer. January 19, 1881, he married Josie, daughter of Daniel R. and Isabella (Currier) Been, respectively of English and Irish extraction. Since his marriage, Mr. Allspaugh has prospered in his affairs, being now possessor of 160 acres of highly cultivated land, with all necessary improvements and appointments, and also one of the best residences in the township. Mr. Allspaugh is one of the leading and most promising farmers in the township, a greatly respected citizen and an active Republican.

BENJAMIN W. BALAY was born April 23, 1820, in Greene County, Ky., and is the fourth of the family of Obadiah and Nancy (Hilburn) Balay, the former a native of Tennessee, and the latter of Kentucky, both of Irish descent. In 1823, Obadiah Balay emigrated to Johnson County, Ind., on whose farm Benjamin was reared with but small chance for education. January 20, 1842, he married Nancy J. Jones, of Johnson County, by which union they had twelve children, eight of whom are living. In 1846, he moved to Putnam, near Owen County, whence after one year he moved to Owen County, and purchased eighty acres, near Quincy, for \$150, making his first payment with a wagon and \$35, and the remaining payments from the savings of \$9 per month. In 1858, having added to his original purchase, until he owned 200 acres, he sold the same and purchased 300 acres three miles away, on which he has since resided. In 1863, he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Indiana Volunteers, and served for about six months. Mr. Balay is a member of the Masonic order, a Republican, and is serving a third term as Township Trustee. He and wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for more than forty years.

CHRISTOPHER BAYH was born in the Kingdom of Württemberg October 22, 1836, and is the only child of Adam and Katie Bayh, both natives of Württemberg. Christopher passed his boyhood in attending school, as required by his country, and afterward worked on the farm—his father having died when he was six years old—until he was twenty-six, when he emigrated to America, and reached New York with but a few dollars in cash. After working there for a time at coopering, he moved to Lancaster, in this county, where he remained about eight years, engaged as a wagon-maker, during which period he married Christina Grauf, a native of Württemberg; this union was followed by seven children

—William, John, Carrie, Frederick, Henry, Charlie (deceased) and Anna. After marriage, Mr. Bayh moved to Staunton, Clay County, where he remained about nine years, and thence, in 1882, to Quincy, where he now lives, and is associated with John Hamilton, blacksmith and wagon-maker. Mr. Bayh has accumulated his possessions by his own industry, and in 1882 built a comfortable home. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church, and much esteemed in the community.

JOHN W. DAVIS was born in Greene County, Ind., May 10, 1848, and is a son of Jeremiah and Mary J. (Harry) Davis, the former a native of Kentucky, and both of English descent. John remained at home until he was sixteen years old, when he engaged to work by the day in a saw mill; this he continued about five years, at which period he purchased an interest in the Whippoorwill Saw Mill, at Paragon, Morgan County, to which he gave attention about four years, and then removed to Cave Spring, where he and a brother engaged in said business about four years, after which he came to Quincy, Owen County, and managed the same business alone. October 24, 1878, he married Anna Asher, of Owen County, a union which gave being to one child—Durward, born September 3, 1879. Mr. Davis commenced his career with but slight means; yet, by means of energy and business capacity, he has been successful, having a flourishing mill, a good farm of eighty acres and some town property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, an advocate of general education, and a public-spirited and valuable citizen.

HENRY DEVORE is a native of Bracken County, Ky., born August 1, 1795, and is the son of Jerry and Nancy (Mann) Devore, natives of New Jersey and of English descent. Henry was reared as a farmer until he reached the age of sixteen years, when he became a learner to the trade of carpentering, and followed the same for nearly thirty years. When about twenty-two years of age, he married Anna, daughter of Rev. Hugh Barnes, of Kentucky, to which union succeeded six children, of which number four are living. After emigrating to this county, he lived in Spencer, and there followed his trade for about twelve years, when he purchased land in this township and engaged in farming. He now owns 565 acres, a portion of which he entered from the Government, and has a large share of the honor due to those who have developed this section. After the death of his wife, in 1863, he was united in marriage to Miranda A. (Teel) Martin, of Putnam County, daughter of John Teel, one of the earliest settlers of this county, who came hither in 1818. Mr. Devore is said to have made the first improvements in this county, and has had a large share of experience. For many years his life was one of toil, hardships and privations. He is one of the earliest settlers of the county. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

HUGH B. DEVORE, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Montgomery Township, Owen County, Ind., March 29, 1830, and is a son of Henry and Anna (Barnes) DeVore, both natives of Kentucky, and of French and Dutch descent respectively. Hugh received some education in youth, and was brought up as a farmer. When twenty years of age, he married Miss Isabella, daughter of William and Polly Combs, from which union sprang one child—Lara. Mrs. DeVore having died, he married, July 26, 1860, Sarah Gray, daughter of William and Jane Bestal, and from this union resulted five children—Nora E. (Mrs. Layne), Cora E., Hattie G., Metta O. and Maud H. Mr. DeVore is the owner of 950 acres of land, containing many improvements and well cultivated, nearly all of

which is the attainment of its possessor, and the result of well-directed purpose and labor. Mr. DeVore is filling his second term as County Commissioner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a generally respected citizen. Mrs. DeVore is a member of the Christian Church.

FREBORN DUNKIN, one of the oldest pioneers of Owen County, was born August 30, 1802, in the State of New York, and is the third of the nine children of John and Jemima (Thomas) Dunkin. Freborn was reared on a farm, and obtained but a scanty education, due to the meager opportunities of the time. In 1818, he emigrated with his parents to Clark County, Ind., whence, after three years, they moved to this county, where both parents gave up their lives. September 11, 1825, he married Charity Johns, of this county, which union was crowned with sixteen children, eight of whom are living. After his wedding, Mr. Dunkin settled on a small tract of wild land given to him by his father, but has now 273 acres in this township, containing the graves of his own and his wife's parents, all buried near his dwelling. On coming hither in the early time, his nearest neighbor was a mile distant, and they subsisted almost wholly on wild game. Mr. Dunkin is highly regarded in his community, is a life-long Democrat and much venerated citizen.

JESSE L. EVANS, farmer, is a native of Owen County, Ind., born December 31, 1829, and is the seventh of the ten children of Samuel and Margery (Modrel) Evans, natives of Tennessee, and of Scotch descent, who were brought to Kentucky when young, and thence moved to this county about the year 1818, where they lived out the time of their lives. Jesse remained with his parents until September 12, 1850, at which time he married Elizabeth A., daughter of Henry Evans, of this county, which alliance was followed by five children—William H., Mary B., Sarah K., Morton J. and Nettie. Mr. Evans followed the blacksmithing trade for ten years, having learned that handicraft when eighteen years old, but of late he has given his whole attention to farming. He began life under frowning and depressing circumstances, but by energy and diligence he has been rewarded by a good living and a fine farm of 160 acres. Mr. Evans is a Republican, and he and wife are honored members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and much esteemed in their community.

LYSANDER H. GILLASPY was born March 8, 1814, in Clark County, Ky., and is the sixth child of the family of eight of Martin and Lydia (McGuire) Gillaspay, who moved to this county in 1827, settled near the present town of Quincy, and purchased 160 acres for \$400. Here Lysander received what education he obtained, and remained with his parents on the farm until he was eighteen years old, when he returned to Kentucky and remained four years, during which time he was married, April 17, 1834, to Evaline, daughter of James Wren, which union produced two children, both deceased. May 26, 1837, Mrs. Gillaspay died. His second marriage was to Rebecca Martin, who also died August 24, 1878, leaving four out of seven children. His third marriage was to Jane Watson, October 23, 1881. Mr. Gillaspay resides about one mile from Quincy, where he enjoys a genteel competence, the result of patient industry and well-directed ambition. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since his fourteenth year. He is in politics a Republican, a highly venerated citizen, and one of the oldest pioneers of Owen County.

GEORGE HART is the eighth of the twelve children born to Henry and Catherine (Brikar) Hart, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. George was introduced to life May 22, 1854, at Salem, Owen Co., Ind. About the year 1849, his parents emigrated from Pennsylvania to this county, where they afterward died. Henry Hart was by trade a blacksmith. At the age of eight years, George, having lost his mother, began to work for himself at the rate of \$4 per month, and was steadily advanced, until he received \$2 per day. October 8, 1875, he married Miss Clarissa J. Evans, a union which was followed by three children—Lola M., Lillie (deceased) and Henry. Having learned the blacksmithing business in youth, he purchased when of age about \$2,000 worth of groceries and general merchandise, which he subsequently lost; but by determination he soon made a new beginning, and has now a stock worth about \$8,000, and is doing a prosperous business. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are very generally known and regarded.

JOHN HENSLEY was born June 24, 1824, in Scott County, Va., and is the second child of Jesse and Susan (Peters) Hensley, of German descent, who emigrated to Indiana in 1838, and entered the land on which our subject resides. John was reared on the farm, with but a trace of schooling. When twenty years of age he wedded Nancy Jane, daughter of Joseph H. and Margaret Still, by which marriage they had six children—Eliza Jane (deceased), Lucinda (deceased), Albert B., William Franklin, Mary E. and John H. Mrs. Hensley having died, Mr. Hensley married, October 14, 1858, Lucinda E., daughter of A. A. and Jane Burk. To this union succeeded eight children—Theodore L., Charles Wesley, Louellie Noble (Mrs. Cantwell), Anna, Katie, Rosie, Lillie May and James Edward. Mr. Hensley is the owner of 1,050 acres of well-cultivated and improved land, and with a comfortable residence, in the attainment of all of which he has been unaided. Mr. Hensley is a staunch Republican, a member of the Masonic fraternity and a respected citizen. Mrs. Hensley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHRISTOPHER R. MARTIN was born January 8, 1827, in Northampton County, N. C., and is the eighth of the eleven children of Etheldred and Rebecca (Watkins) Martin, natives of Virginia, and of English extraction. They emigrated from Kentucky to Indiana at an early day, and settled near Cloverdale, Putnam County, where they afterward died. Christopher passed his early life on the farm, attending school some time in the winter, where he remained until he attained his majority. December, 1861, he married Elizabeth McDowell, a union which gave being to three children. Mr. Martin in 1863 engaged in mercantile business at Cloverdale, and continued successfully thereat for two years; he then engaged in farming, which he has since followed. Notwithstanding many reverses of fortune and impediments to progress, Mr. Martin has acquired a comfortable home and a good farm of 120 acres. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic fraternity, an upright man and a respected citizen.

HON. JOHN S. MONTGOMERY is a native of this township, was born March 31, 1847, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Devore) Montgomery, respectively of Irish and German descent. Our subject was reared to the labor of a farm, and when not so engaged was given opportunity to attend school, of which he made the best use possible, and at one time taught a school for a period of eight months. After reaching

his majority he engaged in stock-trading, and which he still continues. Mr. Montgomery is one of the leading and most enterprising citizens of this county. He is the possessor of 160 acres of excellent land, well-improved and under good cultivation. He has also a large personal property, mostly acquired by his individual thrift and energy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Christian Church. He is a liberal giver to all beneficent and worthy enterprises, an active Democrat, and was elected to the position of Representative of Owen County in 1882.

MARCUS L. ORRELL was born August 15, 1820, in Davidson County, N. C., and is the ninth of the fifteen children of Daniel B. and Mary (Hutchin) Orrell, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Virginia, and of English and Irish descent respectively. Daniel B. Orrell was the owner of a mill, and lived to the phenomenal age of nearly one hundred and three years. Marcus was reared a miller, and received but a limited education. In 1840, he emigrated to Indiana, and engaged in milling at Mooresville, Morgan County, where he remained for sixteen years. April 7, 1844, he married Miss Lucinda Spoon, of Mooresville, a union blessed with eleven children, seven of whom yet live. In 1854, he removed to Quincy, Owen County, where he built a flouring mill and has since resided. This mill he operated for seven years. In 1872, he engaged in the general dry goods trade, with a large stock, which he lost by fire one year afterward, but immediately and resolutely resumed. January 16, 1877, he lost his wife, and August 28, 1879, married Lydia A. Thompson, of this county. Mr. Orrell has been Justice of the Peace about twenty-eight years, is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a very worthy and highly respected gentleman.

W. T. WIGAL was born near Eminence, Morgan Co., Ind., September 13, 1843, the eldest son of William and Anna (Shumaker) Wigal, the former of German and the latter of English descent. Our subject was sent to school during boyhood, and reared to work in the mill of his father. At the age of twenty, he began life for himself by enlisting in Company G, Sixty-second Illinois Regiment, during which service he was engaged in several skirmishes, and was discharged in 1865. He thereafter engaged as engineer in a mill, which he followed for about three years. September 22, 1870, he married Miss Helen A. Young, of Bloomington, Ill., which union was favored with five children—Annabell P., Henry I. (deceased), Helen G., Willie M. and Don A. Mr. Wigal, after marriage, having accumulated about \$6,000, engaged in milling, in which he has been interested in Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana since that event. He has also a share in a saw mill in Morgan County, and a good property in Quincy. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has advanced to the degree of the Royal Arch; a Republican in politics and a worthy citizen.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM P. COCHRAN, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in this township, November 25, 1844, and is the seventh of the eight children born to Campbell and Jane (Whitey) Cochran, the former a native of East Tennessee, and the latter of North Carolina, and of English and German extraction. He was reared on a farm, and received a common school education, but not satisfied with this he attended a graded school at Centre Point, Clay County, and also one at Spencer. Receiving a certificate as teacher, he followed that vocation for twelve terms with success, but never lost the interest he took in tilling the soil. When of age, he began life's business for himself, his father having given him a farm of forty acres, to which he has added eighty, and as he is a wide-awake business man and a skillful agriculturist, he has with his present start a promising future. He is an energetic Democrat, having voted with that party ever since he reached his majority.

JOHN CROY, owner of a grist and saw mill combined, the first run by water and the latter by steam, in Jackson Township, was born June 28, 1827, in Putnam County, Ind., and is the second child born to Valentine and Elizabeth (Cole) Croy, the former a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the latter of North Carolina. Valentine Croy and his father, with several relatives, came to Vigo County, Ind., about the year 1818, in a keel-boat down the Ohio River to the mouth of the Wabash River, and poled the boat up to where Terre Haute now stands. They remained there but a short time, and removed to Putnam County. In 1836, Valentine moved to Owen County, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1854. He erected the second grist mill in this part of the county. John Croy began working at the age of twelve, in the mill under his father's instruction, and remained there about ten years, when he visited California, where he remained about eight years. During his absence his father's death occurred, and he returned home to look after affairs, after which he engaged in farming for four years, and traded his interest in the farm for an interest in the mill which he at present owns, and which has a capacity of 150 bushels per day. He was united in marriage to Miss Jemima A. Heath, native of Ohio, September 21, 1858. Eight children have crowned this union—Ida B., Emma C., John C., Benjamin V., Christopher C., James M. (deceased), Tabitha (deceased), and Marietta (deceased.) He and his wife are both active members of the Christian Union Church. He is owner of 440 acres of land, is a worker in the Democratic party, and was twice elected by his party Assessor of Jackson Township. He is a liberal giver to all benevolent and charitable institutions that tend to help promote and advance the human race.

FREDERICK FRANK, farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 25, 1835, in Prussia, and is the third child born to William and Catherine (Knippie) Frank, both natives of Prussia. Frederick, in company with his parents, came to America in the spring of 1838, landing in New York after a voyage of eleven weeks, and in a short time moved to Union

County, Ind.; remained there about two years, and then removed to this township. His father and mother made their home in this township until death overtook them. Frederick was reared upon a farm, working during the summer, and attending school during the winter. He remained with his parents until he was about twenty-two years of age, when he began to battle with life's hardships for himself. He followed farming until July of 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. R. F. Catterson and Capt. James Watts. He served until the close of the war, and was in the following hard-fought battles: Jackson, Miss., Mission Ridge and Kenesaw Mountain, where he received a gunshot wound in the left foot. After his recovery, he was placed in the Seventeenth Indiana Veteran Corps, where he remained until he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis the last of July, 1865. He returned home and resumed work on the farm, and was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Floyd, January 18, 1866. Three children have crowned this union—Cornelia C. (deceased), William S. and Elbridge F. He and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church. He never received any help in the shape of a start in life, but has a good farm well stocked and well improved. He is a Democrat, having voted with that party since he became a voter, and James Buchanan having been the first President he ever voted for.

JOHN HARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born July 24, 1834, in Noble County, Ohio, and is the fifth of thirteen children born to James and Elizabeth (Midkiff) Harrison, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Maryland, and of Irish extraction. John, in company with his parents, came to Jackson Township in 1855; here his father's death occurred in 1859, and his mother's in 1881. John was reared upon a farm, working during the summer and attending school during the winter, and received an ordinary education. He never received any help in the way of a start in life, but has at present a nice farm of 300 acres, with most of the modern improvements, and all made by his own shrewd business management. He was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Cochran, a native of Owen County, April 10, 1859, she being a daughter of Campbell and Jane (Wiley) Cochran, both natives of North Carolina, and of English and Irish extraction. Four children have crowned this union—John E., born December 6, 1862; Luella F., July 12, 1868; Dora M., April 4, 1870; Mary R., March 8, 1874. His lady is an active member of the Christian Church. Mr. Harrison enlisted July, 1862, in Company B, Ninety-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, under Col. R. F. Catterson and Capt. James Watts. He was engaged in several hard-fought battles, was with Gen. Sherman on his march to the sea, returned home without an injury, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. He is a Republican, and has voted with that party ever since he became a voter. His son, John E., is achieving a reputation as a successful educator.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born May 24, 1842, in Noble County, Ohio, and is the tenth child born to James and Elizabeth (Midkiff) Harrison. He came with his parents to this township in the fall of 1855; was reared on a farm and attended the public and subscription schools; acquired a very fair education. September 17, 1861, he enlisted, while on a visit to Ohio, in Company D, Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under Col. James A. Garfield and Capt. James Riggs, and was in a number of hard-fought battles.

His regiment was once surrounded at Cumberland Gap, and had to cut its way through and march eighteen days without rations, except such as could be gathered up as it passed along. He was in the first attack on Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman, and was under Grant in several severe engagements before reaching the siege of that city. After its surrender, the regiment was under fire for seventeen days, or until the capture of Jackson, Miss. Although never wounded, Mr. H. had several rifle shots through his clothing. He was honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1864. On April 20, 1865, he married Miss Eliza J. Coffman, who has borne him twelve children, of whom five lived to receive names—Della R., now deceased; Minnie F., born May 26, 1867; Gilberta, September 18, 1872; William C., March 5, 1877; Dennis R., June 23, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Christian Church, and he is an active member of the Masonic order and the I. O. O. F. Formerly Mr. Harrison was a Republican, and cast his first Presidential vote for Lincoln, but since 1880 he has been identified with the Democratic party. In the spring of 1880, he was elected Township Trustee, and re-elected in 1882. He is a skillful farmer, and is the owner of 189 acres of good land.

WILLIAM C. LANGDON, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Owen County October 3, 1832, and is the eighth child born to Zachariah and Rachel (Bolin) Langdon, both natives of North Carolina and of English extraction. William was reared a farmer, and received a common school education. He began teaching at the age of eighteen, and followed that vocation for several years, remaining with his parents until of age, and tilling the soil when not engaged in teaching. He never received any help in the way of a start in life, but has at present a farm of 223 acres, with most of the modern accessories, and all earned through his shrewd management. His first marriage was to Ellen A. Halton, in March, 1853; to this union were born four children—Henry L., Mary J., William I. and an infant unnamed. He was next married, January 1, 1861, to Miss Martha A. Sipple, who bore him eight children—Charlotte H., Julia A., Cornelia A., James C., Lewis B., Joseph E., Naomi F. and Savannah E. His third marriage was to Mrs. Mary (Corbit) Mustar, October 3, 1882; one child, Robert M., is the fruit of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Langdon are members of the Baptist Missionary Church, and in politics he is a Democrat. He has served as Township Assessor twelve years, and under the old law, when there were three Trustees, he filled the office of Clerk for three years. He is an energetic, well-to-do farmer and popular gentleman.

JOHN H. SPELBRING, farmer and stock-raiser, was born October 3, 1823, in Germany, and is the oldest child now living born to George H. and Catharine (Speaker) Spelbring, both natives of Germany. In company with his parents he came to America in the fall of 1834; settled in the State of Maryland; remained there about one year; removed to Union County, Ind.; remained until the fall of 1841, and then came to Owen County, locating in Jackson Township, where his parents ended their days. John H. Spelbring was reared a farmer, and received a common school education. He now has a farm of 382 acres, with many of the modern improvements. He has been mostly the architect of his own fortune. He has been for the last twenty years devoting most of his time in buying and selling stock. He was first united in marriage to Etta Bauman (deceased), native of Pennsylvania. Feb-

ruary 22, 1844, nine children crowned this union—Jacob (deceased in army), Henry, Catharine, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Samuel, Malinda (deceased), Franklin, and an infant unnamed. He was next united in marriage to Catharine Brown February 4, 1858. He and his wife are active members of the German Reformed Church. He is an energetic member of the Democratic party, and was elected County Commissioner of Owen County, Ind., in the fall of 1876, and served one term.

JENNINGS TOWNSHIP.

JESSE M. JONES, M. D., leading physician and surgeon of Cataract, was born March 7, 1835, in Hendricks County, Ind., and is the sixth of the ten children of John and Nancy (Pritchett) Jones, natives of Kentucky, and respectively of Welsh and English descent. Jesse was reared on a farm, but early evidenced a predilection for medicine. He attended for two years at Franklin College, Ind., by way of preparation, entering when sixteen years of age, and when eighteen began the study of his chosen profession under his brother, after whose departure for Oregon he studied one year under Dr. G. W. Burton, and finally under Dr. T. F. Dryden. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted for three years in Company K, Twenty-first Indiana Infantry. He was in several engagements in Louisiana and Virginia; was wounded in the right thigh at Baton Rouge, and, while being conveyed to New Orleans, the boat sank, and he barely escaped death by floating on the cabin door; next morning he was rescued. He remained some time in the hospital, and in May, 1863, was discharged on account of his wound. In 1869, he went to Washington, D. C., where Dr. D. W. Bliss amputated his leg, after which he came to Cataract and began practice. August 7, 1856, he wedded Miss Emily R. Barron, which union was favored with eight children—Nancy J. (deceased), Elzina F. E. (deceased), Ina (deceased), Eva, Emma (deceased), Carrie and two unnamed. Dr. Jones is an ardent member of the Masonic fraternity, an active Republican, and a liberal gentleman and worthy citizen.

JEREMIAH N. PRITCHETT, salesman at Cataract, was born December 10, 1848, in Floyd County, Ind., and is the eldest child of Enoch W. and Susan D. (Owen) Pritchett; the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Indiana, and respectively of Welsh and Irish extraction. Jeremiah was brought up in New Albany, Ind.; was prepared for a teacher, and has taught successfully eleven terms of school. Before coming hither, in 1874, he resided in Washington, Monroe and Morgan Counties. He was engaged in mercantile business until the fall of 1883, with a branch store at Santa Fé. June 29, 1873, he wedded Miss Alice L. Kendall, of Putnam County, which marriage has afforded four children—Enoch W. (deceased), John W. (deceased), Bunietta and Charles H. Mr. Pritchett is a very energetic business man, an active, earnest Democrat, and a liberal, genial and respected citizen. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

PETER N. APPLGATE was born in Jefferson County, Ky., April 19, 1822, and was the sixth of eleven children born to Samuel and Cassandra (Newkirk) Applegate, each of Dutch descent. Peter N. came with his parents in 1826 to Owen County, where they made a settlement, and where he is living at the present time. His father purchased fifty-seven acres of B. B. Arnold, all composed of unbroken forest. Samuel Applegate then entered eighty acres. Peter N. attended school when he was not needed on the farm, and he thus received a fair education. He was married, September 12, 1848, to Elizabeth Skelton, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McCarty) Skelton. They have had no children of their own, but have kindly reared five orphans, three boys and two girls, an action speaking well for their charity and goodness. Mr. Applegate is a member of the P. of H. and has held various offices in the order. He is now Lecturer Subordinate. He has also been a member of the State Grange. His wife is a communicant of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. A. served in the Mexican war in Company I, Sixteenth United States Infantry, having enlisted April 14, 1847. He took part in the battle of Paragau, and was discharged in 1848. In the late war, during Morgan's raid, he raised a company under Gov. Morton's call, of 100 men, in one and one-half days, and received a commission as Captain. He reported, but was not ordered out. During the conflict, he helped enroll soldiers' families for the purpose of relief, and was one of the few who gave all his earnings toward this object. Mr. Applegate has served as Clerk of the Board of Trustees, as Justice of the Peace, and as Trustee of his township for one term each. He possesses 217 acres of land in Owen County, improved and cultivated, and 160 acres in Webster County, partially improved. He has been always very successful, and is a very intelligent and progressive man, and is highly respected in his township. In politics, he is a Republican.

FRANK M. DUNKIN, one of our county's young and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers, was the seventh of ten children, and was born January 17, 1843, in Taylor Township, this county. His father moved with him on a farm in Putnam County when Frank M. was but three years of age, and when he was fifteen years old they moved to Greencastle, where he attended Asbury University for three years, when at the beginning of the rebellion he enlisted to help support his country. He was placed in Company E, Thirty-third Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Col. John Coburn. He participated in the battles of Wild Cat, Ky., Thompson's Station, Tenn., and he was wounded and captured at latter place. He was carried to Libby Prison, and detained for eleven days, when he was exchanged. He was then detailed as Chief Orderly on Gen. Baird's staff, afterward being transferred to Gen. Steadman. Then he took part in the battle of Chickamauga, where he was again wounded; was relieved from duty for a time, and in 1864 he returned to his regiment. After the re-enlistment of the regiment, he was sent to Gen. Rousseau's staff, as Orderly, and was finally discharged at Atlanta,

September, 1864. He was married in 1865, to Hattie Eckels, who died February 1, 1867. She was a daughter of Delana and Louisa K. (Elliott) Eckels. By this union there was one child—Linnie E. (deceased). Mr. Dunkin was next married to Nancy E. Asher, daughter of Allen and Sarah (Allen) Asher, on December 28, 1869. They have had three children born to them—Elmer, Evert and Hattie. Mr. Dunkin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a communicant in the Missionary Baptist Church. They are very liberal and are always ready to give to the needy. Mr. Dunkin has paid much attention to teaching, in all having taught seventeen years. He is in consequence considered one of the best. He is very popular, having held the office of Justice of the Peace in the township. In politics, he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN F. GOSS was born October 16, 1855, in this township, and was the sixth of nine children born to Ephraim and Margaret M. (Halbert) Goss, the father being of English and Dutch, and the mother of English and Irish extraction respectively. Benjamin was reared on a farm, and attended school what time he could spare from the duties naturally devolving upon a farmer's son. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Odd Fellows, and is very charitable and generous in disposition. He has assisted in doing his part toward clearing up and developing the county to its present state; is the possessor of good health, and bids fair to live many years of usefulness in the community, where he is honored and respected by all. In politics, he is an active and energetic Republican. His father, Ephraim A. Goss, born near Gosport, in 1819, was the son of George Goss. His mother, Margaret A. Goss, was born in Kentucky in 1821, and came with her parents to Owen County in 1822, locating in Limestone, Washington Township. His parents were married July 22, 1841, and had born to them nine children, seven of whom are now living, viz., Joseph, George, Thomas H., Elisha W., Mary A. (deceased), Benjamin F., John C., Mary Ann, Ephraim A. (died in 1879). Mrs. Goss is the owner of 120 acres of land, well improved, in a good state of cultivation. The father died July 24, 1874.

DAVID M. GRAY, a leading farmer and stock-raiser here, was born December 29, 1835, in Morgan County, Ind., and was the third of five children, all living, born to William and Catharine (Mathews) Gray, Mr. Gray being of Dutch, and Mrs. Gray of Scotch and English descent. David M. attended the public schools when not employed in farm labor, but, as his father died when he was ten years old, he, being the only boy, was obliged to take care of the family, and did not have much opportunity for education. He was married, May 27, 1858, to Thurseay A. Smith, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crum) Smith, natives of Kentucky. They were blessed with four children—William H. (deceased), Clara May (Truax), Mary E. (deceased) and James Nathan. Mr. Gray was formerly a member of the Masonic fraternity, and now, with his wife, belongs to the Christian Church. They are both very charitable, and give liberally to all benevolent institutions whenever called upon for aid. On September 23, 1861, Mr. Gray enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Indiana Infantry, commanded by Capt. William Whitson, the Colonel of the regiment being John Coburn. He took part in the battles of Wild Cat, Ky., and Resaca, and was with Gen. Sherman at Atlanta. He was discharged at the latter place September 23, 1864, after which he came home and engaged in farming. He enjoys good health. In poli-

tics, he is an active Republican. Mr. Gray's parents were among the first settlers of Owen County.

JAMES JOHNSON, farmer, was born in Kentucky in March, 1803, and was the son of Daniel and Sarah (Grubbs) Johnson. His parents removed to Indiana, where they both died, leaving a family of nine children in destitute circumstances and among strangers. James was then taken back to Kentucky, where he remained two and a half years, but being cruelly treated ran away, but, after four months had passed, his master discovered him and took him back, where he remained until the following Christmas, 1815, when he left again. The snow was twelve inches deep, and he traveled eight miles, and some negroes conducted him to their master's house, where he spent the rest of the night, crossing the Ohio River in the morning, and aiming for Louisville, Ky. He soon was so fortunate as to find a boat upon which he was allowed to work his passage to Louisville, where he found friends who obtained work for him. He remained there several weeks, then went to work for a farmer in Salem, and in three years from that time owned a farm of fifty acres. In 1824, he was married, and continued farming, devoting some time to raising hogs for market. The first hog he drove fourteen miles to market, and received a penny a pound for it. The next lot of seven he sold for \$2.25 a hundred pounds, and with his money entered forty acres of land. In 1844, he moved to Owen County, settling in Taylor Township, where he remained six years, and then came to Harrison Township where he now resides. He has a family of ten children. Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Christian Church forty years. Politically, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. MONTGOMERY was born in Taylor Township, this county, July 8, 1842, and is the third of the ten children born to John D. and Elizabeth (Devore) Montgomery, who are of Irish and French extraction respectively. He was reared on a farm, and was educated at the public schools. November 19, 1863, he married Diana, daughter of Jefferson and Mary E. (Wilson) Wooden, and by this union there have been born to him two children—Attie and Frank, the latter deceased. Mr. Montgomery is owner of 273 acres of highly cultivated land, with good house, barn, outbuildings and orchard. He is a Democrat in politics, and has twice served as Assessor of Wayne Township. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church.

THOMAS MURPHEY, retired farmer, is a native of Kentucky, and was born in November, 1802. His parents, Kanlum and Nancy (Sicklesworth) Murphey, came to Kentucky in an early day, where they died near Lebanon. They had twelve children, of whom Thomas was the fifth. At the age of thirty-five years, he came to Putnam County, Ind., where he lived twenty-five years, going thence to Morgan County, afterward coming to Owen, where he now lives. It was then a wilderness, and he has helped clear a large part of Harrison Township. When Mr. Murphey was nineteen years of age, he was married to Betsey Douglas, with whom he lived sixty-two years. Eleven children were born to this marriage. In politics, Mr. Murphey is a Democrat.

MARTIN SCOTT, one of the progressive farmers of Harrison Township, was born in Madison County, Ky., April 14, 1823, and is the son of Elias and Jemima (Green) Scott, both of English descent. He was reared in Kentucky on a farm till he was seventeen years of age, and attended subscription schools when not engaged in the duties incident to

farm life. He was married, August 28, 1846, to Rachel, daughter of Abraham H. and Rachel (Dickson) Snodgrass, both of English descent. To this union have been born four children, viz., Mary E. (deceased), Harriet A. (now Montgomery), Jemima B. (deceased) and Lettie Jane (now Asher). He and wife both became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church before their marriage, and are still members, and are liberal givers to charitable institutions. Our subject is serving his second term as Trustee of Harrison Township. He came to Putnam County, Ind., with his parents in 1839; thence to Owen County in 1841; lived on a farm till 1863, when he engaged in mercantile business for five years, when he failed. He then engaged in the carpenter's trade for five years, and then went back to his farm, where he has remained ever since, making farming a success. In politics, he is a staunch Republican.

WILLIAM A. TRUAX is a native of Wayne Township, this county; was born January 26, 1832, and is the third of five children born to James and Maria (Baldau) Truax. The father came to this county in 1821, and entered Government land, on which our subject was reared, and which he assisted in clearing up. April 8, 1858, William Truax married Levica A. Measel, who came from Kentucky to Indiana in 1856. To their union the following children were born: James (deceased), Fleetwood K., John B., Edward P., Clarence W., Walter S., Delmeda E., Nota W., Ada J. and Dayton H. Mr. Truax has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was eighteen years of age, and Mrs. Truax of the Christian Church since she was fifteen. Their farm comprises 417 acres, well cultivated and improved, with a fine residence, good barn and other outbuildings, and an orchard. With the exception of \$1,700 left him at his father's death, in 1875, Mr. Truax has accumulated all his property through his own industry and good management.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

JAMES BEATTY, pioneer farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 21, 1830, and is the fifth of the eight children born to David and Catherine (Koontz) Beatty, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish and German descent. James was brought up on the farm, and obtained a fair common school education. In the fall of 1849, his parents removed to Indiana, at which time the country was a wild. Here, however, our subject made a good home and a valuable farm. August 19, 1858, he married Anna, daughter of John and Elizabeth Need, and a native of Ohio, to which union followed twelve children, of whom eight remain—Mary Elizabeth, Oliver Perry, Alice (Mrs. Fender), James D., Joseph and Emma A. (twins), Robert and Ira Hill. Mrs. Beatty died February 27, 1883, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Beatty is a successful farmer, owning a valuable farm of 173 acres, well stocked, cultivated, improved and equipped. He is an ardent Republican, and has held several offices of honor in his party, among which are Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a generally esteemed citizen.

DAVID A. CRISS, pioneer stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Virginia January 12, 1814, and is the eighth of the fourteen children born to John and Sarah (Tolan) Criss, natives of Virginia, and respectively of German and Irish descent. David was reared a farmer, and received the usual schooling of the day. February 25, 1836, he married Elizabeth Graham, a native of Ohio, and to this union were born eleven children, of which number four are yet living—Mary Ann (Mrs. Church), Sarah (Mrs. Troth), Harmon and David Monroe. In 1845, Mr. Criss moved to Indiana, located in this township, made a home, and subsequently a valuable farm, which was then only a waste. He now owns 120 acres of well-cultivated land; his improvements consist of residence, barns, orchards, fencing, and a good supply of stock. Mr. Criss gave his first ballot for William H. Harrison, but is now a member of the National Greenback party, and has served his township as Trustee. He is a much esteemed citizen, a man who has made his way alone and unaided. He and wife are members of the Church of the Saints.

TUNIS EVERLY, farmer and stock-raiser, is the fourth of the ten children of Jacob and Lydia (Miller) Everly, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Ohio, and both of German descent. Tunis was born in Carroll County, Ohio, May 4, 1828, obtained what schooling he could, and was reared a farmer. After the death of his father, when seventeen years old, he engaged as a farm-hand for his board, clothes and two months' schooling. September 27, 1852, he emigrated to Indiana, and located in this township, where at that time but little improvement had been made, but in which Mr. Everly afterward took active part. June 6, 1856, he married Matilda J., daughter of John and Ann Kerr, and a native of Holmes County, Ohio, to which union succeeded ten children—Emarine, Walter, William B., Armstrong Ellsworth, John Zelman, Anna E., Rosa Belle, Horatio, Guy I. and Mary Hattie. Mrs. Everly died July 14, 1877, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Everly is a successful man, having begun life poor and unassisted. He owns 305 acres of land, improved, cultivated and stocked, and all acquired by thrift and energy. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a valued citizen.

JACOB I. FULK, farmer and stock-raiser, is the fifth of the nine children of Henry W. and Mary (Shours) Fulk, natives of North Carolina, and of German extraction. Jacob was born in this county, October 22, 1834, was brought up on a farm, and received a rudimentary education. When nineteen years old, he commenced his apprenticeship as a tanner, after which he went to Iowa for a year; then returned to Indiana, and March 29, 1855, married Emily, daughter of John A. and Elizabeth Fiscus, the result of which union was ten children, seven of whom are living—Mary Melissa (Mrs. Wright), Sarah Elizabeth (Mrs. Willey), Alexander, Calvin Jacob, Marion, William V. and Merilda Ann. Mr. Fulk gave his first vote for James Buchanan in 1856. He is a practical and successful farmer, having a farm of 250 acres, well improved, stocked and cultivated, with good residence, barns, fencing, orchards, etc., all the result of his own directed industry. He is a greatly respected citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN McAULEY, farmer and stock-raiser, is the second of the five children of Creaton and Sarah (Dawson) McAuley, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. John was born in Fayette County, Penn., September 13, 1827, passed his boyhood in Uniontown, and there ob-

tained a fair education. At the age of eighteen, he emigrated with his parents to Ohio, located in Noble County, and followed blacksmithing, which trade he had learned under his father in Pennsylvania. October 7, 1852, he married Lydia Ann, a native of Ohio, and daughter of William and Mary (Conklin) Sprague. To this union were given eleven children, nine of whom survive—Oliver P., Sylvester, James A., Leander, Sarah Jane (now Mrs. Need), Mollie B., Charles E., Samuel and Annie E. In March, 1867, Mr. McAuley moved to Indiana, and located in this township, where he has since resided. He owns and controls a well improved and cultivated farm of 120 acres, containing good residence, barns, orchards, etc.; he has also horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. He is a straight-out Democrat, has held many offices of trust, and is now in his second term as Township Trustee. He is a much-respected citizen, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM S. McCRARY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, June 12, 1824, and is the sixth of the ten children of John and Margaret (Slutts) McCrary, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Maryland, and respectively of Irish and German descent. William was reared a farmer, and received the rudiments of an education. In 1846, he removed to Indiana and located in this township, then scarcely more than a wilderness, entered land and began reaching out for a home. He is now the possessor of 509 acres in good cultivation, well improved, fully stocked, also equipped with implements, and all obtained by his unaided diligence and industry. February 22, 1852, Mr. McCrary married Nancy, daughter of George and Martha Ritter, and a native of Indiana. To this union were born nine children—Margaret (Mrs. Long), Martha (Mrs. White), William M., Letitia (Mrs. Lucas), George R., Daniel V., Nathan, Lucy and John. Mr. McCrary is a rigid Democrat, and has served two terms as Township Trustee. Mr. and Mrs. McCrary are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are among the most liberal and benevolent of their neighborhood, and are highly esteemed by all.

FINLEY McCREERY, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, August 4, 1833, and is one of the eleven children of Thomas J. and Christina (Schooster) McCreery, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and respectively of Irish and German descent. Finley attended school and worked on the farm until his majority, after which he labored as a farm hand. In 1863, he moved to this State, located in Clay County and purchased 160 acres, which land he rented for five years while acting as Deputy Sheriff. December 5, 1867, he married Palmyra Hutchison, a native of Putnam County, Ind., born April 10, 1848, to which union followed three children—Carrie M. (born January 16, 1869), George W. (born December 5, 1870) and Thomas G. B. (born September 20, 1877). After his marriage, Mr. McCreery moved to his farm in Perry Township, which he afterward sold and came to this township in March, 1876, where he has a valuable tract of 204 acres in good cultivation and well improved, with commodious residence, barn, fences, orchards, and also well stocked. In 1862, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was soon discharged for disability. Mr. and Mrs. McCreery are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are greatly esteemed as liberal and consistent Christians.

EDWARD MILLER, stock-raiser and farmer, is one of the four children of Andrew and Eliza (Rogers) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German extraction. Edward was born in Carroll County, Ohio, April 6, 1839; was reared on a farm, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade for the period of three years, and one year thereafter emigrated to Indiana and settled in this township, where, in company with his brother, he put on sale 800 head of sheep, and then engaged in the saw milling business, having owned, in company with others, the first portable saw mill in this county. December 16, 1868, he married Mary, daughter of John and Elizabeth Need, and a native of Carroll County, Ohio. After his marriage, Mr. Miller engaged in farming, and now owns and controls 153 acres of excellent land, in good cultivation, well improved, well stocked, and well supplied with farming implements. Mr. Miller has been Assessor of his township for the past eight years, is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a much-valued citizen. He has been successful in life, and has a comfortable and independent home, all of which has been acquired by his own unaided energy and labor. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, farmer and stock-raiser, is the seventh of the fourteen children of William and Mary (Crosswhite) Phillips, the former a native of North Carolina, the latter of Virginia, and both of English descent. Our subject was born in Washington County, Va., August 13, 1803, and was reared to farm labor, but received a fair education and taught two terms before coming to this State in 1843; he has also taught ten terms in this county. January 13, 1840, he married Martha Thomas, who died soon after her arrival here, leaving one child—Mary, now Mrs. Foreman. September 8, 1853, Mr. Phillips married Sarah, a daughter of William and Mary Lewis. When Mr. Phillips first saw this country, it was a dreary waste, and as a pioneer no one has perhaps done more to improve the same. He now owns 215 acres of land, well improved, stocked and cultivated, with a fine residence—the whole making a comfortable and desirable home. Mr. Phillips is a strong Democrat, cast his first ballot for Martin Van Buren, and has been Treasurer, Assessor and Justice of the Peace in this county; the last office he has held for thirty years; he has also been Land Appraiser of the county. Mr. Phillips is a valued citizen, a self-made man, and he and wife are members of the Christian Church.

JOSEPH W. ROBINSON, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in this township July 24, 1842, and is one of the five children of James and Jane (Oliver) Robinson, natives of Ireland and of Irish descent. Joseph was reared on a farm. He attended school in boyhood, and remained at home until February 14, 1865, when he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served until the termination of the war, and was discharged September 20, 1865, after which period he engaged in farming his father's land, said father having died suddenly in September, 1863, while detailed to bring home the body of Capt. Dean from the field of battle. June 6, 1866, Mr. Robinson married Catherine S., daughter of Thomas and Maria Reese, and a native of Pennsylvania, to which union were born four children—James T., Oliver P., May Belle and Charles R. Mr. Robinson has been a successful man, being the owner of 368½ acres of excellent land, which is well improved, stocked, cultivated, equipped and adorned with a good and commodious residence. He is a member of the I. O.

O. F., an esteemed citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

EDWARD WILLEY, stock-raiser and farmer, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., January 2, 1815, and is a son of William and Anna (Butler) Willey, natives respectively of England and Virginia, and of Irish and English descent. Edward attended school in boyhood, and was reared to manhood on the farm, soon after which period he married Maria Flemming, of Ohio, with an issue of nine children—Mary Ann (Mrs. Sanders), Lucinda (Mrs. Albright), Elizabeth (Mrs. Rawley), William J. (killed in the battle of the Wilderness), Jonathan (deceased), Sarah M. (Mrs. McClure), Margaret J. (Mrs. White), John F. and Edward (deceased). Mrs. Willey died July 31, 1855, a member of the Christian Church. August 25, 1858, Mr. Willey married Elizabeth Grase, widow of Philip Grase, to which union were born four children—Letitia (Mrs. Rader), Matilda (deceased), Martha L. (Mrs. Fultner) and Frances A. (Mrs. Defore). Mr. Willey came to Indiana in 1845, and located in this township, where he has made his home, and secured a valuable farm of 138 acres, well improved, stocked and cultivated, having begun life without means or assistance, the whole being due to his energy and industry. Mr. Willey is a much esteemed and honored citizen, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



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